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T H. B.

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1763.

VOL. VI.

19604

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICKS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1763.



L O N D O N:
Printed for R. and J DODSLEY, in Pall-Mall, 1764.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

1955

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T H E
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O F
E U R O P E.

C H A P. I.

Plan of the year's history. Invasion of the Philippines designed. Description of those islands, and of the city of Manila. Preparations at Madras. Part of the squadron sent before the rest. The fleet unites at Malacca. They arrive at Manila.

IN our last volume we were obliged to conclude our account of the peace, before we had fully related all the transactions of the war. When Great Britain came to a rupture with Spain, the theatre of hostility was infinitely enlarged : As that war was in a great measure a war upon commerce, it naturally became as extensive as its object. And as the vital parts of Spain, contrary to the condition of

most other nations, lie at a great distance from the head, expeditions of the utmost moment were to be undertaken in the remotest part of the globe.

The nature of our plan, in which the narrative, perhaps, presses too close upon the facts, constrains us to relate things, not in the order of time in which they happen, but in that in which we come to the knowledge of them. In this in-

stance, that plan has not been attended with any material inconvenience. The fortune of the expeditions, depending during the negotiation of the peace, was not, by the mutual consent of parties, to have any influence on the terms of it. The places taken were to be reciprocally restored. We, therefore, thought it more prudent to present to the reader a narrative of that important transaction, entire and unbroken, rather than postpone any part of it, until we had gathered in all the scattered events of the war. However, there were events, and some of them so considerable, to the knowledge of which we have arrived since the conclusion of our last year's labour, that they ought by no means to be omitted. They will furnish something to the entertainment we propose for the public in the present; and they are such, as not unworthily close that great scene of national glory, which Great Britain had displayed to the world, during the five last campaigns. The chief of these was the expedition against the Manilas. Its importance will justify that detail, in which we propose to consider it.

The Manilas, or Philippines, form a principal division of that immense Indian Archipelago, which consists of many hundred islands, some of them the largest, and many of them by nature the richest in the world; and which lie in the torrid zone, extending from the 19th degree of north latitude, almost in a continued chain, to New Guinea, and to the neighbouring shores of the great southern continent.

The Philippines form the northernmost cluster of these islands. They were discovered in the year

1521, by the famous navigator Ferdinand Magellan: they were added to the Spanish monarchy by Don Lewis de Velasco, in 1564, in the reign of Philip the second, under whom the Spanish dominion was greatly augmented, and its real strength, at the same time, so impaired, that almost two centuries have not restored it to its former vigour. The Philippines are scarce inferior to any of the other islands of Asia, in all the natural productions of that happy climate; and they are by far the best situated for an extended and advantageous commerce. By their position they form the center of intercourse with China, Japan, and the Spice Islands; and whilst they are under the dominion of Spain, they connect the Asiatic and American commerce, and become the general entrepôt for the rich manufactures and products of the one, and for the treasures of the other. Besides, they are well situated for a supply of European goods, both from the side of Acapulco, and by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In fact, they formerly enjoyed a traffic in some degree proportioned to the peculiar felicity of their situation; but the Spanish dominion is too vast and unconnected to be improved to the best advantage. The spirit of commerce is not powerful in that people. The trade of the Philippines is thought to have declined: its great branch is now reduced to two ships, which annually pass between these islands and Acapulco in America, and to a single port, that of Manila, in an island of the same name.

But though declined, this trade is still a vast object of protection

to Spain, and of hostility to whatever nation is engaged in war with her. In the war, which began in 1739, and which was not distinguished by such a series of wonderful successes as the last, the taking of the galleon, which carries on the trade between Manila and America, was considered as one of the most brilliant advantages which we obtained; and it has, accordingly, been much insisted upon in all the histories of that period. This galleon is generally worth more than 600,000 pounds sterling.

The principal island of the Philippines is called Manila, or Luconia; it is in length something more than 300 miles; its breadth is extremely unequal; at a medium it may be about 80 or 90. The Spanish inhabitants, who are not numerous, have the government and the best part of the commerce; the Chinese are the artisans; and the soil is chiefly cultivated by the natives. These latter are of various origins, and of different degrees of savageness, according as they have been more or less subdued by religion, or refined by intercourse with strangers. For so large and fertile an island the number of inhabitants are but small; and the whole, perhaps, not amounting to half a million; and of those not a third are in subjection to the Spaniards.

The rest of the Philippine islands, so far as the Spanish power prevails in them, are under the governor of Luconia; but there are many of them, in which that nation has little authority, or even influence. There are in all about fourteen of them which deserve notice.

The capital of Luconia, and of

all these islands, and; indeed, the only respectable place in them, is Manila, situated to the south-east of the island, and lying upon a very fair and spacious harbour. The buildings, both public and private, being mostly of wood, have as much magnificence as such materials are capable of; and the churches, in particular, are very splendidly adorned. The Spaniards are discouraged from building with more durable materials by the terrible earthquakes, to which the island is extremely liable. By them the city has been more than once shaken to the ground. This calamity is so frequent and dreadful, as, in a great measure, to counterbalance all the advantages of so rich a soil, and so desirable a climate.

The Spanish inhabitants, within the city, are about three thousand. Ten thousand Chinese occupy a large suburb called the Parian.

On the conquest of China by the Tartars, in the last century, great numbers fled their country, filling all the considerable towns, not only of the Philippines, but of the Moluccas and Sunda islands, with an ingenious and industrious people, who brought with them, and diffused into all these countries, the skill of manufacture and the spirit of commerce. The conquest of China had nearly the same effect in this part of the world, which the revocation of the edict of Nantes produced in ours. Besides the Parian, there are several other suburbs of great extent contiguous to this city, inhabited by forty thousand of the native Indians, or by that mixed breed so common in all the Spanish colonies, resulting from that great variety of races of men, who ori-

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ginally inhabited, or came as adventurers, or were brought as slaves, into their extensive dominions.

From this short account it is visible, that the acquisition of such a place must have proved of very great advantage towards carrying on the war with Spain effectually, and could not, therefore, fail of having an advantageous influence on the terms of pacification. Accordingly it was resolved to make an attempt upon the Manilas, from a plan of operations delivered to the ministry by colonel Draper; and, perhaps, the reader will be glad to know how this plan came to be formed.

After the memorable defence of Madras in 1759, colonel Draper's bad state of health obliged him to leave that country. He embarked, in company with the honourable capt. Howe, then commander of the *Winchelsea*, for Canton in China, a city with which the inhabitants of Manila carry on a considerable trade. Here they wisely spent that time of relaxation from military operations, in attaining such knowledge of the Philippine islands, as might afterwards be serviceable to their country, giving a lesson to all men in public employment, that, at times when they cannot perform an active service, they may still do a material one by wise attention and sensible observation. They discovered, that the Spaniards of the Philippine islands, confiding in their remote distance from Europe, supposed an attack upon them impracticable, and were by that fatal security, which is always the consequence of an ill-founded confidence, lulled into a total inattention to a regular military strength.

Upon the first rumour of a war

with Spain, lord Anson and lord Egremont were made acquainted with these observations concerning the state of the Philippine islands; they gave that attention to the information, which the importance of it justly merited. They ordered colonel Draper to give his ideas in writing; assuring him, that, if the war should become unavoidable by the Spaniards joining with France, they would recommend the undertaking to his majesty. The memorial upon the subject was greatly improved by the naval experience and judgment of capt. Howe, who possesses all the noble qualities of his illustrious family.

The motives for the undertaking (exclusive of the popular and dazzling notions of booty and plunder) were very serious and interesting, both in a commercial and political light. For Manila, in the possession of an enterprising people, is capable of ruining the whole China trade of any other, as the port of Cavite can build, fit out, and man very large ships of war, which, if properly stationed, no vessels could possibly escape, unless protected by a squadron. Besides, with Manila in our hands, we might at all times depend on the proper respect being shewn to our flag in the ports of that extensive empire. On the other hand, the objections to the enterprize were not inconsiderable. It was impossible to spare either ships or troops from England for the conquest, as the additional weight of Spain in the scale of France demanded the utmost exertion of our power nearer home. The vast distance of the object, and the uncertainty of the time, in which the expedition could be undertaken, were, besides, no small difficulties:

but

but they were soon obviated. Nothing was demanded but a light frigate to carry colonel Draper to Madras, where alone suitable preparations could be made for this important enterprise.

The colonel arrived at Madras the latter end of June, 1762, and on his arrival was appointed brigadier general and commander in chief of the expedition, which was to be undertaken solely by the troops and squadron then in India. No doubt, as we were become arbiters of the great peninsula of India, by the total expulsion of the French, and by the humiliation of the Dutch, this attempt became more feasible. However, as this dominion was new, and rather entered upon, than firmly established, something was to be dreaded even from the natives; and, therefore, from this peninsula (the only place from which such an attempt could be made with any prospect of success) so great a force could not be employed, as the difficulty and importance of the enterprise seemed to require. But the spirit of the troops, and the celerity and judgment with which the preparations were made, compensated every deficiency.

The 79th regiment was the only regular corps that could be spared. But this corps was, by reputation, by service, and by being long inured to the climate, almost equal to an army. By this regiment the progress of the French in India had been first stopped. They had contributed not a little to the happy turn and decision of that war, under colonel Coote; and they were now chosen to extend the glory of the English arms to the utmost verge of Asia. A company of ar-

tillery, and a body of seamen and marines, were appointed to act with them. Some companies of seapoys (Indian soldiers who serve after the European manner) were added. In the whole, the force for the land operations amounted to two thousand three hundred men. The naval force consisted of nine men of war and frigates, besides some store-ships.

The command of the land forces in this expedition was given, as before mentioned, to brigadier general Draper. Nobody was more perfectly acquainted with the service in that part of the world; and nobody had shown greater zeal to forward it. It was impossible to forget the merit he had in the preservation of Madras, and in giving the East India war, against Mr. Lally, the first turn in our favour. Admiral Cornish commanded the marine; a brave and able officer, and worthy to co-operate with such a general, in such an important service. In three weeks the preparations for forming this body, and getting ready all the stores, were begun, completed, and the whole shipped through a raging and perpetual surf, which in those climates is one of the greatest difficulties in any expedition, extremely embarrassing the embarkation, and rendering still more hazardous the debarkation, of troops, especially in the face of an enemy, who knows how to profit of this advantage.

The celerity of those preparations was necessary. In the East Indies, they are obliged to regulate all their motions by the course of the monsoons. The season for the expedition was far advanced, when the plan and orders arrived; and, if the north-west

west monsoon should set in with any degree of violence, before they were advanced on their voyage, the success of the whole enterprise would have been rendered exceedingly precarious. There was, besides, another consideration, which demanded all possible haste; this was, that the English army might come to its destination, before the news of a war being actually broke out between England and Spain could reach the Manilas, and, by rousing the Spaniards from their ill-grounded security, give them time to put themselves into the best posture of defence.

The judgment, with which every arrangement was made, equalled the celerity of the preparations. A ship of force was dispatched before the fleet through the streights of Malacca, in order to watch the entrance of the Chinese sea, and to intercept whatever vessels might be bound to Manila, or sent from the neighbouring settlements, to give the Spaniards notice of the design. As it was necessary to take in water at Malacca, a division of the squadron, with a considerable part of the land forces, was sent off, before the rest could be got ready, in order that a moment of superfluous delay might not happen to the fleet in procuring this necessary refreshment.

Before they sailed, every thing was settled with relation to the co-operation of the land and sea forces, to the distribution of the plunder, and to the government of the place, in case it should be taken, that no dispute might arise in the course of their operations. The East India company were, by agreement, to have a third of the booty, or the ransom; by orders

from England, the government of the conquered country was to be vested in that body; the land and sea forces, by common consent, were mutually to participate in the distribution of their several captures, according to the rules established in the navy. These precautions had so good an effect, that no circumstance of disagreement once arose between the army and the marine, either in the conduct of the enterprise, or in the division of the advantages of it. Nothing distinguishes this war more from every former war, in which we have been engaged, than that, in so many conjunct expeditions, and in such a vast variety of difficulties and of services, there was so perfect an harmony, and so cordial a co-operation between the land and the sea forces, that there is not a single instance of the least degree of discord or dissention between them. Nothing can more advantageously characterise the spirit of the age.

All things being thus judiciously disposed, and all difficulties foreseen and provided for, the last and grand division of the fleet set sail from Madras the first of August 1762. On the 19th of the same month they arrived safe at Malacca, formerly considered as the key of the Indian commerce, and still the center of a very considerable trade. It had formerly been disputed between the then great naval powers in India, Portugal and Holland, as a port of the utmost moment in determining the absolute sovereignty in those seas; because it commands the grand communication between China and Indostan, and that it is a situation, which has a considerable influence on all the islands that compose the great Indian Archipelago. But at this

this time, so great was the revolution in this part of Asia, and the superiority of the English was such, that it was of no great moment to them, in whose hands Malacca was. The Dutch, who could look with no very favourable eye upon our progress in those eastern regions, were neither in spirit nor condition to give any check to it. The English fleet used Malacca as a port of their own, and there they supplied themselves, not only with refreshments, but with every ne-

cessary not already provided for the siege they meditated.

The weather favoured them very much. Without the least distress to the Squadron, or the disperson of any of the ships which composed it, in thirty-one days from Malacca they came in sight of Lu-^{19th of Sep-}conia. At that time, ^{tember...} indeed, the Squadron was separated, and driven out to sea, but they soon recovered the shore, and again completed their junction.

C H A P. II.

Condition of Manila. The forces landed. A sally of the enemy. They are repulsed. Ships brought against the town. A violent storm. The Spaniards and Indians make two attempts on the English camp. Repulsed in both. Character of these Indians. A breach made in the fortifications. The town stormed. The citadel surrenders. Capitulation, by which all the Philippines are surrendered.

WHEN the British armament arrived upon the coast of Luconia, they found the Spaniards absolutely unacquainted with the breaking out of the war, consequently unprepared, and in all that confusion, which necessarily attends a sudden and precipitate disposition against an attack. That they might have as little time as possible to recover from this confusion, so favourable to our enterprise, it was determined that the forces should be landed, and the operations commenced immediately.

A small fort and town lay upon the harbour of Cavite, which was conveniently situated to strengthen Manila, and might afford an useful station for ships during the siege. The first idea was to begin with the attack of this fort; but on consultation between Mr. Draper and the admiral, it was concluded more advisable to pro-

ceed directly to the grand object, judging very properly, that a conquest there would of course occasion, and draw after it the fall of Cavite. The delay naturally attendant on the first plan would have given time to the Spaniards to recover their spirits, dismayed by the sudden appearance of an enemy on their coasts, which had been long unaccustomed to the alarms of the war, they would have had leisure to clear away the buildings which obstructed their fortifications, to put their works in repair, and to take every step towards an orderly, and therefore, probably, an effectual defence. Besides, the shifting of the monsoons began to display itself by very evident and alarming signs. The weather grew uncertain and menacing; the rain began to pour down in torrents; the winds became boisterous; and it was greatly to

be forced, that, if the government
should be strong, and any smaller
this longer, the strengthening of the
country of the country would have
made all approaches in the place
by land impracticable, while the
enormous number would have
rendered the situation of the sym-
ptoms precarious in the large, and
even the inferior very doubtful.

The dispositions for landing were made a little in the dark in the snow. The boats were ranged in close formation, under the protection of the men in arms. The gunners were ordered to the right and left, by a bark fire to cover their flank, and to support the column who began to advance in great numbers, some back and forth, in opposite the column. Measures were so well taken, that the enemy retired from the fire of the gunners, and left the coast clear. The English was an even line made towards the shore, and fired a violent fire, which killed many of their boats in places, (the French were not).

lots of fires, ignited the coast, and
formed upon the beach.

them, a "herd" and "driving" people, who in a short time came to the assistance of the place with a "body" of well disciplined men, armed in their barbarous fashion.

The governor was, indeed, a churchman, the archbishop of the Mambas, by a policy not wholly without precedent in the Spanish colonies, in which they have been known more than once to unite not only the civil government but the command of the troops, with the ecclesiastical dignity. Five however unimpaired by an earthquake, for the violence of a tempest, the archbishop's houses are built for it by the State and municipality. These, together with the constructions which arose from the mission, "which grew with more unceasingly" were the churches and convents which we had to contend with. On the other hand they had many circumstances to their favor. The soil of the town, in some important parts, had never been cultivated; the covered way was out of repair; the plaza was too low; some of the casemates were not armed; and the barracks, which they had no time to burn, afforded shelter to our troops, and covered them in their approach.

The ability of the commanders, and the spirit of the troops, made use of all these advantages, and overcame all these difficulties. The country being almost wholly flooded, they were obliged to throw themselves into the houses, which were under the fire of the bastions, and the Spaniards cannonaded their quarters, which were nearer to the walls than the ordinary rules of war prescribed. Necessity superseded these rules; and even the precipitation with which they

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off. A *storeship*, which had lately arrived, and contained the greatest part of the tools and necessities, of which they were now in the greatest want for completing their works, was driven on shore. The governor of the place added to the advantage of these appearances in his favour, by calling in the aid of his ecclesiastical character. To raise the spirits of the inhabitants, shak by the progress of the besiegers, he gave out that an angel from the Lord was gone forth to destroy the English like the host of Sennacherib.

By an extraordinary species of good fortune, these menacing circumstances were attended with their particular advantages, and rather facilitated than obstructed the progress of the siege. The *storeships*, by being driven ashore, without any considerable damage, gave an easy and ready access to all the military stores and provisions she contained, and which, if it had not been for this accident, could not have been supplied by boats in many days, as the wind continued to blow for a long time after, and that a violent surf broke high upon the beach. Besides, in the situation, in which this vessel lay on shore, her cannon became, in a great degree, a protection to the rear of the English camp. At the same time, the confidence, which the enemy reposed in the natural helps derived from the storm, and in those supernatural ones added by their superstition, rendered them more remiss and languid in their defence; and during that time they gave less obstruction to the progress of our troops, than in any other period of the siege. Another advantage also arose to the Eng-

lish from the storm; for the roaring of the waves prevented the Spaniards from hearing the noise of our workmen in the night.

Every circumstance of the storm, by a fortunate turn, or by a judicious management, became favourable to the attack, and they proceeded with so much constancy and resolution, that in the midst of this violent tempest, and deluged as they were with the heavy tropical rains, they completed one large battery for heavy cannon, and another for mortars, made good their parallels and communications, secured their most material posts, and put themselves in a condition, immediately on the ceasing of the storm, to batter the place in breach.

Twelve pieces of cannon, on that face of the bastion which they attacked, were silenced in a few hours, and so vigorous a fire was kept up from the cannon and mortars upon all the parts, whence the Spaniards could annoy our troops, that in less than two days all their defences were destroyed. The Spaniards, seeing their fortifications no longer tenable, determined to make a conclusive effort, and to avail themselves of the strength of the garrison, which their free communication with the country had made as numerous as they could wish. For that purpose they projected a sally, disposed in two attacks upon the two most important posts of the English. The first was to be made upon a cantonment of the seamen, in which they judged, if they could succeed, they must lay the English under unsurmountable difficulties, because the seamen were known to have had the most considerable part in the manage-

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itance,

under sail, with the galleon in sight, and about nine the next morning got up to her. It was not until he had battered her for two hours, within half musket shot, that she struck.

The English were surprised to find so obstinate a resistance, with so little activity of opposition. In her first engagement with the *Argo*, this galleon mounted only six guns, though she was pierced for sixty. She had but thirteen in her engagement with the *Panther*; but she was a huge vessel, she lay like a mountain in the water, and the Spaniards trusted entirely to the excessive thickness of her sides, not altogether without reason; for the shot made no impression upon any part, except her upper works.

Another, and more disagreeable subject of surprise, occurred upon the striking of the enemy. They then discovered that this vessel was not the American galleon, but that from Manila bound to Acapulco. She had proceeded a considerable way on her voyage, but meeting with a hard gale of wind in the great South Sea, she was dismasted, and obliged to put back to rest. Though the capture was disappointed in the treasure they expected, their capture, however, proved a prize of unusual value. Her cargo was composed of rich merchandises worth more than half a million.

Through the various wars, various companies, and various nations, the

was not completed until the 3d of October, and on the 6th they were masters of the city. In this enterprize the number of troops employed was small, the season of operation rainy and tempestuous, the communication between the land and sea forces always difficult, frequently hazardous, and sometimes impracticable; and our little army surrounded and harassed, and as it were besieged itself, by numerous bodies of Indians, who, though undisciplined and ill armed, yet, by a daring resolution and contempt of death, became not only troublesome, but formidable.

With regard to the value of the acquisition, a territory fell into our hands, consisting of fourteen considerable islands, which from their extent, fertility, and convenience of commerce, furnished the materials of a great kingdom. By this acquisition, joined to our former successes, we secured all the avenues of the Spanish trade, and interrupted all the communications between the parts of their vast but unconnected empire. The conquest of the Havannah had cut off, in a great measure, the intercourse of their wealthy continent with Europe. The conquest of the Philippines exposed them to the attacks from Asia; and from Asia they were liable to be further attacked by the Europeans. It is essentially offended, if we have not the true interest to be considered longer a war, and the destruction of mankind is the only result. It is on us to put an end to the war, and the number taken was sufficient to indemnify the charges of the expedition. The circumstance not very common in our modern wars. It amounted

ted to upwards of a million
self; of which the East In-
pany, on whom the charge
enteprize in a great mea-
re, were, by contrast, as we
lready mentioned, to have
part.

nothing might be wanting
brilliancy of this conquest,
ago home was attended with
ourable a fortune as the
ions of the siege. The ex-
st Manila on the 12th of
ber, and arrived in London
of April following. One
not have allowed, in ordi-
seckoning, for little time for
ere voyage, as this long
and this great conquest
with accomplished in. Ge-
Draper arrived as soon as his
and jointly with the admini-
strated with the thanks
country which his meri-
officer was hired, and of
at the time of this acqui-
he was a member, had the
tion of being graced with
phies of his victory. The
desired, and the king con-
that the colours taken at
should be hung up in their
There could not be a
bject in such a plate, before
es of the rising generation
might learn from thence
mer and arms may be com-

bined, and that there is no depart-
ment of life to which the cultivation
of the mind by study is foreign;
that, in most cases, it contributes
to the effect, and in all, to the
lustre of the services which we
render our country.

This was the last of our con-
quests, and the nation, already
in full enjoyment of the sweets of
peace, had still the satisfaction to
receive from the remotest parts of
the globe, the news of victories,
which augment her honour and
her riches. There never had been
a period more fortunate to Great
Britain. She had conquered in
the course of this war a tract of
continent of immense extent. Her
American territory approached to
the borders of Asia; it came very
near the frontiers of the Russian
and Chinese dominions; and it
may one day become as powerful
as either of these empires. She
had conquered twenty five islands,
all of them distinguishable for
their magnitude, their riches, or
the importance of their situation.
She had won, by sea and land, in
the course of this war, twelve
battles; she had reduced nine for-
tified cities and towns, and near
forty forts and castles; she had
destroyed, or taken above an hun-
dred ships of war from her ene-
mies; and acquired at least ten
millions in plunder.

C. H. A. P. IV.

expedition against Buenos Ayres. Squadron arrives in the de la Plata. Change their plan. They attack Nova Colonia. Ship Elvira takes fire. The greatest part of the crew perish. The squadron returns.

expedition alone, and that
less moment, failed of suc-

cess during the last year of the
war. This failure was attended
with

with some melancholy circumstances; and as it was the last of our military transactions, it will be proper to give a short account of it.

Having made ourselves masters of the Havannah, and taken measures for the conquest of the Philippines, it was judged expedient to encourage some private adventurers to add to our other operations against the Spanish commerce, an attack upon the colony of Buenos Ayres. This was agreeable to that spirited manner in which the war had been pursued for some campaigns. It was enforced also by inducements which were not without weight. Buenos Ayres was not in itself so much an object from any lucrative consideration; though in that respect too it was desirable. It became important from its situation. On one hand, of all the Spanish colonies it lay the most conveniently for the enemy to molest the settlements of our Portuguese allies; on the other, Buenos Ayres affords, if we should be fortunate enough to get it into our possession, a station extremely well adapted for enterprises against all the trade, and the dominions of Spain, upon the South Seas. The place was, besides, of a degree of strength by no means equal to the importance of the situation.

The embarkation was made from the Tagus, and the force, partly English and partly Portuguese, consisted of three stout frigates, and some small armed vessels and storeships. They had on board about 500 soldiers. The expedition was under the command of

Colonel M. Unara, an experienced officer, and of some other officers of the Fleet, who were to the most of the Fleet proved as favourable as they could have wished; but sooner had they entered that vast river, than difficulties and obstructions began to start every side. A violent storm tended with thunder and lightning, attacked them on their entrance. When the tempest ceased they found that the river shoaly, and of a bad navigation that they must encounter no obstructions even in making way to Buenos Ayres. Theiards were better armed and prepared for their reception than expected. They had even on the offensive with success taken, some time before, the Portuguese settlement of Nova Lusitania, in which they found great booty, and a large quantity of military stores.

On this view of things they halted together, and, after deliberation, judged it necessary to begin with the recovery of Nova Lusitania, before they made an attack upon Buenos Ayres. An English pilot, who knew the river, and whom they eventually met on board a Portuguese ship, encouraged them to the attempt, and undertaking him to carry the commodore's vessel into the mouth of the harbour, and within pistol shot of the enemy's principal battery.

Though the enterprize was without danger, there was reason to expect success. The ships were in good order, and

men in good spirits. They adorned their vessels with all the pomp and parade of a naval triumph. Their colours of every kind were hung out. The soldiers dressed in new red uniforms, and disposed upon the poop, and upon the tops, made a gallant appearance. In this manner they advanced to the attack, with horns sounding and drums beating; and every thing expressed hope and joy.

This gay preparative was followed by a fierce fire, supported on both sides for four hours, at a very small distance, with uncommon resolution. The Spaniards pointed their guns well, and stood to them with firmness. But their spirit and perseverance was more than equalled by the British ships, whose fire at length became superior. The Spanish batteries were almost silenced. The English were in expectation of seeing the colours immediately struck, when, just as their success seemed certain, by some unknown accident, the ship took fire. In an instant she was all in a blaze. The same moment discovered the flames, and the impossibility of extinguishing them.

Then was to be seen a most dreadful spectacle. All the sides of the vessel were immediately crowded with naked men, who but a few minutes before reckoned themselves almost in the assured possession of wealth and conquest, precipitating themselves into the sea with the melancholy alternative of a death by fire or water. Some clung to the yards and rigging, until the prevalency of the flames loosed their holds, and they tumbled into the sea. The enemy's fire, which recommenced on this accident, redoubled their distress.

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and many, who might have escaped drowning, perished by the shot. Several had lost their limbs in the engagement, who lay bleeding and helpless on the deck, and without the least power of shifting their situation, beheld the flames approach them. No assistance could be given, all being occupied by their own distress, and intent on their own preservation. Some of the wounded perished by their own hands.

A circumstance is related of this dreadful scene, which is extremely striking, and strongly characterises the spirit of our English seamen. Several of those who could not swim, in the midst of all this scene of horror and confusion, went to the lower guns, and kept up a constant fire upon the enemy, till they were driven by the flames to die in another element. The commodore was drowned; and of 340 souls, only 78 in all escaped.

The other vessels of the squadron, far from being able to yield any assistance to the sufferers, were obliged to get off as expeditiously as they could, lest they should have been involved in the same fate. The Ambuscade, the next ship in force to the commodore's, with difficulty escaped. She was little better than a wreck; she had sixty shot in her hull (many of them between wind and water) and six foot of water in her hold; and all her rigging was miserably mangled. By exertion of uncommon efforts they made a shift to get into the Portuguese settlement at Rio de Janeiro.

In this manner ended the last expedition made by our people in the war: an expedition conducted

[C]

ducted with a moderation equal to that of a conqueror. But with a few exceptions, the treatment of the Indians in the numerous instances of their capture and sale in this country, in the situation of affairs, was attended with the consequences of our own conduct in the same, and evinced that terrible policy, into which they got a share. They were treated with a degree of humanity and benevolence which would not be exceeded, if the same calamity had happened to them in the coast of their own country, and amongst their dearest friends and relations. Instead of regarding them as persons who came to destroy and plunder their settlements, the Spaniards considered their misfortunes, not their country, and treated them rather as lost than captives. The English came to them naked; they clothed them all decently, and used them in every other instance with equal clemency and indulgence. The war closed with an action, the strict in the world to

infuse sentiments correspond to a state of peace and union between brave and generous nations, undoubted interest it is to ways united.

The war between the powers was, as we have closed by this expedition. From the ashes, as it were, the great war, a new fire burst out, which involved hostility with most of the nations who inhabit that continent, for the peace which we principally courted the war, and which we had the capital object in our view. This war is far from yet ended, and it is of small importance, not so much from the quality of the engagements as from the value of the object it affects. I to lead the reader to a proper view of the events of this war, be necessary to trace out the which probably gave rise and this we shall attempt in the ensuing chapter.

CHAP. V.

State of our conquests in North America. Three governments. for this arrangement. Indians commence hostilities. Causes of the Indians neglected. Strength of the English in North America & State of the savage nations. Revolution amongst themselves. They grow powerful. Iroquois generally quiet.

By the IV. and VII. articles of the last treaty of peace, Canada was ceded to Great Britain in its utmost extent. This stretched the northern part of our possessions on the continent of America from one ocean to the other. The cession of Louisiana to the Mississippi, and of the Spa-

nish Florida on both seas, the American empire completely defined, nor more perfectly. The only object of all which seemed left to Great Britain was to render these acquisitions beneficial in traffic, as the extensive in territory.

ment waste of savage country was evidently to a commercial nation no great object for the present; but it was a considerable one in hope, because it contained an inexhaustible variety of soils, climates and situations, and thereby afforded ample materials for the exertion of wealth and skill in its improvement to all the purposes of trade. These exertions were not likely to be wanting, or to be ineffectual. Independent of national motives, the administration in England had a particular interest in improving those acquisitions to the utmost; they were to justify the choice they had made in preferring them to the West India islands. They therefore took very great pains to come at an exact knowledge of every thing, which could tend to render our new conquests on this continent flourishing and commercial. To this end they judged it expedient to divide them into three separate and independent governments.

The first and most northerly of these divisions was called the government of Quebec. It is bounded on the Labrador coast by the river of St. John, or Saguenay. This river continues the boundary of the colony, as it runs from the westward, until you come to a lake, which it meets in its course, called the Lake of St. John.

To form the western boundary, an imaginary line is here drawn from that lake to another, which is situated to the south-west of it, and is called Nipissim. At this lake they changed the direction of the line, so as to make it cross the river St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude; and this

formed the southern boundary. From thence striking the line to the north-east, they carried it quite to the gulph of St. Lawrence, through the high lands, which separate the rivers which fall into the great river of Canada from these which fall into the ocean. This government is very short, almost upon every side, of the extent of the government of Canada, whilst it continued in the hands of the French.

They divided the southern part of our conquests on this continent into two governments, those of East and West Florida. The former was bounded towards the north by our colony of Georgia; to the east and south by the Atlantic ocean and the gulph of Florida; and on the west by the river Apalachicola.

The latter, or West Florida, was bounded on the east by the same river. Its southern frontier ran along the gulph of Mexico to the Lake Pontchartrain on one of the mouths of the Mississippi. This great river formed its boundary to the west unto the 31st degree of latitude, from which a line was struck across for the northern limit, due east, until it met the above-mentioned river Apalachicola.

As to the shore of Labrador and the adjacent islands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, their value consists, in a manner wholly, in the fishery carried on upon their coasts. It is of importance to that branch of commerce to be under strict regulations; and this could never be well compassed, unless the coast, near which it is carried on, was under a single direction. With great judgment, therefore, all the coast of Labrador from the river

Saguenay to Hudson's freights, and all the neighbouring islands, were put under the care and inspection of the governor of Newfoundland. But the islands of St. John and Cape Breton were annexed, as their situation required, to Nova Scotia.

The reader will observe, and possibly with some surprise, that in this distribution, much the largest, and, perhaps, the most valuable part of our conquests, does not fall into any of these governments; that the environs of the great lakes, the fine countries on the whole course of the Ohio and Ouabache, and almost all that tract of Louisiana, which lies on the hither branch of the Mississippi, are none of them comprehended in this distribution. The government of West Florida extends in no part much above half a degree from the sea.

Many reasons may be assigned for this apparent omission. A consideration of the Indians was, we presume, the principal, because it might have given a sensible alarm to that people, if they had seen us formally cantoning out their whole country into regular establishments. It was in this idea that the royal proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, strictly forbids any purchases or settlements beyond the limits of the three abovementioned governments, or any extension of our old colonies beyond the heads of the rivers which fall from the westward into the Atlantic ocean; reserving expressly all the territory behind these as an hunting ground for the Indians. The crown, however, retains its right of making purchases and agreements with the Indians.

This restraint is founded on

reason and equity. But we cannot help observing, that the necessity of such a restraint seems to detract somewhat from the force of those arguments which have been used to prove the value of our acquisitions on this continent. About the beginning of the war, a map of the middle settlements was published, in which these back countries were for the first time laid down with exactness. A pamphlet accompanied the map, by the same author, who seemed perfectly well acquainted with that part of the world. In this pamphlet it was asserted, that, notwithstanding the vast extent of territory, which even then we possessed in North America, the nature of the country was such, that useful land began to be scarce, and that our settlements must shortly be checked and limited by this circumstance. The great expediency, almost the absolute necessity, of a further extent of our territories there, was urged upon this principle; and many schemes of trade and manufacture were grounded upon it. It is visible, that the execution of these schemes must be, for a while at least, suspended. However, it is not improbable that particular interests, and, at that particular time, an intention likewise in favour of the national interest, may have persuaded these writers to represent the scarcity of improveable land on the hither side of the mountains to be much greater than in reality it is.

Another reason, we suppose, why no disposition has been made of the inland country, was, that the charters of many of our old colonies give them, with very few exceptions, no other bounds to the westward but the South Sea; and conse-

consequently these grants comprehended almost every thing we have conquered. These charters were given when this continent was little known and little valued. They were then scarce acquainted with any other western limits than the limits of America itself; and they were prodigal of what they considered as of no great importance. The colonies settled under royal government have, generally, been laid out much in the same manner; and though the difficulties which arise on this quarter are not so great as in the former, they are yet sufficiently embarrassing.

Nothing can be more inconvenient, or can be attended with more absurd consequences, than to admit the execution of the powers in those grants and distributions of territory in all their extent. But where the western boundary of each colony ought to be settled, is a matter which must admit of great dispute, and can, to all appearance, only be finally adjusted by the interposition of parliament.

Until these difficulties can be removed, it will be impossible to think of forming any solid and advantageous settlement in the midland countries. In the mean time, the administration in Great Britain omitted no means of improving those parts, which they could perfectly command. To encourage soldiers and seamen, who had served in the American war, to settle there, and at the same time to reward their services, lots of land were offered to the officers according to the correspondent rank which they held in the army and the navy, 5000 acres to a field officer; to every captain 3000; to

every subaltern 2000; to every non-commissioned officer 200; and to every private seaman and soldier 50.

This was a very ample and a very judicious encouragement, and it will, no doubt, have its effect.

But as no encouragement unconnected with the idea of liberty can be flattering to Englishmen, a civil establishment, comprehending a popular representative, agreeable to the plan of the royal governments in the other colonies, was directed as soon as the circumstances of these countries will admit of it; and in the mean time such regulations are provided, as will not suffer a British subject in these new settlements to feel the least uneasiness about his freedom.

That nothing might be wanting for the security of new settlers, for the stability of the conquests we had made, and for awing as well as protecting the Indian nations, a regular military establishment also was formed for this country and for our West India islands, consisting of 10,000 men, divided into twenty battalions. For the present these troops are maintained by Great Britain. When a more calm and settled season comes on, they are to be paid, as is reasonable, by the colonies they are intended to protect.

There was little doubt entertained, that this prudent distribution of our new conquests, and the wise regulations established for them, could not fail to draw both from them and from all our old settlements those advantages, on the prospect of which we began the war, and to secure which was the capital object in the peace. But our principal and most sanguine hope lay in that

entire security, which our establishments were to enjoy from all molestation of the Indians, since French intrigues could no longer be employed to seduce, or French force to support, them.

Unhappily, however, we were disappointed in this expectation. Our danger arose from that very quarter, in which we imagined ourselves in the most perfect security; and just at the time when we concluded the Indians to be entirely awed, and almost subjected by our power, they suddenly fell upon the frontiers of our most valuable settlements, and upon all our out-lying forts, with such unanimity in the design, and with such savage fury in the attack, as we had not experienced, even in the hottest times of any former war.

When the Indian nations saw the French power, as it were, annihilated in North America, they began to imagine that they ought to have made greater and earlier efforts in their favour. The Indians had not been for a long time so jealous of them as they were of us. The French seemed more intent on trade than settlement. Finding themselves infinitely weaker than the English, they supplied, as well as they could, the place of strength by policy, and paid a much more flattering and systematical attention to the Indians than we had ever done. Our superiority in this war rendered our regard to this people still less, which had always been too little. Decorums, which are as necessary at least in dealing with barbarous as with civilised nations, were neglected. The usual presents were omitted. Contrary to the royal intentions

and the faith of treaties, settlements were attempted beyond our just limits. Purchases, indeed, were made of the lands, and sometimes fair ones. But the Indians, conscious of the weakness and facility of their own character in all dealings, have often considered a purchase and an invasion much as the same thing. They expect that our reason will rather aid, than take advantage of, their imbecility; and that we will not suffer them; even when they are willing, to do those things which must end in their ruin when done. Our government has always considered Indian affairs in this light, and has ever been as careful as possible to prevent such private acquisitions.

The Indians were further alarmed, when they considered the situation of the places of strength we had acquired by conquest and by treaty in their country. We possessed a chain of forts upon the south of Lake Erie, which secured all the communications with the Ohio and the Mississippi. We possessed the Detroit which secures the communication of higher and lower America. We had drawn a chain of forts round the best hunting country they had left; and this circumstance became of the more serious concern to them, as such ground became every day more scarce, not only from the gradual extending of our settlements, but from their own bad economy of this single resource of savage life. They knew besides, that as no part of America was more necessary to them, so none was more desirable or desired for the purposes of a European establishment; and they beheld in every little garrison the germ of a future colony,

he midst of these apprehensions, a report was spread amongst the Indians, that a scheme was formed for their entire extirpation. This scheme, so shocking to humanity, we are unwilling to believe ever have been countenanced by persons of rank and authority.

America. But the Indians do the same justice to their enemies that we do; and the result is such a monstrous resolution, that no small share in urging a renewal of hostilities.

The Indians on the Ohio took part in this war. In treating Indian affairs, it is necessary to state the relative situation of the Indians and Europeans, at the time of the Indian nations to each other; else it will be difficult to account for the part, which of these nations have acted on some late occasions.

It is well known that a confederacy of savage tribes, whose principal residence is now to the east of Lake Ontario, and were known by the name of the Five Nations, or Five Nations, considered themselves the most considerable of all the Indian powers of America, about the middle of the last century, and that they retained their dominion and superiority in the greater part of the continent. They entirely subdued the nations upon three of the great lakes, and upon all the rivers which fall into the Mississippi. They were very near driving the Europeans out of America, and for a time wasted their colony of the Indians with a most cruel war. During this war, they suffered some repulses, but, becoming perhaps of the growing power of the English, and finding among

the Indian nations nothing that was capable or willing to give them any disturbance, they fell gradually into more quiet dispositions, and began to enjoy the fruit of that sovereignty they had so long and so earnestly contended for.

The historians of our colonies represent this people as originally of very pure and severe manners. But they were corrupted by an intercourse with those nations, by whose debauchery they were enabled to conquer them. Luxury, of which there may be a species even among savages, by degrees enervated the fierce virtue of the Iroquois, and weakened their empire, as it has done that of so many others. Their numbers, which their frequent wars in some degree lessened, were yet more diminished in time of peace; and the renown of their name, rather than their real power, for some time preserved that high and haughty authority, which they for a long time continued to exercise over a great part of America.

During this latter period some of the Indian nations, who inhabited in the new settled parts of Pennsylvania, particularly the Shawanese and Delawars, who lived upon the rivers Delawar and Susquehanna, retired, as the cultivation of the country advanced, back upon the Ohio, and seated themselves there; but they changed their ancient seats, with the approbation and consent of the Iroquois, whose subjects they had been, and still continued to be, after this migration.

At the beginning of the late war, these were the Indians who shewed themselves most active and cruel in their ravages upon our

frontiers. They gave themselves up entirely to the French interest, and their masters, the Iroquois, rather encouraged than restrained them. By degrees they attained a practice and a reputation in arms, which made them formidable. And having observed that the savages never have become considerable but by an incorporation of several of their nations into one, they confederated with the other tribes, that had been scattered along the Ohio, behind the Alleganey mountains; and the whole, thus compacted, formed a powerful and well united body.

Their ambition was raised by their success in their incursions, and by an advantageous treaty of peace, which they concluded with our colonies, so that towards the close of the war, they set up as an independent people. The league of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, was not, perhaps, able to prevent their progress; and more fearful of the growth of European than of Indian power, seem to have given no sort of opposition to their pretensions.

Thus a silent revolution was ac-

complished in the balance of the savage empire in America.

The body of Indians appears to have connected themselves with higher nations towards Detroit, their present designs, and to have armed against us a great part of that continent. The most considerable and considerable part of the Iroquois have been, though without much difficulty, kept off these hostilities by the intreaties of Sir William Johnson, who has always exerted influence on this people for the service of his country. One only of the nations, (the Senecas) it is said, departed from their neutrality. The colonies must have been in the imminent danger of being destroyed, if the savages on this continent had been unanimous in attack upon us. Fortunately only the Five Nations have continued inactive, but the power of the Cherokees has had such an impression of their chastisement, that they have tempted no motions, but keep peace concluded with the Carolinians with great fidelity.

CHAP. VI.

Plan of the Indian war. Frontiers of the middle settlements recovered. Forts taken. Indians repulse our troops at Detroit. They attack Pitt. March of colonel Bouquet. Battle of Bushy Run. Indians defeated. Fort Pitt relieved. Engagement near Niagara.

WHEN the Indians had resolved upon hostilities, their scheme was to make a general and sudden attack upon all our frontier settlements in the time of harvest; to destroy all the men they met; to cut off their provisions from those who might escape;

and thus to strike at the root of the war, the subsistence, in their entrance upon action.

This plan was not injudiciously conceived; but the precipitancy of some of their warriors destroyed in part the more methodical and considerate mischief of

ed by giving too early an afforded an opportunity to our people to escape with fests. Great numbers were, elefs, cut off, the crops and their houfes burned all that detail of savage, with which an Indian war ys carried on, and which ways difgusting to relate. his incursion, all the frontier of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, was immediately for twenty miles inwards, oufands of hopeful settle- the labour of years, at andoned. All the itinerant nts, who, on the security general peace, traded in the country, were murdered, ir effects, it is faid, to the of fome hundred thousand, plundered. All the great towns in America felt this

t was of greater military nce, the forts, which the had built to the fouthward e Erie in very advantage- ations, were taken. Thefe Le Boeuf, Venango, and ifle. Though thefe forts t in themfelves very confi- the heads of all the navi- vers, which run to the rd, are, in a good meafure, ded by them, and they reserved a communication the places which we pof- above the lakes, and our d poft of Fort Pitt to the rd. alking themfelves mafters of rts, weak as they were, the were obliged to make ufe of m. Whenever they attack- of them, they perfuaded ifon that they had cut off

all the others; they intimidated them with the number of Indians, which they faid were approaching; and upon a promife of fafety, which they commonly violated, perfuaded them to abandon their quarters. By fimilar artifices they fecured fome other forts, and particularly that of Michillimakinac, the remoteft of all our pofts, and, as I take it, the only one which we poffeffed towards Lake Superior; that of St. Mary's having been confumed by an accidental fire. After their fuccels in thefe in- ftances, there ftill remained three pofts of confiderable ftrength, and important for their fttuation, which it was neceffary that they fhould fubdue before they could expect any permanent advantage. Thefe were Detroit, between the Lakes Huron and Erie; Niagara, between the Lakes Erie and Ontario; and Fort Pitt, which checked them on the Ohio. The Indians were fen- fible, that but a few links of their chain were broken, whilft thefe fortrefles remained; and therefore, againft them they reiterated all their attempts of force and policy.

Our commander in chief, fenfi- ble of the danger to which all our new conquets were expofed, by the fudden breaking out of this very alarming war, fent out de- tachments as early as poffible to ftrengthen thofe important forts. The detachment fent to Detroit, where it had been much wanting, arrived on the 29th of July. The officer who commanded this party, captain Dalyell, having received fome intelligence, upon which he thought he had reafon to depend, concerning the fttuation of the In- dian army which lay near that fort, perfuaded the commander that thofe
favages

savages might be easily surprised in their camp, and driven for ever from the settlement.

An immediate attack was therefore determined upon the Indians, whose quarters were about three miles from the fort. Capt. Dalyell commanded about 270 men in this attempt. They set out between two and three in the morning with all the precautions possible for secrecy, for order in their march, and (what is of no small weight in all campaigns in America) for preventing their wounded soldiers from falling into the hands of an inhuman enemy.

They were not far from the Indian camp, before unexpectedly they received a smart fire in their front. Instantly after, it was renewed upon their rear. They were attacked upon all sides, and their commander fell early in the action. The darkness of the night hindered their seeing the enemy, and the whole party was on the point of falling into an irremediable confusion. The Indians had been early apprised of their design; had lined all their hedges, posted themselves in some houses, well situated for distressing the English in their march, and had taken very proper measures, which they pursued with a very proper spirit. Instead of surprising the Indians, our troops were themselves surprised, surrounded, and in the most imminent danger of a total defeat.

In this emergency, the second in command, captain Grant, saw that nothing was left but a retreat. But in order to make this retreat with success, it was necessary to make a live.y. attack upon the enemy's posts. This was done with order and resolution. The Indians were driven from the roads, and at

length repulsed every where. The English extricated themselves from this disagreeable affair, and got back to the fort with a loss of only seventy men killed, and about forty men wounded.

Such an engagement in an European war would be considered as a skirmish scarce worthy of relation; but in America a great deal is often determined by such actions. We have scarcely any other kind of engagements with savages. Neither their manner of fighting, nor the scanty population of their country, will permit the Indians to bring large bodies into the field.

The ill success of this attempt checked all further offensive operations on our side. On the side of the Indians, no attempts were made to take the fort, in consequence of the advantage they had obtained. Their unsuitness for a siege, the strength of the garrison exceeding three hundred men, and the vigilance which their exposed situation, and the artifices of the enemy had taught our people, had rendered such a design in them altogether desperate.

The theatre of this Indian war is of an immense extent; yet the savages, though of so many different nations, and disjointed by such immense tracts of impracticable country, preserved an uncommon degree of concert and connection in their operations. At the same time that they attempted Detroit, at more than two hundred miles distance, they invested Fort Pitt. It was originally called Duquesne; and the reader will recollect that the building of this fort cost the French the greatest part of North America, as it gave the immediate occasion to the late war. The dominion

of the whole course of the depended upon it. It stands juncture of that great river nother called Monongahela, much as regards situation, it may be considered as a of some strength. But the had never been well finished they had suffered considerably by an inundation from the which cover it.

this condition the Indians ned the fort, and cut off mmunication from it, even tage. These barbarians had non, and were ignorant of shod of attack by trenches, usual forms of a regular ich. But they supplied, in measure, their want of skill, ir incredible boldness and rance. They hoped to re- the garrison by keeping it ally harassed. If they in this method, they trusted re-themselves masters of the by famine. Regardless of , and with a resolution which have done honour to any , they took post under the of the rivers, close to the und burying themselves in or days together, they pour- an incessant storm of mus- and fire-arrows.

tain Ecuyer, who command- re, though weak in mea- it engines, and ill supplied very necessary for sustaining , took all the precautions art and judgment could sug- r the repair of the place, pushing the enemy. His econded his efforts with re- n. There was no trifling he danger, when they were d by an enemy, whom it difficult to resist, and, at ie time, so terrible to sub-

General Amherst, in providing for the safety of the remote garrisons, did not forget Fort Pitt. He knew that this place must necessarily be a principal object of the Indians. Its situation spoke its danger; and no express from thence having been received for a long time, that danger appeared to be pressing. Without delay, therefore, he sent to its relief a large quantity of military stores and provisions, protected by a powerful escort under the command of colonel Bouquet.

The colonel, when he had advanced to the remotest verge of our settlements, could receive no sort of intelligence of the position or motions of the enemy. This is often a very embarrassing circumstance in the conduct of an American campaign. The Indians had better intelligence; and no sooner were they informed of the march of the English reinforcement, than they broke up the siege of Fort Pitt, and took the route which they knew our army was to march, resolving to take the first advantageous opportunity of attacking them. In so much uncertainty, colonel Bouquet determined very prudently to disengage himself of all the ammunition and provision, except what he judged to be absolutely necessary. Being thus disburdened, the English army entered a rough and mountainous country. Before them lay a dangerous defile, called Turtle Creek, several miles in length, commanded the whole way by high and craggy hills. This defile, after refreshing the troops, they prepared to pass in the night, and thereby elude, if possible, the vigilance of so alert an enemy.

While

While the English troops were making the necessary arrangements, about one in the afternoon, after an harassing march of seventeen miles, and just as they were preparing to relax from their fatigue, they were suddenly attacked by the Indians on their advanced guard; which being speedily and firmly supported, the enemy was beat off, and even pursued to a considerable distance. But the flight of these barbarians must often be considered as a part of the engagement, (if we may use the expression) rather than a dereliction of the field. The moment the pursuit ended, they returned with renewed vigour to the attack. Several other parties, who had been in ambush in some high grounds which lay along the flanks of the army, now started up at once, and falling with a resolution equal to that of their companions, galled our troops with a most obstinate fire.

It was necessary to make a general charge with the whole line to dislodge them from these heights. This charge succeeded; but still the success produced no decisive advantage; for as soon as the savages were driven from one post, they constantly appeared on another, till by constant reinforcements they were at length able to surround the whole detachment, and attack the convoy which had been left in the rear.

This manoeuvre obliged the main body to fall back in order to protect it. The action, which grew every moment hotter and hotter, now became general. Our troops were attacked on every side; the savages supported their spirit throughout; but the steady be-

haviour of the English troops, who were not thrown into the least confusion by the very discouraging nature of this service, in the end prevailed; they repulsed the enemy, and drove them from all their posts with fixed bayonets.

The engagement ended only with the day, having continued from one, without any intermission.

The ground, on which the action ended, was not altogether inconvenient for an encampment. The convoy and the wounded were in the middle, and the troops, disposed in a circle, encompassed the whole. In this manner, and with little repose, they passed an anxious night, obliged to the strictest vigilance by an enterprising enemy who had surrounded them.

Those who have only experienced the severities and dangers of a campaign in Europe, can scarcely form an idea of what is to be done, and endured in an American war. To act in a country cultivated and inhabited, where roads are made, magazines are established, and hospitals provided; where there are good towns to retreat to in case of misfortune; or, at the worst, a generous enemy to yield to, from whom no consolation, but the honour of victory, can be wanting; this may be considered as the exercise of a spirited and adventurous mind, rather than a rigid contest where all is at stake, and mutual destruction the object: and as a contention between rivals for glory, rather than a real struggle between sanguinary enemies. But in an American campaign every thing is terrible; the face of the country, the climate, the enemy. There is no refreshment for the healthy, nor

ief for the sick. A vast unble defart, unsafe and treas, furrounds them, where are not decisive, but deare ruinous; and simple the least misfortune, which open to them. This forms be truly critical, in which firmness of the body and nd is put to the severest tri and all the exertions of coun and address are called out. Actions of these rude cam are of less dignity, the ad es in them are more interest the heart, and more amuse the imagination, than the of a regular war.

to return to the party of h, whom we left in the . At the first dawn of light ages began to declare them, all about the camp, at the ce of about 500 yards; and outing and yelling in the most l manner, quite round that eye circumference, endeavour to strike terror by an ostent of their numbers, and their ty.

er this alarming preparative, attacked our forces, and, unie favour of an incessant fire, several bold efforts to pene into the camp. They were sed in every attempt, but by eans discouraged from new

Our troops, continually vicis, were continually in dan

They were besides extreme-tigued with a long march, uth the equally long action, e preceding day; and they distressed to the last degree by l want of water, much more rable than the enemy's fire.

ed to their convoy, they could se sight of it for a moment,

without exposing, not only that interesting object, but their wounded men, to fall a prey to the savages, who pressed them on every side. To move was impracticable. Many of the horses were lost, and many of the drivers, stupefied by their fears, hid themselves in the bushes, and were incapable of hearing or obeying orders.

Their situation became extremely critical and perplexing, having experienced that the most lively efforts made no impression upon an enemy, who always gave way when pressed; but who, the moment the pursuit was over, returned with as much alacrity as ever to the attack. Besieged rather than engaged; attacked without interruption, and without decision; able neither to advance nor to retreat, they saw before them the most melancholy prospect of crumbling away by degrees, and entirely perishing without revenge or honour, in the midst of those dreadful desarts. The fate of Braddock was every moment before their eyes; but they were more ably conducted.

The commander was sensible that every thing depended upon bringing the savages to a close engagement, and to stand their ground when attacked. Their audaciousness, which had increased with their success, seemed favourable to this design. He endeavoured, therefore, to increase their confidence as much as possible.

For that purpose he contrived the following stratagem. Our troops were posted on an eminence, and formed a circle round their convoy from the preceding night, which order they still retained. Colonel Bouquet

Bouquet gave directions, that two companies of his troops, who had been posted in the most advanced situations, should fall within the circle; the troops on the right and left immediately opened their files, and filled up the vacant space, that they might seem to cover their retreat. Another company of light infantry, with one of grenadiers, were ordered to support the two first companies, who moved on the feigned retreat, and were intended to begin the real attack. The dispositions were well made, and the plan executed without the least confusion.

The savages gave entirely into the snare. The thin line of troops, which took possession of the ground which the two companies of light foot had left, being brought in nearer to the center of the circle, the barbarians mistook those motions for a retreat, abandoned the woods which covered them, hurried headlong on, and advancing with the most daring intrepidity, galled the English troops with their heavy fire. But at the very moment, when certain of success, they thought themselves masters of the camp, the two first companies made a sudden turn, and sallying out from a part of the hill, which could not be observed, fell furiously upon their right flank.

The savages, though they found themselves disappointed and exposed, preserved their recollection, and resolutely returned the fire which they had received. Then it was the superiority of combined strength and discipline appeared. On the second charge they could no longer sustain the irresistible shock of the regular troops, who rushing upon them, killed many and put the rest to flight.

At the instant when the betook themselves to flight other two companies, who had been ordered to support them, had placed themselves just front, and gave them the fire. This accomplished the feat. The four companies united, did not give them time to look behind them, but pursued the enemy, till they were totally perished.

The other bodies of the attempted nothing. They kept in awe during the moment by the rest of the troops, who were so posted as to be ready to fall on them upon the least motion. Having been witnesses to the defeat of the savages, without any effect in support or assist them, at length followed their example and fled.

This judicious and successful manœuvre rescued the party from the most imminent danger. Victory secured the field, and opened all the adjacent woods still the march was so difficult, the army had suffered so much, and so many horses were lost before they were able to move, that they were reluctantly obliged to destroy almost their whole stock of provisions, and consequently to give up one of the principal objects of their expedition. Being lightened by the sacrifice, they proceeded about ten miles further, and encamped in a place called Bushy Run. Such fatigues on their part after the severe correction they had given the savages in the preceding action, it was natural that they should expect to enjoy the rest. But they had hardly

camp, when the savages were abate about them, and then another fire. Nothing but more mortifying. How the enemy did not persevere in new attack; and, except a few scattered shot, our suffered no molestation on bad, but arrived safe at Fort in four days from the

h. this reinforcement that important post was secured, probably the campaign. The enemy was weakened and disheartened by the loss of above sixty men which they had lost in the late engagements, besides a number were wounded in the pursuit.

was reputed by the savages considerable loss. Besides, some of our bravest captains, and those had most distinguished themselves by their animosity to the Enemy, fell upon this occasion; and in no mean part of the fuel of war was consumed. The colonel who commanded, and all the officers, gained great honour by firmness and presence of mind, the dexterity of their movements during the two encounters, on the whole march. In these engagements we had fifty men killed. The wounded amounted to about sixty.

The Indians, thus checked by timely reinforcements which were thrown into Detroit, and Fort were not discouraged from further attempts. Niagara was as equally worthy of their respect, and they endeavoured to possess it by every method, which the want of their skill in attack-fortified places would permit. They chiefly directed their atten-

tion to the convoys. They hoped to starve what they could not otherwise reduce. The vast distance of these forts from each other, and of all of them from the settled countries, favoured their design. For which reason they carefully watched the convoys both by land and water. Near the carrying place of Niagara, they surrounded an escort, with very superior numbers, flew upwards of seventy of our soldiers, and destroyed

the whole detachment. On the 14th of September, on the Lake Erie, with a crowd of canoes, they attacked a schooner, which conveyed provisions to the fort of Detroit; but here they were not so successful. Though in this savage navy they had employed near 400 men, and had but a single vessel to engage, they were repulsed, after an hot engagement, with considerable loss. This vessel was to them as a fortification on the water; and they could not make their attacks with so much advantage as upon the convoys by land.

Upon the whole of this war, so far as it has hitherto proceeded, we cannot help observing, that the Indians seem to be animated with a more dark and daring spirit than at any former time. They seem to have concerted their measures with ability, and to have chosen the times and places of their several attacks with skill; to have behaved themselves in those attacks with firmness and resolution; to have succeeded on some occasions, and to have had no decisive loss in any.

Although this consideration is sufficient to shew that it is not reasonable to despise, and by no means prudent

prudent to provoke the Indians ; yet we have, I conceive, no very great ground to be apprehensive, concerning the final event of this war. As the enemy has not been able to prevent our throwing succours into the places we possess in their country, they can never take them by any other means ; and without taking them, it is impossible that any success they may obtain in the field can be decisive, the situation of these places is so well adapted to distress their frontiers, and interrupt their communications. Besides, Sir William Johnson has been indefatigable in his negotiations with the Indians of the Six Nations, and will, probably be successful. If he can succeed, even so far as to prevail on them to continue in their neutrality, we must derive great advantage from his endeavours. The whole weight of the war will then lie on the Ohio Indians and their confederates ; and undoubtedly they will not be able to bear it. The want of arms and ammunition, the supply of which can never be so certain in time of war ; the interruption from hunting, (their hunters and warriors being generally the same, and not only a great part of their food, but their cloathing and their arms, entirely depending on this resource) and our power of destroying their little

harvest, if we exert ourselves properly ; all these circumstances never suffer this war to be continuance. The great power to prevent its breaking again. For this purpose prudence never can have a defect, nor can they ever be a by either an humane or a people. Habits of ill treatment to the Indians, must incite to a frequent renewal of hostilities. This will keep alive at once military and their savage enemies. They will always be enemies. Their passion will never be so the consequence of these wars, retardment of the growth and perity of our colonies, which will be the inevitable result of this. Whereas by kind and gentle treatment, the Indians will for use of arms, which they will no longer be forced to have recourse to ; their ferocity will be lessened ; their savage way of life will be altered ; their wants will be lessened ; and our people will live with them, first by commerce (when the prudence of government shall think it advisable to settle them, they will gradually assimilate to the English, in length, add usefully to the number of those, whom it is now the sole study to destroy.

C H A P. VII.

Domestic affairs. Scheme of the supplies. Opposition to them. Address against the lotteries, excise, &c. City of London address. Protest of the Lords. Arguments in favour of the excise. Various proceedings. B. resigns. Right hon. G. G. succeeds. Situation of the minority

IN closing our last year's account of the internal state of Great Britain, we observed that the political dissensions, which first

on the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and which became more violent on that of the duke of N. shewed, at that time, no kind of healing symptom. During the continuance of the session, the party in opposition endeavoured, by every possible means, to harass, since it was evident that, for the present at least, they could not easily subvert, the administration. The opposition, which was made in both houses to any approbation of the peace, had been much more warm than effective, though it was a topic upon which, of all others, it was expected that they would chuse to display their utmost strength. They, however, appeared extremely weak upon it, and many persons did then imagine, that no serious design was entertained by any body of people, of branding with disgrace a system, upon which it was absolutely necessary that the nation should repose itself for a long time, to which, therefore, it was proper the people should reconcile their minds, and which had a general merit, sufficient to dispose them to acquiesce in the conditions of it. The spirit of the party was not, whatever their intentions might have been, exhausted in this attempt. They lay in wait to fall upon the administration in the most critical time, and to wound them in the most essential part, the supplies. Several circumstances favoured their design. The business of impositions is, in itself, unpopular; minds discontented and fertile can very readily and very plausibly forebode almost any ill consequence from an untried tax; and there is scarce a public burden, which may not, with some appearance, be traced, in speculation, to the ruin of some branch of manu-

facture or commerce. Besides, though taxes were full as necessary at the conclusion, as during the continuance of the war, that necessity was not, to every person, so glaringly evident; nor were they, by any means, so palatable, as when victory and plunder seemed to pay, in glory and profit, for every article of national expence. The advantages of the peace, though far more certain and solid, were less sudden and less brilliant.

In these dispositions the people were ready to fall into very ill humours, upon any plan of supply which could be suggested. The administration was very sensible of this; and, therefore, determined to lay as few new taxes as the public service could possibly admit. They were, perhaps, the more inclined to this reserve in opening new resources, in order to shew that the nation was not very abundant in them; and thereby to give an additional proof of the necessity of the peace, and of the merit of those, who had made so good an one in such exhausted circumstances. Perhaps, too, in pursuing this method there was a design of throwing a tacit reflection upon the expensive manner in which the war had been carried on. After such a war, and oppressed by so heavy a debt, a ministry could not wish to ground its reputation upon a more solid basis than that of a real national œconomy.

In pursuance of this plan the supplies were to be raised: first, by taking 2,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund; secondly, by striking 1,800,000*l.* in exchequer bills; thirdly, by borrowing 2,800,000*l.* on annuities; and lastly, by two lotteries, for 350,000*l.* cash.

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To pay the interest on these loans, amounting, in the whole, to 7,300,000*l.* an additional duty of eight pounds a tun was laid upon all wines of the growth of France, and four pounds a tun upon all other wines.

So far as this duty went, the scheme was perfectly unexceptionable; but another duty was added, concerning which very sober men might have had their doubts, and which gave to all the discontented the fairest opportunity, which could be furnished, of raising a popular clamour, and inflaming the whole nation. A duty of four shillings a hoghead was laid upon cyder, to be paid by the maker, to be collected by the officers, and to be subjected (with some qualifications) to all the laws of excise*.

Those who led the opposition differed in opinion with the treasury upon every particular in this plan. And, first, they quarrelled with that dreadful new taxation, upon which almost the whole scheme of supply was founded. They held, for obvious reasons, and in direct contradiction to the advocates of the ministry, that the nation was far from exhausted; that there were resources for carrying on the war at least two years longer, and much more towards clearing off incumbrances on the peace; that, as individuals abound in wealth, and as the public is loaded with so immense a debt, it was in such circumstances the dictate of the wisest and most enlarged policy to add as much as possible, by bold and liberal grants, to the income of the nation; the

fund of payment will then be enlarged, and oeconomy will be something upon which to op. In any other method, frugality is mean and sordid in the private and would certainly prove to be in the effect: that it might many useful parts of public service, but must ever be found voluous and fallacious resources towards the discharge of the public debt. To the lottery loan objected the enormous profit was allowed to the subscribers exceeding that of former occasions without any alteration in the of public credit; two lotteries the first time, established in a year, without any urgent necessity and the incitement, which thence arise to the pernicious of gaming, which cannot be much discountenanced in a state governed by wisdom, a sober regard to the morals of the people. As to the money that to be taken from the sinking fund they looked upon it as a sacrilege. They thought scarce any necessity could, in a situation, be pleaded in favour of a perversion of this fund from original purposes to the civil service; that the appearance of tenderness for the people in a scheme was altogether deceiving when they were exonerated at time, only to be burthened heavily hereafter, and that present ease must infallibly be their future weakness.

But it was on the topic of cyder excise, (the only fund hitherto new which was chosen) which the clamour was most violent

* For a particular account of this act, see the appendix to our Chronicle and for a more minute account of these supplies, see our article under title.

ally without doors. Nobody forget the clamour, which arose of a more extended excise in the year 1733. One of the first ministers for internal politics that England ever had, was at that point of sinking under it. At that time has made many partisans, converts, and those too of an high rank, to this plan, or at least to the principles of it, the odium has not yet worked out and it remained one of the most inflammatory topics, which has been held out to the public. The opposition contended, that it was, with regard to its operation, partial and oppressive; with respect to the means of collecting it, dangerous and unconstitutional; and it lays the whole burthen of the excise on the general revenues of the kingdom, and in violation of the national compact, on a few particular counties, which in every other article of public charge contribute their full share; they stated the proportion of this tax to the original value of the commodity; that it was oppressive to farmers and landholders; and it was in a diminution of their property operating more severely than any other tax, to these, because, if compounded, it is, in effect, a heavy capitation; if they do not consent it is a subjection to new, and arbitrary, and perplexed laws, and the tribunals of commissioners created by the crown, and rebellious at pleasure, and therefore arbitrary in their nature, and inconsistent with the principles of justice, which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments.

In this last head endeavours

were used to raise apprehensions of the deepest and most alarming nature. They suggested that when new orders of men, (they meant country farmers) by situation and profession distinct from traders, are rendered objects of the excise laws, the precedent is formidable not to commerce only, but to more important objects; and had a fatal tendency, which they trembled to think on.

They insinuated further, that the smallness of the sum to be raised indicated, that the supplying the wants of government could not be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure.

They lamented that things were now come to that melancholy pass, that (besides what might be dreaded for the future) the houses of all orders of people, of peers, gentlemen, freeholders, and farmers, were made liable to be entered and searched at pleasure; and this they deemed nothing less, to use the words of one of the first gracious acts of liberty passed by our great deliverer, king William, repealing the hearth money, than "a badge of slavery."

This language was held in both houses of parliament; it was held by the city of London, and echoed by most of the counties and corporations of the kingdom. The city of London, which had not been in a very good temper since the late changes, and whose ill temper has always a most prevalent and extensive influence, exerted itself beyond the efforts of the most violent periods to prevent this scheme of excise from passing into a law. They instructed their representatives in the most pressing terms to oppose it; they suc-

sively petitioned every branch of the legislature against it; a proceeding, which, though by no means illegal or blameable, has no precedent that we can recollect. Two strong protests were entered against it in the house of lords, on the commitment and on the passing of the bill. In short, no political project since the year 1733, not excepting even the Jew bill, ever threw the nation into so high a ferment.

On the other hand, the friends of the administration were not deficient in their defence to most of these articles of charge; and, if they were forcibly urged, they were also powerfully answered. They asserted, that to aim at increasing the national income by any further taxes, than the most extreme necessity demanded, was a wild project. That every tax implied some discouragement to trade, because in its consequences it enhanced more or less in foreign markets the price of our manufactures, which must always, in time of peace, depend for their vent principally on their cheapness; and that this must be the case, let the peace be made upon what terms they would; that every tax also, in order to be effectual, naturally implied some restraint upon liberty; that nothing demonstrated more fully the solidity of these principles, than the opposition then made to the duty on cyder and perry, a most moderate and most equitable imposition; and that of all men it ill became those who spoke so strongly of continuing and enlarging the charges of the nation, to quarrel with one of the least distressing resources which could be found for the public.

Nothing, they insisted, could be less founded than the charge, that this tax was unequal, and lay heavy upon some particular counties; that it did not even bring them on a par with the charge on those counties, where the people drink beer. In these counties ale, private, as well as public consumption, is charged in the malt tax; that this charge on cyder is in itself not so great; and that it has exemptions in favour of the poor, which are not indulged in the malt tax; so that the cyder counties have rather reason to be thankful for their long immunity, than querulous that at last they are obliged to contribute rather less than their proportion towards the support of the national burthens.

Their objection of the disproportion of the tax to the original value of the commodity was still more frivolous. There is nothing points out an object for taxation more strongly, than its original value being so low, that it may be sold cheap, even after the imposition. This is the case of tobacco, of malt spirits, and even of beer. That the excessive cheapness of cyder called for a tax to restrain the excessive use of it. And they observed, that there was a little appearance of inconsistency in the conduct of those gentlemen, who shewed so tender a regard to the morals of the people, and to their danger from gaming, even when regulated and authorized by government, and yet could afford no attention to the vice of drunkenness, equally pernicious in itself, and much more prevalent among the lower people.

But the point chiefly insisted upon was the mode of levying this tax,

making it a branch of the
 Those, who supported the
 y, said, that if the gentle-
 who opposed them would
 out another method equally
 d for collecting the duty,
 s grievous to the subject,
 ould readily adopt it; but
 ey were entirely silent upon
 d, who were so loud upon
 ther.

were once admitted, that
 or private consumption was
 object for a tax, there could
 oubt, that the excise was
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 cise has clearly the advan-
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 in point of cheapness, ex-
 , accuracy, and a power
 enting frauds, either in the
 or the dealer. That these
 ges, notwithstanding the
 larity of the name, had in-
 he legislature to give it ori-
 a very extensive jurisdiction,
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 essity of enlarging every
 nd, if it be a badge of fla-
 t is a badge, which has
 g worn by no inconsider-
 rt of the nation; by all
 ncerned in manufacturing
 ing malt, beer, spirits, tea,
 , salt, soap, candles, lea-
 od a multitude of other

persons, if they were
 the head, would be found
 to compose a body not in-
 perhaps greatly exceeding
 er, all the makers of cyder,
 now laid under this duty
 e laws in a few counties,
 gentleman in the nation is
 cted to the excise laws, it
 se he does not chuse to
 own malt. Some chuse

to do so, and are so subject; and
 it is the extensive principle of the
 law, and not the accidental bur-
 then on, or immunity of, indivi-
 duals, in the execution, that forms
 an objection of any force or mean-
 ing to this or to any other revenue
 law.

They observed likewise, that, in
 stating this point to the public, a
 very unfair advantage had been
 frequently taken of the loose sense
 of the words *Extension of the ex-
 cise laws*. If they meant simply,
 that the excise was extended with
 regard to its object, the fact is
 true; but if they meant, as they
 almost constantly insinuated, that
 the powers of the excise were also
 extended, nothing could be more
 false. Instead of being extended,
 those powers were, in many mate-
 rial circumstances, with regard to
 this new object, very much con-
 tracted; and the makers of cyder
 were far more favoured than any
 other class of people under the
 jurisdiction of the excise.

With respect to the charge made
 on the terms, by which above three
 millions of the public money were
 raised by lottery, every one must be
 sensible, that the more frequently
 public credit is employed, the
 weaker it naturally grows, and the
 higher the rate of the loan rises.

It is true that the sum borrowed
 is not so large as that which was
 necessary to be raised in the pre-
 ceeding year; yet, still, it was very
 great, and had much exceeded
 what had ever been raised by the
 nation at one time before the late
 expensive war. They added, that,
 though the return of peace might
 be supposed by its natural opera-
 tion to put new life into public
 credit, that operation had been

prevented by the rise of domestic faction, which is ever as great an enemy to credit as foreign war; and, therefore, that some of the gentlemen in opposition are, at least, as much accountable for the advanced terms of the loan, as those who from necessity proposed such terms; and they said it ought not to be forgotten, how great a connection had been kept up between the principal dealers in money, and some persons, who being now discontented communicate to them also a part of their groundless dissatisfaction, and consequently render the raising of the public money more difficult.

They justified the application of the sinking fund to the service of the year, not only by the frequency of the example, but by the reason of the thing. They said it is much better to postpone a possible payment of some part of the public debt, than to increase the capital amount of it, and in the mean time burthen, with new taxes, manufacturies and a commerce already sinking under the old ones.

These reasons, if they had been still more cogent, would have gone but a little way towards quieting the clamours which had been excited, and of which the subject of complaint relative to the supplies had been the pretence only, and not the cause. As to the merits of the question on either side, we do not presume to pass any judgment on them whatsoever, proposing only, according to our usual method, to state fairly and impartially some part of what had been, or obviously might have been urged on these controverted topics.

The scheme for the excise on

cyder and perry did not pass without a considerable opposition against it. Many of the members, who had been returned from the cyder countries, though affected to the administration in general, not chusing to appear on this occasion.

Whilst these matters were debated in parliament, every man was taken to continue the festivity without doors. The fury of the populace was let loose, and the country was full of tumult and disorder. Virulent libels, and beyond the example of former times, were circulated through the nation, in which nothing sacred, and no character was spared, and it must be admitted, whoever first gave the ill example, no party was free from that contagious species of intemperance which they accused the other. Still the ministry braved the storm, and except on the single point of excise, their strength in parliament seemed rather to be augmented than impaired. In the midst of this contention, and all persons anxiously waiting the event, which, however, no one thought could be very speedily decided, to the astonishment of some of those few who had been in the cabinet, the E. of B. suddenly resigned the place of first lord of the treasury, and retired from office.

As usual in matters so important and unexpected, this was extremely canvassed, and variously criticised, as the talents and the views of parties in them; or as men of cooler tempers speculated upon the propriety and policy of the measure. Some highly censured

andoning his friends, his and his own fortune, just now, when a little perseverance might have entirely defeated signs of his enemies, and had his power on the security of the crown. That his employment at this critical juncture greatly raise the spirits who opposed, and in the report deaden the hopes of those who adhered to, the crown. For what, said they, have men who in a party, when neither the old parliamentary superior nor the most assured protection court, is able to hold them together? For they conceived it impossible to keep a party long employed without an able and a decided leader, upon whom they depend as a director in their disputes, an arbitrator in their differences, and a support in their claims. That they carried on the purpose so strenuous and warlike, if their commander quitted the field the moment they became assured of the success. This conduct, they said, depended upon the wisdom of their system, both as it was conceived and as it was carried on. What was the end, for they contended? Undoubtedly that the constitutional dignity of the crown should be restored, that the King and kingdom be no longer governed, or insulted, by a cabal; and that his majesty should, as the law directs, chuse and retain his own ministers, unless some legal disqualification prevented their appointment or some well proved delinquency furnished a reason to remove them from his service.

Could this be accomplished, if the first gust of popular fury was sufficient to overturn the whole fabric of their designs? And must not this inspire the utmost confidence into their adversaries, when they see they can drive a minister from the side of the sovereign who chose him, without being at the trouble even of a false accusation?

Then, as to their own conduct, the whole must appear, if this be the end of it, wild, rash, and violent; almost every part of it being evidently accommodated to a permanent system, and not to a temporary arrangement.

Others reasoned in a very different manner. They said, that the minister in question was, perhaps, the man in the world the least to be influenced by popular opinion, or to be intimidated with popular fury. The lead, which he took in the great and necessary, but dangerous undertaking of making peace, sufficiently demonstrated his firmness in this particular. When he had done that important service, with all its solid honour and popular odium, to his country and his master, his end was fully obtained. It was resolved that the factious party should not have even the poor pretence of objecting his private ambition as the cause of disturbances which had been raised solely by their own. That his resignation would shew them in their proper colours.

With regard to the friends of the government, they little knew the spirit of the service they were engaged in, if they feared that they could ever be given up to enemies, merely created by their faithful adherence to that service. In short, that noble-

man entered into business upon the new plan, when all things were in doubt and distraction, and the disposition of parliament very uncertain. He was not driven from it, but left it; and left it with a powerful majority in favour of government. If things should fail afterwards, he was not to be blamed, who left them upon a much stronger basis than he found them; and that, for the present, in seeking his own repose, he did not break in upon that of the public. On the contrary it was perhaps the only method, which could open the eyes of the people, and in due time conduct them to a knowledge of their real interest.

Whatever might have been the motives to this resignation, or the merits of it, nothing is more certain, than that the popular uneasiness was no way diminished, because the ends of the popular leaders were by no means answered, by it. Whatever expectations people might have formed, none of the party in opposition were taken in. Ld. B. had resigned, but the plan of administration was not changed. The person who held the office of the lord of the treasury, and the two secretaries of state, were to be understood as composing the ministry, and to them the applications for business or favour were to be directed.

No sort of reasonable objection could, indeed, be personally made to those who were placed at the helm. Mr. G. who succeeded L. B. in the treasury, was a man of integrity, of understanding, and of experience, and had for many years laboured with diligence and ability to make himself master of almost every department of public

business. Lord H. with all the ornamental qualities of a courtier, was universally considered as a very able man in office, and had held many high employments with a very high degree of reputation. Lord E—r—t, the other secretary of state, a man of an illustrious family and extensive property, had not indeed been long in office, but stood in every respect unimpeached in his conduct. The other departments were filled in the same unexceptionable manner. National prejudices have no place here, and if you quarrel with administration, it is evident that you quarrel with it, because it is made upon constitutional principles, and is not the work of an oligarchical cabal.

All this was said with great truth, but gave no kind of satisfaction. Whence, said the opposite party, is derived the power of these new ministers? Not from their overbearing weight of property in the kingdom; not from their great parliamentary interest, or their superior parliamentary talents. In all these points, they are much exceeded by those who have been so unworthily turned out from employment and favour. Is it from their having made themselves so particularly agreeable at court, that, rather than be obliged to part with them, any inconvenience will be submitted to? Nobody was so unacquainted with the world, as to entertain such a puerile imagination.

What then was the end of their appointment? This clearly, and nothing else; that having no solid ground of power in themselves, they might act as the passive instruments of that minister, who, from considerations of his own personal

l safety and quiet, without
ning his ambitious projects,
ought proper rather to con-
is operations than to retire
tion. To oppose them is,
re, to oppose him. We have
aid they, additional motives
r opposition from the fraud
endeavour'd to be put upon
id it concerns the credit of
derstanding, as well as that
spirit, not to suffer this
of clandestine administra-

ry were, probably, much mis-
in the idea they had formed
principles which produced
te change, and the present
ry. But whether the idea
subserviency of the ministry
mcealed interest was credited
the party, as they pretend-
not, the effect was the same;
could not be otherwise.
wo parties, quarrelling about
common object, power, had
by their several situations
d to adopt very different
s of politics.

: friends of lord B. and of the
ry which succeeded, were
ferring to the crown the full
se of a right, of which none
ed the validity, that of ap-
ng its own servants. Those
opposition did not deny this
in the crown, but they con-
l that the spirit of the consti-
required, that the crown
be directed in the exercise
s public duty by public
s, and not by private liking
endship. That great talents,
and eminent services to the
confidence amongst the no-
and influence amongst the
and mercantile interests,
he directions, which the

crown ought to observe in the exer-
cise of its right in nominating of-
ficers of state. The observation
of this rule would, and, they were
of opinion, nothing else could, in
any degree, counterbalance that
immense power, which the crown
has acquired by the gift of such an
infinite number of profitable places.
Nothing but the very popular use
of the prerogative can be sufficient
to reconcile the nation to the ex-
tent of it; and they will be high-
ly dissatisfied, whenever they see
their affairs in the hands of any
set of men (though appointed ac-
cording to the strictest letter of the
law,) in whom they have not an en-
tire confidence. When they see
administration settled with an at-
tention to this popular confidence,
and with a condescension to pub-
lic opinion, they have a secu-
rity in which they can acquiesce,
that no attempts will be made a-
gainst the constitution. Ministers,
too, when they find that they are
recommended to the royal favour,
and, as it were, presented to their
places, by the esteem of the people,
will be studious to acquire, and
anxious to preserve, it. That these
are the principles of whigs, and
upon them the government has
been conducted honourably for the
crown, and advantageously for the
people, ever since the revolution;
and things can never be at repose,
until they settle again upon the
same basis.

Whether these ideas, on which
several acted, and which some free-
ly avowed, be consistent with the
preservation of any degree of monar-
chical authority in the common-
wealth, the reader is left to judge.
It is, indeed, not altogether easy to
determine whether the limitations

on the executive power ought or ought not to be extended further, by any other sort of popular controul, than the laws themselves have carried them; for as, on one hand, a constitution may be lost, whilst all its forms are preserved; on the other, it seems repugnant to the genius of every stable government to conduct itself by any other principles, than those which clear law has established, or to direct its actions by so uncertain, variable, and capricious a standard, as that of popular opinion.

What has been now said, we think sufficient to afford the reader a very tolerable general idea of the principles real or pretended, of the of the several parties, which have for some time unhappily divided the nation, and of those topics, which have been agitated with so much heat and violence since the conclusion of the peace.

The public papers have given accounts (in what manner authenticated does not appear) of a very extraordinary negotiation, which commenced immediately on the 27th of death of lord Egremont, in order to bring August, about, if possible, a coalition between the leaders of the contending parties. This negotiation continued but for a very short time, and is said to have broken off in as extraordinary a manner as it began. It has yet had no sort of visible effect; but as the dispositions, which gave rise to it, must one time or another produce something considerable, we reserve the narration of this affair, until the public can acquire a more exact knowledge of the facts, and a more correct notion of the plan of politics which produced

them, and until we have before eyes the consequences which arisen from them. Our business not speculation, but narrative, must however remark, that this negotiation seems to have disclosed to the world, what some people strongly suspected, that subsisting administration did, the beginning, by no means add to the influence, and, perhaps altogether in concurrence with opinion of the great minister, a resignation had raised them to direction of affairs. They are indeed to stand upon quite another bottom. What that bottom is are not furnished with the proper materials to determine; nevertheless, is it consistent with character of our undertaking to tempt any enquiry of this nature. At that time the system of the ministry was no way changed: the contrary, its strength seems to be considerably increased by acquisition of the D. of B. one of the most powerful men in England from his property and the firmness of his character, who accepted the place of president of the council which had been some time vacant. Lord Sandwich took the seals as one of the secretaries of state. And lord E. who was moved in the late change from post-office to the admiralty, a man of public spirit to excess; and was universally acknowledged one of the best formed of the whole body of nobility.

There appear to be at present three parties struggling for superiority in the state; those who support the administration, as now constituted; those who demand the return of the E. of B. to

had in public business; and those who still adhere to that system, which directed every thing during the latter part of the late reign.

These parties seem, for the present, to be so equally balanced, that each of them has force enough in distress, without being able to destroy, any one of the others, or to drive them into any terms of extreme submission. But the union of any two of them would, undoubtedly, be sufficient to overturn the third; and it is probable, that from some such com-

bination a permanent scheme of administration will be formed, and the public tranquillity at length settled upon some sure foundation. It is impossible, that so nice a balance of party power, depending, too, upon so many nice circumstances, can long continue in the same situation. It would be absurd to imagine it. But what two of the parties will engage in the confederacy, and in whose favour the balance will ultimately incline, it may not be quite so easy to conjecture.

C H A P. VIII.

State of affairs on the continent. Death of Augustus king of Poland. State of Poland. Election of a king of the Romans. Designs of Austria, Saxony, Prussia, and Muscovy. King of Sardinia settles the dispute concerning Placentia. Success of the Corsicans.

HAVING given some account of our domestic politics; to complicate the plan of this work, it will be necessary to lay before the reader a short state of foreign transactions, and of the condition and designs of the powers on the continent, so far as they seem disposed to shew any degree of activity. We shall, by this method, be better enabled to judge of public events, as they shall successively arise.

Augustus III. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, on the conclusion of the peace of Hubertshourg, returned to his hereditary dominions, from whence he had been exiled for six years. Unfortunatly for him, he had engaged in designs too vast for his power or his capacity; and had entered into that kind of alliance,

in which the weak parts are always most injuriously treated in time of war, and least indemnified upon a peace. Flying from his country, and leaving his palace and his family in the possession of his enemies, he had retired to Poland, where his authority, by the constitution not very highly respected, was by his misfortunes rendered still more contemptible; and he there endured a continual series of crosses and contradictions. He had the misfortune to find, that the king of Prussia, who had seized by force of arms upon one part of his dominions, was by influence and policy far superior to him in, and had, in a manner, acquired the government of, the other. His queen consort died in a sort of captivity, overcome with the alarms, the vexations, and the indig-

...with himself. One of his sons, for whom he proposed the establishment in the duchy of Brabant, was deposed almost as soon as he was elected. Another, whom he set up as candidate for the bishoprick of Liege, was foiled in that pursuit; so that broken down by almost every kind of misfortune, and having suffered, in every thing, which could affect his interest or his affections, as a sovereign, husband, or father, it is no wonder that his constitution, already impaired by age, at length gave way. He fell into a kind of lethargic drowsiness, and died on the 5th of October in the 67th year of his age, and about thirty years from his election to the crown of Poland.

The death of this prince occasioned a vacancy in the throne of Poland; to fill which, agreeably to their desires and interests, is one of the great objects of politics to most of the considerable powers in the north. At the same time an election of a king of the Romans is on foot.

Those two elective sovereignties not only occasion many mischiefs to those who live under them, but have frequently involved a great part of Europe in blood and confusion. Indeed, these existing examples, prove beyond all speculation, the infinite superiority, in every respect, of hereditary monarchy; since it is evident, that the method of election constantly produces all those intestine divisions, to which, by its nature, it appears so liable, and also fails in that, which is one of its principal objects, and which might be expected from it, the securing go-

vernment for many successions in the hands of persons of extraordinary merit and uncommon capacity. We find by experience, that those kingdoms, where the throne is an inheritance, have had, in their series of succession, full as many able princes to govern them, as either Poland or Germany, which are elective.

It must be observed, however, that the latter of these countries has provided, either by design or accident, no much better against the inconveniences of an election, than the former. The electors in Germany are very few, (in all but nine) and they are all great princes. So that the method of chusing an emperor has nothing tumultuous in it, and rather resembles a negotiation between sovereign states, than a popular election of a supreme magistrate.

There is another particular, in which the German constitution, in this respect, greatly exceeds the Polish; which is, that the majority of voices determines the election, whereas in Poland, where the number of electors is exceedingly great, unanimity is required in the choice of a king, as in all their public deliberations of whatsoever nature. Besides, by a very prudent precaution, in Germany, the successor, under the name of king of the Romans, is commonly chosen in the life of the reigning emperor. Every thing is prepared, and infinite confusion is thereby avoided. What evils might in the empire arise from a want of this precaution, may be judged, not only from the example of Poland, where they never would admit this usage, but from the misfortunes which have so recently happened upon

the death of the emperor VI. without male issue, previous election of a king.

omans. ality, the German confis- as nearly perfect as can- fted in a commonwealth eign princes, or federal uni- several monarchies and re- under a common head. a union, considered in itself, indeed, seem very useless, some respects, danger- ut the extreme inequa- the sovereignties, which e the Germanic body, it absolutely necessary to dom of all the lesser mem- at there should be a confi- power vested in the chief union, acting by the autho- the whole, to prevent the e and injustice of the strong- his power is, perhaps, too- ously to accomplish its but still it is of some use.

nd seems to be a country to give the most disadvan- idea of liberty, by the e to which it is carried, and fice with which it is distri-

The constitution of this c is described in too many books to make it necessary in this place into a long de- cerning it. The only real of the state is vested in the or, as they call them, the ian order; this power they by their representatives in diets, or parliaments, the king is obliged to call lly, where all resolutions passed unanimously, a tri- power, as it is generally being vested in each mem- e can put a stop to all pub-

lic proceedings, by his single ne- gative.

Each noble Pole seems rather an independent sovereign than a ci- tizen. He has a voice at the election of a king, and may himself be elected king. He is absolute master of life and death on his own estate, all his tenants being, in the strictest sense, his slaves. His house is a sanctuary, not only for himself, but for all others; civil justice, and even criminal, can with great difficulty reach him in any case; in short, he enjoys privileges so incompatible with all regular government, that one of their own writers uses it as a strong proof of the natural good disposition of the Polish nobility; that, with such an unbounded licence, the most hor- rid disorders are not more frequent amongst them.

The power of the king is ex- tremely limited. He can do no- thing of great importance, but with the consent of the diet; and scarcely the most minute act with- out the approbation of the senate. The choice, indeed, of this senate is in himself, but he can never re- voke the choice when once made. The senate is composed of a cer- tain number of bishops, (whom he nominates) senators by right of their see, and of *Palatines*, or go- vernors of provinces, of whom he has likewise the appointment. But they hold their places for life, and are, in general, a great check upon, though in some instances they have proved a support to, the authority of the crown.

All the great offices of Poland being as permanent as the royalty itself, those, who are invested with them, are invested with almost the whole

whole sovereign power. They are the great general, the great chancellor, the great treasurer, and the great marshal. These four officers have amongst them the command of the army, the administration of justice, the distribution of the public treasure, and the regulation of the police. They are no ways accountable to the king for their conduct in their several departments, nor do they receive his orders in the exercise of any part of their duty.

Such important dignities, with little or no controul, being vested in powerful subjects, who are generally at the head of considerable factions, it is the natural and almost the necessary consequence, that, in Poland, the public treasure should be ill disposed; the army undisciplined, irregular, and incomplete; that the police should be out of order; and that justice should be loosely and partially administered.

Their military force consists, chiefly, in the *Polpolite*, that is, the whole body of the gentry, which, upon extraordinary occasions, the king and the national general can order into the field to serve for a limited time. The inconvenience and inutility of this military institution, in the present state of the art of war, need not be insisted on. They have also a standing army, which ought to amount to about forty thousand men. But, from the reasons assigned above, it is a body altogether contemptible, especially the foot, as they consist almost wholly of their wretched peasants.

Of this constitution, with all its evils, the Poles are infinitely enamoured. The idea of personal dignity they entertain, from seeing so many people in a servile condi-

tion below them, and from the only so feeble and precarious authority above them, flatter the highest degree their pride self-importance. No people ever taken greater precautions to secure the possession of a so well-regulated freedom, the Poles have to preserve them in their present anarchy. They sacrifice all the security all the dignity of the state they are, in effect, govern their most important concerns by their powerful ambitious neighbours, than their own national councils. A writer on their affairs gives a very striking and pathetic description of the mischiefs they from this ill contrived liberty. Speaking of the gentleman,

‘ He forms (says this a
‘ a sort of intrenchment
‘ presumption; and thinking
‘ self secure of every thing
‘ gives him no concern that
‘ republic is weak, exhausted
‘ disarmed. Absurdly blind
‘ cannot see that the preference
‘ of particulars has a necessary
‘ dependence on that of the general
‘ and that no member can live
‘ when the whole body is kept
‘ in vigour.

‘ Who would not be moved
‘ the wretched situation of the
‘ public? If any of our neighbours
‘ thinks proper to make war
‘ us, he finds no barrier, which
‘ check his progress for any
‘ nothing prevents him from
‘ trating into the heart of the
‘ dom. He enters our province
‘ levies contributions, he devastates
‘ he ravages, he burns; the
‘ flows from every part; the

pans and bends under the
The conqueror commands
ically, and every thing
him.

mean time what measures
take? What resources do
rive from those privileges
ought to defend us from
ofly ideas, which have in-
us with this security? We
either troops nor artillery,
oney, nor provisions, nor
he slightest rampart about
was. The alarm bell is rung
mble the nation; diets are
confederacies are made;
claim; we write; we make
we propose remedies; but
oppose them when it is too
o. use them; and when we
o resource left but a treaty
ce, in which, to save our
nd our goods, we are com-
to submit to whatever con-
a they think proper to im-
pon us.*

ve an head to this extraor-
public is at present the
est in the active politics
ipe. Immediately on the
the late king of Poland,
st son, and successor to
editary, declared himself
late to succeed him in his
dominions. His preten-
re, probably, countenanced
ourt of Vienna, as the only
they had of making him
for all that his hereditary
s had suffered in their
But he did not live long
to make a trial of his in-
He was carried off by the
small-pox in a few weeks
after his father, leaving
a son too young to aspire
elective crown, especially
crown as that of Poland.

It is reported, indeed, that prince
Xavier, administrator of Saxony
during the minority of this young
prince, has taken up the pretensions
of his brother the late elector.

The interposition of Austria, in
favour of any prince of the house
of Saxony, will ever be a sufficient
motive to induce the court of Ber-
lin to oppose his election; even if that
court had no other. But in reality,
it is not the interest of the king of
Prussia, that a family, whose domi-
nions lie so near him, and which has
no great reason to be attached to him,
should be strengthened (however
little) by the accession of the crown
of Poland. Besides that the in-
fluence, which he will always en-
deavour, for very good reasons, to
keep up in that country, must
be obviously weakened by the
election of such a person; and if
the prince elected should prove able
in the government, might be even
wholly lost.

The empress of Russia, who has
the same ends in keeping up a
party in Poland, and who has ne-
ver shewn a very marked attention
to the court of Vienna, is said to
unite in this opposition. These
considerations will influence these
two courts more or less, to oppose
any prince of that house.

They have, however, both made
profession of great fairness, and of
a resolution to preserve the utmost
freedom in the election. But have,
at the same time, plainly enough
signified their wishes, that the Poles
would elect one of their own coun-
trymen. And they are said par-
ticularly to favour with all their
interest some prince of the great
houses of Czartoriskiy or Ponia-
towsky.

The Poles are very far from be-
ing

* La Voix libre d'un Citoyen. 1759. preface p. 23.

ing universally pleased with this care of their interests, about which these two great powers have condescended to be so anxious. Many amongst them love to encourage a number of foreign candidates, that they may profit of the money they spend, and that the importance of their votes may be enhanced. Several are also of opinion, that they are likely to be better governed by a foreign prince, than by one of their own natives. They think they have taken such precautions, as must prevent any foreign prince whom they may elect from infringing on their liberty; and in other particulars his government may be more just and equal, as being less engaged in the family dissensions and civil factions within the nation. Nay, they are not certain, that a great Polish lord, with a vast dependency and a large territory in the midst of the country, and able to raise and maintain an army even from his own private funds, might not, on the throne, prove more dangerous to their constitution than any foreigner.

On the other hand, the pride of the Polish nobility is more flattered by being governed by one of their own body. A prince who commands despotically in an hereditary country, where he maintains a large standing army, or any prince too closely connected with such a sovereign, may, they apprehend, prove much a more dangerous enemy to the Polish liberty, than one of their own citizens raised to be their supreme magistrate, who can never materially hurt them, unless the body of the nation should be inclined to cooperate with him.

We thought it necessary to say

this much concerning the cession of Poland, and the view the several powers, who interest themselves in the affairs of that country, as the object of the most political importance, will at present in agitation, as most likely, if any thing can be done, to disturb the tranquillity of the north.

A calm and benign peace is now to brood over the rest of Europe; and every nation is engaged in healing the wounds it has received in the late war. In the north, Russia has amicably parted with the king of Denmark, and ever was in dispute concerning the duchy of Holstein.

To the south, the king of Sardinia, who, by the quietest and most effectual methods, silently increased his power and consideration, obtained a confirmation and guarantee of that part of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which establishes his hereditary title to Placentia, on condition of the male line of the infant Philip; or in case that prince's issue should succeed to the crowns of his family. In the meantime, the king of France engaged to pay him an annuity equivalent to the revenues of that territory in question, and has lately offered to remit immediately the principal sum of those revenues on condition of repayment, with interest, by the king of Sardinia entering into the possession of them. In the mean time, the king of France has become a subject of dispute, might otherwise embroil the world, but is happily settled.

We cannot conclude the account of the events of the year without observing that the French can still continue that strenuous

liberties, which they have so
and so resolute, and all the effort
matters, who have sometimes
supported by the most power-
lies. They have possessed
lves of much the greatest
the island, and begin, at
to assume the face of an
hed and independent com-
wealth. They coin money;
ave settled councils and re-
troops; and what, in an in-
ate, may be called a navy.
their patriot leader, Paoli,
btained a considerable vic-

tory over the Genoese. 18th of
General Matra attack July.
ed them in their in-
trenchments, at a place called
Furiani; but was repulsed with
the loss of almost his whole
army. The bravery and per-
verance of this small but gallant
nation, if not oppressed by the
weight of some capital power,
will, in all probability, soon ac-
complish the compleat acquisition
of its freedom, which every people
deserves to enjoy, who know its
value so well as to risque every
thing to obtain it.



T · H · E

C H R O N I C L E

J A N U A R Y.

6th. **H**IS majesty, in the morning, made, at the chapel-royal, the usual offering of gold, myrrh, and frankincense. But there was no ball, or hazard playing at court, in the evening.

By an abstract of his majesty's forces in one of the yearly lists, the number of men employed by land and sea in the year 1762, being the last of the war, appears to have been as follows :

4	Troops of horse and grenadier guards	715
5	Regiments of horse	1556
3	Ditto of dragoon guards	1540
21	Ditto of dragoons	9764
3	Ditto of foot guards	6645
126	Ditto foot	124021
1	Ditto artillery	3103
1	Ditto of Irish ditto	456
33	Ditto of militia	22972
	Engineers	60
135	Companies of marines	18335
33	Independent companies	3334
23	Companies of invalids	1219
7	Royal dock regiments	5000
	Sailors employed in the navy	51645
	Hanoverians, Hessians, &c.	57762
	Provincial militia, and independent companies in North America	20000

Total — 337196

The service of whom cost the na-

tion about eighteen millions, or rather than fifty pounds a man.

calling it no more than fifty, and supposing only two hundred thousand of them discharged, the saving by peace must be ten millions a year not to speak of the accession of wealth, from the great number of them now employed in agricultural manufactures, and commercial navigation, and which may be reasonably estimated at half that sum; that the certain difference in our power, in point of wealth only, at a peace, cannot be rated at less than fifteen millions sterling annum.

As to the loss of men by the war that of the seamen and marines al has been calculated, as follows.

The number of sailors and marines employed this war were	184
Killed in engagements and by accidents	1512
Dead of diseases and missing	133708
Sailors now remaining, part of whom are discharged	49673

The widows left, supposingly a fourth part of the married, must be about 33805; if each married man left only one child, the number of orphans must be 67610.

Those countries, no doubt, that were any comfort, which w

mediate theatre of the war, in the way of the troops did in it, suffered much more. On the 17th of October last a fire happened at Archang-Russia, which consumed water-houses, containing barrels, besides reducing building to ashes.

A large quantity of silver money the coin of Edward I. has lately been discovered in the rocks in Ramshaw moor in Cumberland.

On the examination of a servant, lately committed for her mistress, it appeared, worked hard all day, and when the family went to look the streets in her mistress' cloaths as a common trade: and about four in the forenoon, let herself in, went to bed, and rose at the usual time to work.

About four in the morning, a meteor was seen to the north of Reading, of an uncommon length and quick serpentine; it seemed to descend to the earth, and before it died, it was so luminous, that the least object on the ground could be distinguished as at noon-day.

A peddler in the Strand was indicted by a bill of indictment, presented against him by the Reformation Society at Westminster, for obscene prints, and was by the court of justices fined 5 l. and committed to prison for his good behaviour for three years.

A man was found in Fleet Ditch, upright and frozen to death. He had, it seems, unfortunately mistaken his way in the mud, and

being in liquor, could not disentangle himself.

Several human bones of a very gigantic size, were lately dug up in the chancel of the church of Ewelme, near the duchess of Suffolk's tomb.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which, on the 17th. for murder, two for a highway robbery, one for sheep-stealing, one for stealing a gelding, one for stealing a silver tankard, one for burglary, and one for house-breaking, received sentence of death; (of which number, the murderer and three others were soon after executed); one to be transported for fourteen, and fifteen for seven years; three to be whipped, and three branded.

Among the lesser criminals was John Cox for stealing 6 lb. of sugar off the keys; but it appearing that at the time he committed the fact he was in great distress, with a wife and five children all down in the small pox, and was before of good character, the jury not only recommended him to mercy, but set on foot a liberal collection for him and his family.

Was celebrated at court, on the 18th. as her majesty's birth-day, in order to give people in trade the better opportunity of benefiting by the great expence usual on these occasions.

Lord viscount Townshend has opened a charity-school, at his own expence, at Raynham, in Norfolk, near Raynham-castle, his lordship's seat, for cloathing and educating thirty boys and twenty girls, the latter to be brought up to spinning.

Several young crows were taken out of a nest in

a wood near Newbiker in Cumberland; and in a garden of a gentleman near Worcester, a linnets's nest was discovered, in which the hen was found sitting on five eggs; circumstances very uncommon during so rigorous a season.

25th. A printed paper was dispersed in the taverns, coffee-houses, &c. complaining of the managers of the theatres refusing admittance at the end of the third act of a play for half price: and at Drury-lane theatre, in the evening, upon drawing up of the curtain, the two actors, who began the play, were interrupted. Upon this Mr. Garrick came on the stage, and attempted to speak; but an uproar immediately began; and the ladies withdrawing, the benches were torn up, the glass lustres were broke and thrown upon the stage, and a total confusion ensued, which prevented the play from going on; and about nine the house was cleared, the money being returned. The damage was, however, repaired by next night, when the managers thought proper to submit, and promise not to employ one of the actors, who refused to ask pardon on his knees for something the audience alledged against him, while he lay under their displeasure.

27th. Died at Liege, John Theodore of Bavaria, bishop of that see, and brother to the late emperor Charles VII. and the late elector of Cologne. He was born Sept. 3. 1703; elected bishop of Ratibon in July 1719, of Freysingen in 1727, of Liege in Jan. 1745, and created a cardinal, Jan. 17, 1746; so that by his death three bishopricks are vacant. The revenues of Liege may be raised,

without oppressing the people 300,000 l. sterling. The is in the chapter, consisting canons.

They write from Ponty Yorkshire, that the live & many farmers in that count have been preserved by grinding furz, which grows in plenty most heaths, and giving it to and horned cattle, for which is said to be excellent food.

The great frost, which set in the latter end of last month, and of which we ingly took proper notice last volume, began to break gentle thaw, which, notwithstanding, being accompanied by heavy rains, did great damage all the low grounds through the greatest part of England.

The workmen, employed ling down St. Nicholas church Bristol, have discovered several dies buried in the walls; one a young person, wrapped in muslin, part of which remains still fresh.

By a letter from Edinburgh the 15th instant, there is that some days before the commonly called the North near Brechin, all of a sudden up, and continued so, from the morning till twelve at when the water again return began to flow as usual.

The total returns of the numbers of officers, men, women and horses, the troops consist of, on their through Holland for England: 687 officers, 10,445 men, 5 vants, 1,666 women, and horses.

The convention with the general, relating to their

1 Holland, is in substance
 ws :
 he said troops shall march
 Vreeden to Williamstadt in
 divisions; their march shall
 rnight, three days of which
 days of halting. All the
 y, with their baggage, shall,
 ble, be embarked on the
 t Nimeguen; but if this
 be done, they shall take
 ie rout as the cavalry. The
 nder of each regiment shall
 every lodging for what shall
 een furnished to the regi-
 for every private soldier
 : paid 3d. Dutch money a
 or lodging, fire and candle;
 h ration consisting of 8 lb.
 15 lb. of hay, and 6 lb.
 v. 12 d. Each officer, with-
 distinction of rank, shall
 d. a day for his own lodg-
 ot including his servants
 ices, with respect to which
 y agree with his landlord.
 rice of meat shall be regu-
 by the magistrates of the
 through which the troops
 For trusses of straw, of
 the truss, shall be paid at
 e of six florins the hundred;
 r 100 faggots, or an equi-
 in turf, five florins; a
 of candles shall be 6d;
 ovisions for the mouth in
 l shall be rated by the ma-
 es; a cart for a load of 700 or
 weight, drawn by a single
 and provided with a car-
 shall cost, for a day, two flo-
 nd a half; one with two horses
 lorins; a saddle horse 30d.
 e 20d. the tolls, or road-taxes,
 e the same as for the troops
 republic."
 must add, that, to the ho-
 of the troops, both men and

officers, there was not a single
 complaint of irregularity whatso-
 ever, from the time of their en-
 trance upon the territory of the
 states, to their embarkation at
 Williamstadt.

They write from Liddköping, in
 West Gothland, on the lake of
 Waner, that on the 25th ult. at
 about a quarter before eight in the
 morning, they had a shock of an
 earthquake there, accompanied
 with subterraneous noises, which
 passed from south to north, and
 lasted for the space of two minutes;
 but happily did no damage either
 to persons or buildings.

They write from Russia, that the
 earl of Buckinghamshire and count
 Mercy were the only foreign am-
 bassadors who had the honour of
 supping at the empress's own
 table, on the 4th of December last,
 her majesty's name day, a separate
 table being provided for the rest;
 and that, at the same time, a note
 was distributed, importing, that the
 title of Imperial being annexed to
 the crown of Russia, her majesty
 could hold no correspondence with
 those powers who should withhold
 from her that title. This claim has
 given great umbrage to the mi-
 nisters of France and Spain, as they
 imagine the precedence of their
 ambassadors at foreign courts may
 be affected by it.

An impostor, under the charac-
 ter of grandson to the chevalier de
 St. George, having lately present-
 ed himself to the divan at Con-
 stantinople, desiring circumcision;
 the ministers of the Porte, suspecting
 his pretensions, put him under rest,
 and upon enquiry detected his
 deceit. But what his punishment
 will be is not yet declared.

Produce of South Carolina entered for exportation, from the port of Charles-town, from December 23d, 1761, the day the first vessel with rice of crop 1761, was cleared out, to September 1st, 1762, both days inclusive.

Rice	63,288 barrels
Indico	249,000 lb.
Staves	1,7,880
Shingles	674,740
Corn	23,191 bushels
Pease	3,980 bushels
Pork	2,275 barrels
Butter	8 kegs
Deer-skins	331 hhds.

	12 casks
	215 bundles
	1043 loose
Pitch	3,110 barrels
Tar	1,119 ditto
Tobacco	14 hhds.
Rosin	19 barrels
Tanned leather	2,693 sides
Tallow	32 barrels
Fish	41 barrels
Timber, &c.	103,293 feet
Oranges	4 barrels
Soap	100 boxes
Potatoes	20 bushels
Laths	3,500
Turpentine	751 barrels
Beef	11 ditto
Bacon	1,648 lb.
Candles, myrtle wax	14 boxes
Oats	388 bushels
Hoops	14,500
Reeds	400
Handspikes	360
Furrs	1 hhd.

	1 bundle
	2 barrels
Pink-root	1 cask
Bees wax	6 casks
Hams	5 barrels

Two labourers wives, near Bridge-water, were lately delivered each of three children.

Died lately. Mary Toft, the famous rabbit woman, of Godalman, in Surry.

Reverend Mr. Crook, rector of Brinkworth, Wilts, aged near 100.

Nicholas Schraen, a farmer in Flanders, aged 101. He held his own plough 1761.

Mrs. Halford, at Wiptash, Warwickshire, aged 110.

F E B R U A R Y.

The tide rose higher at Portsmouth than was ever known. The inhabitants at the Point were obliged to go in boats from house to house.

John Murcott, butler to the right honourable lord Dacre, was found barbarously murdered in his bed in his lordship's house in Hill-street, with a knife in his hand, and other means used to make it believed he had murdered himself; but that being altogether improbable, the servants were all carried before sir John Fielding, when it appearing that Daniel Blake, a footman in the family, had, since the murder, purchased many necessaries, of which he was known to have been a little before in the greatest want, without being able to give any satisfactory account how he came by the money, he thought proper to own the murder; the perpetrator of which might otherwise have remained undiscovered, as there was no direct proof against him, more than against the rest of the servants, and his countenance did not betray the least consciousness of guilt.

The account he gave himself of this murder, after several strict examinations, was, that having occa-

he day before to look for a book in the butler's pantry, set with twenty guineas upon upboard, which he took; that the next morning gan to reflect, that stealing twenty guineas would" cer- he discovered, and then uld be hanged for it; there- to extricate himself out of ifficulty, the wicked thought into his head, that murdering tler would not only prevent overy, but be the means of eferment, for tha he should de butler himself; that with efolution, he took a large , and a case knife, and enter- butler's room, where he found sleep; that he struck him with the poker on the head, hen with a knife cut his . This done, he returned bed-fellow, whom he both d found asleep, and lay till ual hour of rising, and then oth went down stairs toge- with the porter, without sus- ; and, that in the confusion, he discovery of the murder, nt into Murcott's room, and out of his breeches pocket guineas and a half, and also small trunk belonging to ly's woman, broke it open, ing it into the coal-hole, to the servants to think that rderer was a thief, who had into the house, with intent it. He was but twenty ld.

g a very clear day, a gen- at Wentworth procured lar piece of ice of two feet ches diameter, and five in- ick, which he reduced to the f a lens; and having about xposed it to the sun, the rays

transmitted thro' it, (converged to a focus at seven feet distance) fired gunpowder, paper, linen, and other combustibles.

Christopher Tancred, of Whixley in Yorkshire, Esq; 3d. lately deceased, having bequeathed fifty pounds annually apiece, to four young students of Lincoln's-Inn (of which he was formerly a bencher) till they should be called to the bar, and for three years after they become barristers. Edward Reeve, Esq; student of that inn, made an elegant latin speech in Lincoln's-Inn hall, be- fore that honourable society, in commemoration of so deserving a benefactor.

Mr. Rooker, formerly an emi- nent grocer in Fleet-street, by whose means the shocking murder of the two parish girls, related at large in our last volume, came to light, was found near his house at Ealing with his throat cut, and his body terribly mangled, supposed by himself; he having lost his senses immediately on the execu- tion of the mother and daughter concerned in that murder, through a violent affection for the latter, whom he at first imagined his intel- ligence could no way affect.

The right hon. the lord mayor gave a ball and supper 4th. to his royal highness the duke of York; at which were present the two princes of Mecklenburgh, many of the foreign ministers, up- wards of a hundred of the nobility, a larger number of the gentlemen of the house of commons, seven- teen of the aldermen, and many ladies of quality, and persons of great distinction. The sup- per consisted of three tables, two of an hundred and seventy covers

each, and the third of ninety, besides a grand desert.

The marquis of Granby, 11th. lately arrived from Germany, waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

Within these few days a poacher, near Charing Cross, paid a fine of fifteen pounds, for having three hares found in his shop, though, as he said, only sent him to skin.

The executors of Mrs. Demay, late of Pall Mall, have transferred to the treasurer of the British lying-in hospital in Brownlow street eight hundred pounds, 3 per cent. bank annuities, for the use of that charity; and also paid to the said treasurer forty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and nine-pence on the same account, according to the will of the deceased.

It appearing, on the examination, before the lord mayor, of the coachman of Mr. Cracroft, of Mark-lane, that his master's stables were set on fire some weeks ago by his carelessness, he was fined 100*l.* according to the act of parliament, and not being able to pay that sum, was committed to prison for a year.

This day and the 13th. the Thames rose so high, that many houses on the Surry shore were four or five feet under water; at Lambeth the long walk, by the bishop's palace, was covered, and boats were employed in the town to carry people from house to house. The damage by this high tide, has been computed at 20,000*l.* In the steeple-hall the water was deep.

There fell a prodigious quantity of snow, in Oxford

wickshire, Worcestershire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire. On Broadway-hill, and the hills in Gloucestershire, it is said to have lain at least eight feet deep in the open road.

Three fishermen belonging to Stroud in Kent, having some time ago shut themselves up in their little cabin, in which was an iron pot with sea-coal burning, lay down to sleep, but were all found dead the next day, being, as is supposed, suffocated by the smoke. The reader will find in our Projects for this year some account of a method successfully tried for recovering persons, when not too far gone, in similar circumstances.

A boy, who, lately fell off a wharf in New England into a river, was taken out to all appearance dead, but being rubbed with salt, and put into warm blankets, he shewed signs of life, upon which a glister being injected it brought away the water, and in a few hours after he was able to walk. For other instances of the efficacy of this method, and a full account of the method itself, see our former volumes.

The duke and duchess of Norfolk, attended the 15th. neighbouring gentlemen, the first stone of a most magnificent palace to be erected at every spot where there is a manor, lately begun. It is a valuable acquisition to some accounts of this volume.

That dead man, who was mangled in the mill at the 17th. of the month, on the 17th. of the month, was the keeper of a mad-

house in Ch
Sey in prison
from through
about October last, on pre
of insanity, when four of
ere found guilty. On the
the house of corrections
society of private mad
nary acts of oppression
was discovered, as may be
made abstract of that en
in the Appendix to this
work.
her trial came on in the
Common-pleas at West
before the lord chief justice
in a special jury of Mid
wherein a rupture fargeon
distrust, and the right hon
leis Dainwood and Tho
mdham Esq. as executors
of lord Melcombe, were de
st. The action was brought
several hundred pounds; for ele
as demanded on his lord
ship which the plaintiff alleg
ed received no satisfaction
red; but it appearing up
clearest evidence, that the
had been fully paid, till
eleven months, instead of
years, before his lord
death, for which eleven
attendance, the defendants
ost generously, paid into
he sum of one hundred and
made the jury found a ver
dict in favour of the
plaintiff, which entitles the
to their costs of suit, and
The princes of Mecklen
burgh, brothers to her ma
ty, one from their house in
illy for Germany.

The earl of Albemarle,
lately arrived from the Ha
waited on their majesties at
ers, and was most graciously

received in his lordship, before he
left that place, bawled the bishop
to (stand) for presenting, on the
strength of one of the articles of
the capitulation, to obtain bene
fices without his approbation.

A trial came on at Bell-shall, in
which the address of the Hammer
tavern in Chancery-lane was plain
tiff, and sundry persons of the re
formation of manners defendants,
for entering the said tavern, and
undisputed of its being an house
of ill-fame, dragging the mistress
out and imprisoning her. The
damages were told for 2000, and
the jury gave her with costs of
suit. And on a motion made
in the court of Common-pleas for
a new trial in the affair, on account
of excess of damages, the court
was of opinion, that the whole
500l. the damages originally laid,
would not have been excessive, and
therefore affirmed the former ver
dict with costs of suit to remain.

An order of council is issued,
prohibiting the importation of
the hides, raw or salted, of horned
cattle from Denmark and other
parts of Germany, during his ma
jesty's pleasure, on account of the
contagious distemper which rages
at this time in those parts, where,
it is said, upwards of eighty thou
sand head of cattle died during the
late severe frost.

A few days since, some men dig
ging up the earth in White-friars,
in London to repair the broken
pipes, discovered a large piece of
petrified wood, weighing at least
a hundred weight, on account of
which, as a very great curiosity,
we have inserted in our article of
Natural History of this year.

A riot happened at Col
vent Garden theatre, occa
sioned

ioned by a demand being made for full prices, throughout the whole performance of the opera of *Artaxerxes*. The mischief done was the greatest ever known on any occasion of the like kind; all the benches of the boxes and pit being tore up, the glasses and chandeliers broken, and the linings of the boxes cut to pieces. The rashness of the rioters was so great, that they cut away the wooden pillars between the boxes, so that, if the inside of them had not been iron, they would have brought down the galleries upon their own heads. Four persons concerned in the riot were committed to the Gatehouse, but soon after released, and all prosecutions against the rest stopt, the audience refusing to accept the managers submission to the capital point in dispute, upon any other terms.

25th. The sessions ended at the

Old Bailey, during which a woman for robbing a shop of a great quantity of silk and linen handkerchiefs, and Daniel Blake, for the murder of John Murcott, late butler to lord Dacre, were capitally convicted. Blake was executed pursuant to his sentence, and afterwards hung in chains. Thirteen were sentenced to transportation, for seven years, and one was branded.

26th. About five in the morn-

ing, a violent storm of hail, accompanied with the most dreadful hurricane ever known, from S. W. to N. E. tore up by the roots at Broadway in Worcestershire, large timber and fruit trees, carrying some of them to a considerable distance. But what makes this storm very remarkable, is, its extending in length but

about three quarters of a mile in breadth about 25 yards. It happened to be in its way at in which lived a poor family, of which was tore away; but poor people running out naked great terror, happily saved lives.

Some days ago a man, sells fish about Chelsea, F. &c. undertook to run from Park corner to the seven mile at Brentford, in one hour, 56lb. weight of fish on his which he performed in 45 mi with ease: this is reckoned the extraordinary exploit of the that has been performed for years.

A man, who was to run a wheel eight miles within an for a considerable sum of money performed it lately in St. George's fields in fifty-nine minutes half, on a platform of wood ed, a quarter of a mile in le and about two inches from ground. There were many sons of distinction present.

The weather is so mild, beans are in blossom in Cox Near Carlisle, young crows been taken out of a nest.

Yesterday one Bell, a co in the life-guards, was tak for preaching in an unlic meeting house, and taking him to discover to people th of their consciences, and ever tell the end of the world, great terror of his weak and rate audience.

Some time ago, the brig Polly, in her passage from th vanna to Jamaica, took fire hold, occasioned by drawing rum, by which accident two c and one serjeant, two corp

one soldiers, four sailors, women, and one child, unately perished.

Following are the contents lately made at Lowther in Westmoreland, and drawn London by two waggon as a present to a certain personage.—Two geese, four ducks, two turkies, four one wild goose, six wild three teals, two starlings, partridges, fifteen wood-two guiney cocks, three six plovers, three water six widgeons, one curlew, six yellow hammers, fifteen ws, two chaffinches, two three thrushes, one fieldfare, geons, four blackbirds, twenbits, one leg of veal, half a three bushels of flour, and tone of butter. The pye ed twenty-two stone.

e lieutenants of the royal ave proposed to the lords of mirasty, that to provide for wenty thousand seamen, who now be discharged, all the frigates, armed ships, &c. can be properly converted is service, be employed, to umber of two hundred and ail, making one hundred and y-five thousand tons of ship-manned with seventeen thou-five hundred seamen, and fif-hundred non-commissioned s, paid by the government present, and under the same ations, and entitled to the privileges, as in the Whaley at Greenland and Davis's s. From an estimate of the made by the Dutch in this y, it appears, that after all harges, including wear and f the ships employed, there

would be a profit of a hundred thousand pounds yearly, besides establishing a nursery for seamen. Employing seamen in the govern-ment's pay in this branch, would be less injurious to the merchants, than employing them in any other, because ships in the Greenland fishery are obliged to carry three times the number of hands required in coasting vessels of equal bur-den; and never more than three thousand have been employed in it in any one season.

The grand signior having request-ed the duke de Prussia to send him a collection of astronomical books, a science he studies and cultivates, his grace has sent him a parcel se-lected by the French king's libra-rian, as fittest to satisfy that mo-narch's curiosity; and his sublime highness, accordingly, testified the greatest pleasure at receiving them.

An edict has been lately pub-lished in Russia, permitting fo-reigners of all nations and reli-gions, the Jews excepted, to settle freely, wherever they think fit, in that empire. They are not on-ly to receive money and materials for building, and carrying on their several trades, and be exempt from all burthens for a certain number of years, but have full liberty of conscience; and, if they chuse to associate, and build towns for them-selves in the country, have steeples and bells to their churches, and even be governed by municipal laws of their own making.

Notwithstanding all the remon-strances made to the empress of Rus-sia, by the king and republic of Po-land, in favour of prince Charles, his Polish majesty's third son, so late-ly chosen duke of Courland, her Russian majesty continues resolved to have

have him set aside, and the duke de Biron restored to the title and sovereignty of that duchy; for which purpose she ordered her troops to take possession of the country, the inhabitants being very far from unanimous in wishing a change, and the whole revenues thereof to be sequestered; in consequence of which, prince Charles found himself obliged to leave Mittau, and, it is said, arrived at Warsaw incog. soon after the beginning of last month; so that Courland can no longer be reckoned a part of the republic of Poland, but an independent sovereignty, under the protection, and, we may say, at the disposal of the empire of Russia.

This gives great uneasiness to the Poles, who consider that duchy as a fief of their republic, and therefore solely under their protection.

Last month the Christian slaves at Algiers, to the number of four thousand, rose and killed their guards, and massacred all who came in their way; but after some hours carnage, during which the streets ran with blood, peace was restored.

Goree, Nov. 1. On the 15th of October, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, while we were all sitting at dinner at the governor's house, about twelve in number, the magazine of Fort Elizabeth containing 8000lb. of gunpowder, unhappily blew up. The governor's house, where we dined, was not above twenty yards from it; but, thank God, none of us were hurt, although most part of the house tumbled down about us. The clergyman who was sitting in my room, which

was not five yards from it, killed, as were also two cent standing at the governor's. The Negro Town took fire, was consumed.

On the 2d of April 1762, a tagong, in the kingdom of Be and the neighbouring places, violently shaken by an earthquake. The weather had been for days close and hot. The air was at first gentle, but increased so much that persons who walking found it difficult to their feet. Most of the brick and houses were either damaged or fallen; a new room at the strong built of brick, was shivered all sides from top to bottom, great part of the old building thrown down. In many parts the town the earth opened, threw up water and mud of phureous smell, filling up at the same time many ditches and pools which are now level on ground. Chasms are left in places, some of them unfathomable; and at a place, called Ivan, a large river is totally up by a bank of sand that runs in the middle of it. At Bakar rak, near the sea, a large triangular ground sunk, and out of five hundred people, two hundred are left with all their cattle. At other places the brick buildings were entirely thrown down; the towns are overflowed with water, and sunk several cubits; particularly a small town, called Gong, which now lies no less than seven cubits under water. The water was in some places thirteen cubits high, and fished up wells and pools of which nature can be found. — By accident already received, no less than

hundred and twenty duns of ground (a dun of ground contains one thousand nine hundred and twenty cubits in length, and sixteen hundred in breadth) are lost in different parts of this kingdom; but these, it is feared, will not be one eighth part of the whole damage, as further accounts hourly arrive. Advice has also been received, that two volcanoes are opened on the Seta Cunda hills, which may, perhaps, give vent to the remaining sulphureous matter in these countries.

The same shock was felt on the 3d at Calcutta, and continued about ten minutes; and three smart shocks were felt on the 13th of July following.

St. Jago de la Vega, Nov. 13. On Monday morning last, about forty-five minutes past eight o'clock, was felt here, very plainly, a shock of an earthquake, which lasted about fifteen seconds; but we hear of no damage sustained thereby.

Letters from America bring an account of a violent outrage committed by some men of war's men at Williamsburg in Virginia, on a party of Spaniards who arrived there from the Havanna in a cartel ship on their way home. It first began by a private quarrel, but at last got to such a height, that the poor Spaniards were all driven into a house together, and, the house being first set on fire about their ears, were fired upon by their merciless pursuers, who now went so far as to go for powder to blow them all up; but happily the officers, seasonably interposing, prevented farther mischief. Many were wounded, and some Spaniards even lost their lives on this occa-

sion. Some of the rioters have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Died lately. Paul Fisher, Esq; of Clifton near Bristol, who has left to the Magdalen hospital 200l. and to the society for propagating the gospel 2000l. 500l. of it to propagate the gospel in America, 500l. for encouraging the protestant working schools in Ireland, and the remaining 1000l. for the use of the first bishop that shall be appointed in America, with the interest of the same, provided such a fee be constituted in twenty-five years.

Monsieur Fontaine, at Geneva, aged 103.

Mr. Hill at Banbury, aged 103.

Mrs. Blocksum, at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, aged 103.

Mr. Heron of Felton, Northumberland, aged 110.

T. Pratt at Haltwhistle, Norfolk, aged 115.

M A R C H.

Happened the greatest storm of rain and hail at Harrow on the Hill, and places adjacent, ever remembered by the oldest person living there; for, notwithstanding the height of the situation, several fields were overflowed, and laid under water; the vane of the church, and fifteen feet of the spire, were destroyed by the lightning.

An handsome collection was made at St. Andrew's church Holborn, and Merchant Taylor's hall, at the anniversary sermon and feast of the society of ancient Britons, for the support of their charity-school in Clerkenwell: for the benefit of which they have undertaken a

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natural history of the animals, vegetables, and fossils of Great Britain, illustrated with drawings from nature, one volume of which has already appeared. — A most commendable method of providing for their poor, not only without expence to themselves or the public, but by a pursuit so very pleasing in itself, and which, besides, cannot fail of proving curious, and may, in many respects, turn out extremely useful.

The prince of Orange having entered into the 16th year of his age, he next day took his seat in the assembly of the states general, and of the council of state, after taking the usual oath of secrecy.

The earl of Sutherland was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of the late marquis of Tweeddale. At the election Henry, lord Borthwick, gave in a protest, setting forth the judgment of the house of peers, by which the title and dignity was adjudged to his lordship, as lineally descended of the first lord Borthwick; and desiring that the judgment might be recorded in the minutes of that day's election; and that, as his ancestor, William lord Borthwick, was nobilitated in the year 1422, as appeared from ancient history, and the public records both of Scotland and England, he, as the eldest lord baron, might be first called in the roll, and have his precedence accordingly.

A hive of bees swarmed at a house in Kentish Town.

Five waggon loads of money, escorted by a party of soldiers, were lately brought to the bank

from Portsmouth, by the Roman of war from the Havana.

Lord Markworth, eldest son to the earl of Northumberland, was chosen beret in Westminster, in the of lord viscount Pulteney ceased, without opposition. On this occasion, the guard over a large quantity of beer provided for the entertainment of the populace, getting drunk, stoaked, and in the struggle to them, a quarrel broke out between a party of sailors, and another of Irish chairmen; when the latter getting the better drove the other out of the field, and destroyed the chairs they could meet except one, having on it the words "This belongs to English chairmen." The sailors assailed again with equal success the Irish when a party of the guard obliged to interfere, and put an end to the dispute.

The orders for performing quarantine were enforced by the king and council, on account of the appearance of plague in Bosnia, Servia, &c.

Search being made by the peace officers at the houses of ill fame about Tower several women of the town and some sailors, were taken, and in the morning carried before the justices for examination; but intelligence being given to their shipmates a large body of them assembled and threatened the justices if they proceeded to commitment.

The justices applied for a guard commanding officer at the Tower and a few musqueteers but they were found insufficient to intimidate the sailors, whose

reading, a second and third
ement was demanded, and
agement would certainly
sued, had it not been for
lres of a sea officer, who,
words, called off two
of the sailors, just as the
as given to the soldiers to
on them; and dexterously
ing them to Tower-hill,
ft them to disperse of them-
which they accordingly did.
his, the sailors that remain-
ing thereby weakened, pre-
withdrew, and the justices
led to business, and made
mittimus of eight of the
walkers; but in the after-
f the same day, as they were
o Bridewell under a guard
jeant and twelve men, they
scaped in Chiswell-street by
party of sailors, who carri-
off in triumph, after one
ad been shot in the groin,
another wounded in the

The peace was proclaim-
ed, pursuant to his majesty's
t signed for that purpose.
ceremony of which was as

ten o'clock the officers of
sembled at St. James's gate,
ly-apparelled, on horseback;
roclamation of his majesty's
tion of peace was made,
he usual solemnity.

n thence they marched to
g-crofs in the following
viz.

urds to clear the way.

stables and beadies, two and
are headed with staves.

high constable.

officers of the high bailiff
minster.

The high bailiff.

The grenadier guards.

Knights marshal men two and
two.

The king's trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter, bearing
his mace.

Pursuivants and heralds, two
and two.

Norroy king at arms, having, on
each side, a serjeant at arms with
maces.

Garer, principal king at arms.

A troop of horse guards.

At Charing-crofs peace was pro-
claimed a second time.

From thence they proceeded to
Temple-bar, where the officers of
Westminster retired; and within the
gate, the lord mayor, aldermen,
and sheriffs performed the usual
ceremony at their entrance into the
city, and joined the procession.

Then proclamation was made
a third time at the end of Chancery-
lane. Then at the end of Wood-
street in Cheapside, where the
crofs formerly stood.

And the fifth and last time at the
Royal-Exchange, during 'change
time.

The collection for the 22d.
Magdalen charity, at the 22d.
church and feast, amounted to 565l.

The princess dowager of Wales
has given 100l. for the colleges of
Philadelphia and New-York.

In the course of some late de-
bates at the India house, it ap-
peared that, with the acquisitions
made by the company during the
late war, their income now amounts
to between 6 and 700,000l. per
annum.

The society for the encourage-
ment of arts, &c. have given 100
guineas to Mr. Stansfeld of Bing-
ley,

ley, for the model of a saw mill of his inventing, which will work either by wind or water.

His majesty went to the 24th. house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

A bill to enable John earl of Sandwich, Robert Nugent, and Richard Rigby, Esqrs. to take the oaths in Great Britain, to qualify them for their offices in Ireland, &c.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

The bill to rectify mistakes in naming commissioners for putting in execution the land tax of last session, &c.

The bill to regulate the price and affize of bread; and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour, or bread, so far as relates to that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

The bill to amend an act for the due making of bread in that part of Great Britain called England.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill to enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers, as have been in the land or sea service, or in the marines, since the 22d year of his late majesty's reign, to exercise trades.

The bill for paying and cloathing of the militia for one year.

The bill for granting annuities, to satisfy certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, &c.

The bill to dissolve the marriage

of Mr. William Hazel his wife Mary Whalley, him to marry again, and purposes. And also to se for inclosing lands, repair and to several naturalis private bills.

A labouring man at in Nottinghamshire, w 80, was committed to having a child by his daughter of 17.

The vast increase of and inhabitants in this gr polis is evident by the in of coals into the port o in the year 1762, amo 570,774 chaldrons and which is near double w fifty years ago.

Every possible step is put the civil power of the liberty of Westminster on spectable footing. The 1 thereof have lately obtai and convenient court-h the transaction of publi situate in King-street, W now known by the na Westminster Guild-hall.

At the Admiralty sessi at the Old Bailey, capt Lancelot Bolton, maste Vereneck merchantman, for the supposed murder c Morgan, on board the about 200 leagues from C in Ireland, in beating h times with a rattan, an him aloft, where he fel mizen-top-sail yard upon braces, &c. but it app the trial, that the dece had contracted an illne coast of Guinea, was ne upon to do any duty, bu safety of the whole cre ed absolutely necessary,

always behaved with the humanity to him, and that the witnesses were influenced by malice, the captain was seduced, and the two witnesses acted for wilful and corrupt purposes, of which they were convicted at the following sessions.

Deon de Beaumont, Secretary to the embassy at St. Petersburg, returned this day to London, and was received by the Count de Nivernois as knight of the military order of St. Louis, His Christian Majesty having presented him with that order when he presented to him the ratifications of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Russia. His Majesty likewise presented to the Count de Viri, Russian ambassador at this time, a portrait of his Majesty, adorned with diamonds, with a suit of tapestry hangings of velvet, and a rich carpet of Savonnerie, by way of acknowledgment for his having made the overtures of the peace. The presents are estimated at 100 crowns.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

A bill for laying additional duties on wines, cyder, and perry, to raise 3,500,000*l.* by annual lotteries for the service of the present year, to be charged on the said duties.

A bill for better securing the revenue in malt.

A bill to enable the governors of the Greenwich hospital to make regulations for seamen decrepid and disabled in His Majesty's service, who cannot be admitted into the hospital.

. VI.

The bill to prevent occasional freemen voting at elections of members for cities, towns, and boroughs.

The bill for granting 5000*l.* to Mr. John Harrison, on his discovering the principles of the instrument invented by him for measuring the time at sea.

The bill to continue the duties, and enlarge the powers granted by a late act, for repairing Scarborough pier. And also to several bills for inclosing and dividing lands, and repairing roads.

Being Maundy Thursday, His Majesty's alms were distributed in Whitehall chapel to twenty-six poor men and women, in the manner following, to each three shillings of holland, a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, twenty shillings in a purse, two pences and three-pences, a loaf, and a plate of fish.

Much damage has been done within this month or five weeks past, at sea by violent winds, and in the low lands by heavy rains. In particular, the Admiral Pococke, a transport of 600 tons, from the Havanna, was lost near Dartmouth, and all the crew and passengers perished, amongst whom were the crews of two transports that foundered at sea, and several land officers.

The subjects for Dr. Wilson's annual prizes at Oxford are, this year,

For the Latin oration ;

— Nunquam libertas gratior extat quam sub Rege pio.

For the English oration ;

Quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non edictis atque dissidiis funditus possit everti !

And the subjects of those given annually,

[F]

se loans,
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annually, likewise, at Cambridge, by the representatives of that university,

For the senior bachelors ;

Utrum optimas societatis ad humani generis felicitatem contulerit ?

[Is man's happiness promoted by the institution of civil society ?]

For the middle bachelors ;

Quæ commoda reipublicæ ex artium liberalium cultura proveniunt ?

[What advantage does a state derive from the cultivation of the liberal arts ?]

Newcastle, Feb. 26. On Wednesday last was landed at Winkam Lee Coal Staith, for the use of Walker colliery, a fire engine cylinder, the largest that has ever been seen in this country, or perhaps in any other ; the diameter of the bore measures upwards of seventy-four inches, and it is ten feet and an half in length : It weighs, exclusive of the bottom and piston, 130 cwt. or six tons and an half, and, together with the piston and bottom, contains between ten and eleven tons of metal. The bore is turned perfectly round, and well polished ; and the whole is so complete and noble a piece of iron work, that it does the greatest honour to the foundery where it was cast, viz. Coalbrook Dale in the county of Salop. When the engine to which this cylinder appertains is completed, it will have the force to raise, at a stroke, above 307 cwt. of water.

A comedy written on occasion of the peace, entitled, *L'Anglois à Bourdeaux*, is now acting at Paris with great applause. The author endeavours to compliment the English without offending his countrymen ; and might be allowed to have perfectly succeeded, had he not

attributed to the English his piece too great a degree of rather ferocity, expressing an unwillingness to receive vows from an humane and generous enemy.

On the 2d instant the at St. Maloes in a surprisener, and covered in several the ridge that separates seas, washed away the d leads to St. Severn, and over the whole morafs, to the in surpris and terror of the tants.

The French court has to the Dutch, that, in pursuance of the 11th article of the late peace, they must give up the places taken by them at d'Estaing on the coast of S during the course of the war, and then put into their hands that daring adventurer was a condition to garrrison himself. His most Christian Majesty has likewise signified to the northern powers in general, that it is no longer consistent with the duty his majesty owes his subjects, to allow them to pour (so he styles it) of blood to his colonies, or bring in the markets of Old France.

The king of Prussia's minister at Ratibon, in confirmation of the late peace between Prussia and the queen of Hungary these words : " The negotiation of peace between her majesty's queen and me has been on a favourable issue : I enter again in possession of my dominions on the same footing as before the war, and restore to the elector of Hanover his. You will communicate this event where you are, and know what impression it will

wife of Mr. Godfrey, of h, was lately delivered of

ys.
wife of a collar maker at m Abbey, of three girls.

lately. John New, Esq; stow, Essex. He has left to the Foundling hospital; to the Magdalen; 100l. to ndon; 100l. to the society noting protestant schools in ; and 100l. to that for pro- g the gospel in foreign parts.

7 Gummerfall, near Wake- nother to fourteen children, oother to thirty-three, great oother to eighty-four, and reat grandmother to twenty- all one hundred and fifty-six. beth Sumner, at Green- near Dartford, aged 102.

. Ashton, of St. Paul's t-yard, aged 103.

Wicksteed, at Wigan, Lan- , aged 108. He lost his our years ago.

A P R I L.

All the gibbets on the Edg- are road, on which any ma- rs hung in chains, were cut by persons unknown.

William Beckford, esquire, as rd mayor of the city of Lon- ve the greatest entertainment membered, and to the most ous and splendid company, being present the ambassa- rom Russia, Denmark, Ve- and Holland, two dukes, s, three viscounts, one bi- eight barons, together with hief justice Pratt, a great r of ladies of the first dis- n, besides an uncommon r of gentlemen of family rtune. The entertainment ed of 1560 dishes, besides

the desert. The ball continued till near five next morning.

A man, who stood on the pillory at Bow, for sodomy, was killed by the mob. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder; and some persons were taken into custody for it.

Linen cloth stamped in Scotland for sale, from Nov. 1, 1761, to Nov. 1, 1762; with the decrease in the manufacture that year, in a line below.

Yards. Value sterling.

10,303,237 474,807l. 3s. 5d.

692,257 41,546l. 12s. 4d.

The vice chancellor, heads 6th. of houses, doctors, &c. of the university of Oxford, headed by the right honourable the earl of Litchfield, their chancellor, and accompanied by the archbishop of Canterbury, presented their address on the peace to his majesty.

The Palais Royal at Paris, be- longing to the duke of Orleans, was almost consumed to the ground. The fire broke out at the opera house, and spread with such ra- pidity, that there was hardly time to apply for assistance. Some of the furniture, and the gallery of paintings are preserved.— Other dreadful fires have lately happened in France, particularly one at Es- foyes, in Champagne, that con- sumed 270 houses, and left only 31 standing; another in the su- burbs of Verrens, that burnt 70 houses, besides granaries, stables, and warehouses.

James Eyre, of Grays-inn, Esq; was elected, by the 7th. court of aldermen, recorder of London, in the room of the late Sir William Moreton.

The right honourable the earl of Bute resigned his

[F]. 2

8th. office

office of first lord of the treasury.

Sir Francis Dashwood has likewise resigned his office of chancellor of the Exchequer.

Some recruits, confined in the Savoy for the East India service, rose upon the centinels, wrested their arms from them, and made themselves masters of the keys; but the guards in the barracks being alarmed, another fray ensued, in which three of the recruits were shot dead, some others mortally wounded, and one of the soldiers had his hand so shattered that it was forced to be cut off. The propriety and justice of confining men in this manner for any service, except his majesty's, has been matter of much dispute, however favoured by the coroner's inquest upon this melancholy occasion.

The countess of Yarmouth set out for Hanover, there to spend the remainder of her days.

The collection at the anniversary sermon and feast of the London hospital, amounted to 196*l*.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his majesty 2,000,000 out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the present year.

The bill for raising 1,300,000*l*. by loans on Exchequer bills.

And also to several bills to inclose lands and repair roads.

Several of the French flat-bottomed boats have lately been in the ports of England, in order to carry home French prisoners; and perhaps, too, with an intent to try

their use. They are of a very common construction, above a half a foot long, twenty-eight wide less than four feet water, a rigged ketch-like.

It is said the ballance our government, from France, account of the maintenance of their prisoners, amounts to 1,200,000*l*. It is said that the reason why the court left them a burthen up was, that they considered captures, made by us by reprisal before the war was declared, as illegal, and, consequently, as a sufficient support of the support of their prisoners. What value the French might set on these captures, we know not. They produced about 700 which his majesty has been graciously pleased to give up to lessening the burthens of his

The university of Cambridge presented their address on the peace to his majesty.

At the quarter sessions at Stone, two men, upwards of twenty years each, who had for some time been in Town Malling house, were tried for an attempt with intent to commit a rape on a young girl of eight years of age; and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the county gaol, and to pay a fine of 100*l*. each.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when two for stealing malt from a lighter on the Thames; one for shooting a person on the highway; one for stealing a silver tankard of a public house; one for robbing a man of a quantity of iron; one for his own door; a woman for

other out of her lodgings, pretence of providing for d then stripping them of all uture ; and one for forgery ; d sentence of death ; which f them soon after suffered : h, whose death warrant had gned, was afterwards reon condition of permitting to be cut off, and a new tried upon it ; but he died the trial could be made.

person cast for forgery, and d pursuant to his sentence, hn Rice, a stock-broker, ving some years ago received uth-sea stock of a lady in ntry, amounting to several d pounds, under a forged of attorney, contrived to e fraud concealed from her, tantly remitting to her the of her money till Christmas hen finding that she was up to London, he preci- r absconded, leaving with e 4500 l. out of 5000 l. that ained, but without letting ow the true cause of his

She, desirous of joining on after embarked at Har- or Holland ; but being dri- k from the Dutch coast re- to London, where the per- it in quest of her husband ended her. On her being t before the lord mayor, e up all the cash and notes by her husband, and answer- questions put to her with so andour, that the governors

South-sea company, who e loss to themselves, gene- settled a handsome pension er for life. However, the o which her husband had re- still remained a secret, till the y, in whose hands he had left

his affairs, receiving a letter from him by an express, took both letter and messenger to the lord mayor, to avoid being involved in his client's guilt. Then it appeared, that he had taken up his residence at Cambray, in Flanders, upon which his majesty was pleased to give directions to his ambassador at Paris, to solicit his being given up. This was readily granted, notwithstanding the opposition made by the inhabitants of Cambray, who are said to enjoy some peculiar privileges in such cases, and even, as it appeared by the event, without any stipulations in favour of the delinquent.

The governors of the South-sea company have taken measures to prevent such frauds for the future, by some new regulations in regard to the letters of attorney necessary for doing business with them.

Dagoe, cast for stripping her lodgings, &c. was a remarkably strong and masculine woman, and an old offender. She once stabbed a man in Newgate, who was evidence against her. At the place of execution, getting her hands loose, she struggled with the executioner, gave him such a blow on the breast, as almost beat him down, and then disposed of her hat, cloaths and cardinal in despite of him.

M. Querini, and M. Mo- 18th.
rosini, ambassadors extraor-
dinary from the republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry in the following manner :

The whole company assembled at Greenwich, from whence they set off between twelve and one.

There were three state barges, viz. the queen's of ten oars, and two others of eight oars each, with

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another of six oars for their attendants; besides a great number of other barges belonging to the nobility and gentry, who accompanied the procession.

They landed about three o'clock at the Tower, from whence they proceeded in the following order through the Minories, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheap-side, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, and along the Strand to Somerset-house, where they were entertained at the king's expence, till their audience of his majesty.

Four king's under-marshals on horseback.

City marshal on horseback.

Master of the ceremonies assistant, in a coach and six.

Thirty-eight footmen, two and two, on foot.

Eight gentlemen of the bedchambers, belonging to the ambassadors, on horseback, two and two.

House steward alone, on horseback.

Eight pages on horseback, two and two.

Master of the horse, alone.

Ten musicians on horseback, two and two.

Kettle drum.

Second master of the horse, alone.

King's state coach, with the ambassadors, the earl of Guildford and master of the ceremonies; six horses.

King's second coach, with the two secretaries to the embassy, six horses.

Six gentlemen of the privy chamber, in the next royal coaches.

The queen, princess of Wales, duke of York, princess Augusta, duke of Cumberland, and princess Amelia's coaches, with six horses each.

The ambassadors grand state with eight horses, empty.
The second coach empty, 1 horses.

The third coach with two V noblemen with six horses.

The peers coaches and

All the dresses of the pending this procession, the water as well as at land extremely grand.

On the 21st their excellence were conducted in great state Somerset-house to St. James they were received by the on duty, under arms. They then conducted to the little chamber by the earl of Suffolk Sir Charles Cotterel Dormister of the ceremonies, and received, at the guard chamber by the lord viscount Falcaplain of the yeomen of the at the drawing room door earl of Litchfield, captain band of pensioners; and at of the great council chamber his majesty gave them away by the duke of Marlborough chamberlain. His excellency Morosini addressed his majesty Italian, and his majesty replied English, after which their excellencies retired, and then audiences of the queen in the manner; after which they re-conducted, in the same way came, to their house in Ormond-street.

The day following their excellencies went in the same manner the princess dowager of princess Augusta and duke of and on the 23d to the duke of Cumberland and princess Amelia.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and after

he royal assent to the following bills, made a most graceful, and prorogued the session :

bill for preventing smuggling

bill to encourage the making of silk in the plantations.

bill to amend an act of Henry the third, intitled, silk works.

bill to prevent fraudulent county elections.

bill for the importation of Irish butter into the port of London for the use of the manufactories.

bill for lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets of Westminster.

bill for rebuilding the town of London.

to several private bills, and to inclose lands and repair roads &c.

Mr. Mocenigo, procurator of the Holy See, was elected Doge of Venice, and next morning crowned with usual ceremonies.

His excellency Charles Nicholas Alexander d'Ouliers was elected bishop of Orléans.

His excellency had 31 votes, and prince Clement of Saxony 13 ; standing which an appeal was made to the pope in favour of the prince ; but his holiness, on the report of a congregation appointed for that purpose, confirmed the election of the former.

For an information was given by the court of King's Bench against the publishers and printers of the papers of the North Briton, and the libel Controversy, for publishing the North Briton of the 19th

of March ; and on the 30th of this month the publisher, supposed printers, and Mr. Wilkes the supposed author of that paper, were taken into custody by the messengers of state. The reader will find a summary account of the subsequent proceedings relating to Mr. Wilkes, in the Appendix to this part of our work.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the small pox hospital, the collection amounted to 900*l*.

At the Assizes at Worcester, one criminal was capitally convicted ; but reprieved ; at Winchester three ; at Reading one, but reprieved ; at Oxford three ; at Nottingham, a girl of sixteen, for the murder of an infant of two years old, whom she strangled for crying. She was suspected of the murder of two more children in the same manner ; but it is probable there were some grounds for believing her an idiot, for instead of being executed next day, as the law directs, she was respited for three weeks, but then executed ; at Huntingdon one, for murder, who was executed ; at Cambridge one ; at York one, for murder, who was executed, and two for lesser crimes, who were reprieved ; at Chelmsford eight ; two of them for murder, who were executed ; at Aylesbury one, but reprieved ; at Gloucester, one for murder, who was executed ; at Hertford eight, amongst whom was the noted Harrow, who said he was the famous flying highwayman, for burglary ; four of them were executed ; at Exeter five ; at Chester, a woman for poisoning her husband, after twenty years cohabitation, by giving

ing him arsenic; she was sentenced to be burnt the third day after conviction, but her sentence was reprieved by the judge till the twenty-third, on which day she was executed at Bury, a woman for the same crime, her agent, and another convict; at Shrewsbury one, but reprieved; at Stafford three, one of them for murder; at Derby one; at Kingston two; at Thetford three; at Lancaster two; for Cornwall one, but reprieved; Salisbury and Kent, Warwick and Taunton, were maiden affizes.

29th. M. Messener, an eminent astronomer at Paris, discovered from the royal observatory of the marine at the Hotel de Clugny, at 48 min. after two in the morning, to the east of Paris, at the height of about twelve degrees above the horizon, a globe of fire, with a long tail like that of a rocket. Its apparent diameter was about a third of that of the moon; and its colour a bright red. The moon, which was then above the horizon, effaced a great part of the brightness of this meteor, which, in a dark night, would have given a considerable light to the atmosphere. This globe seemed to fall perpendicularly, and in its fall employed about 40 seconds. The sky was at this time almost entirely overcast, the wind at south-east, and the barometer at the height of 27 inches 6 lines.

Yesterday the crew of the Africa, after being paid their prize money at Portsmouth, carried the boat-swain, who had behaved to them with great humanity, through the principal streets in procession, and then made him a present of a gold chain.

3rd. The thanks of the mayor, aldermen, and common coun-

cil of the city of Exeter were sent to the court of council at guildhall for the petition the city of London had against the cyder act; and it was then unanimously resolved, to be presented to parliament for a repeal thereof.

The society for encouraging and manufactures, having considered of how great service it would be to the kingdom, to acquire the art of making salt-petre, renewed their premium of £10,000lb. weight of salt-petre for the first works that shall be made in England.

Inscription on the monument of the late admiral Vernon, lately erected in Westminster-abbey.

As a memorial of his own greatness
And of the virtue of his benefactions
This monument was erected by his nephew,

FRANCIS lord ORWELL,
year 1763.

Sacred to the memory of

EDWARD VERNON
Admiral of the white squadron
of the British fleet:

He was the second son of James Vernon
Who was secretary of state to
William the IIIrd.

And whose abilities and intentions
were equally conspicuous
In his youth he served under the
Shovel and Rooke:

By their example he learned to conquer
by his own merit he rose to command
In the war with Spain of MDCC.

he took the fort of Porto B
with six ships;
A force which was thought un-
der the attempt:

For this he received
The thanks of both houses of parliament
He subdued Chagre, and at Cartagena
conquered as far as naval force
could carry victory.

After these services he retired

For the YEAR 1763.

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without place or title,
the exercise of public, to the en-
joyment of private virtue.
testimony of a good conscience
was his reward;
and esteem of all good men
his glory.

though calm, he was active,
though intrepid, prudent:
useful, yet not ostentatious,

Ascribing the glory
to God.

estate he was disinterested, vigi-
lant and steady.

the xxxth day of October,
CLVII. he died as he had lived,
friend of man, the lover of his
country,

The father of the poor,
Aged LXXIII.

t of the state of the city
hospitals for the last year.

St. Bartholomew's.
and discharged from this
hospital ——— 6178
s given by a private
i to ——— 20
s given by the hospital to 28
this year ——— 390
ning under cure ——— 536

In all 7152
St. Thomas's hospital.
and discharged from
hospital ——— 6309
this year ——— 369
ning under cure ——— 480
patients ——— 220

Total 7468
Christ's hospital.
en put forth appren-
s, and discharged out
his hospital last year,
whereof were instruct-
n the mathematics. 124
l the last year ——— 10
ning in this hospital 972

Total 1106

Bridewell hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and
discharged ——— 634
Maintained in several trades,
&c. ——— 69

Total 703

Bethlem hospital.

Admitted into this hospital 207
Cured ——— 150
Buried ——— 78
Remaining under cure ——— 231

Total 666

About the latter end of March,
there fell a greater quantity of
snow in the neighbourhood of Flo-
rence than ever had been known.
The ordinary post had been stopt
two days till forty men cleared the
roads for them.

Berlin, April 2. The king of
Prussia arrived the 30th ultimo,
at nine in the evening, at his pa-
lace in this city, after an absence
from us since the 4th of Jan. 1757.
He was received by the princes
of the blood, foreign ministers,
and principal nobility assembled
for that purpose. The rejoicings
and illuminations on this occasion
continued for three days after his
arrival; and on the 4th instant, he,
at eight o'clock at night, went
through most of the streets in an
open chariot, accompanied by
prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to
view the illuminations, and could
not help admiring many of the de-
vices invented to celebrate his vir-
tues and his victories. On this oc-
casion, as well as at his arrival, he
was every where saluted with loud
and general acclamations of, 'Long
' live our king and father!' To
which his majesty most affectionate-
ly vouchsafed to answer, 'Long
' live my dear subjects, my belov-
' ed

ed children !' And indeed he deserved this reception ; for notwithstanding the heavy war he has been engaged in, and the glorious end he has put to it, he has not loaded his subjects with any new tax, nor contracted any new debt. His majesty on this occasion made several magnificent presents to the queen and the rest of the royal family.

They write from Russia, that general Horwarth, governor of St. Elizabeth, having been employed by the empress to carry into execution the schemes we mentioned the month before last, for bringing foreigners into her extensive, and, as yet, almost desert dominions, being more intent upon his own interest, than that of his royal mistress, has converted the sums remitted to enable him to proceed with zeal in the establishment of a new colony, to his own private use, by which the poor settlers have been miserably distressed, and her imperial majesty's gracious intentions frustrated. But his conduct having been properly represented, there is no doubt but he will be called to a severe account.

Died lately. The reverend Mr. Higgs, vicar of Quatford, near Bridgnorth ; who, tho' his living was no more than 15*l.* *per annum*, by his parsimony, heaped together some thousand pounds.

Right hon. lord Aston, formerly cook to Sir — Mordaunt, Bart. He is succeeded in title by Mr. Aston a watchmaker.

Mr. Teasdale of Healey in Northumberland, aged 103.

James Martin, of Ballynahinch in Ireland, Esq; aged 112.

A man and a woman, at Rippon in Jutland, each aged 112.

John Dwyer, at Ballinderry, in Ireland, aged 115.

A physician near Trento, in Italy, aged 117 ; he had practised as a physician 96 years ; his usual diet was vegetables, and he never stirred out in the month of March.

M A Y.

At a sermon preached at Lambeth church, on occasion of the laying the first stone of a chapel for the use of the Asylum one hundred and seventeen pounds fourteen shillings and six-pence was collected towards erecting the said chapel, to which her majesty was graciously pleased to add a bounty of a hundred pounds.

Upwards of five hundred pounds was collected at the anniversary sermon and feast of the Middlesex hospital.

The East India company waited on his majesty with their address on the peace.

Being the day for a public thanksgiving on account of the peace, the following anthem, composed by Dr. Boyce was performed before his majesty.

" The Lord is King, be the people never so impatient : his sitteth between the cherubins, be the earth never so unquiet.

O thou sword of the Lord, put up thyself into the scabbard, rest, and be still.

Some put their trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.

He maketh peace in our borders,

useth wars to cease in all
id.

that men would therefore
the Lord for his goodness,
declare the wonders that he
or the children of men.

that they would exalt him also
congregation of the people;
use him in the seat of the
Hallelujah."

Early this morning, a great
smoke was discovered issuing
the house of lady Molef-
in Upper Brook-street,
nor-square, by a man go-
who alarmed the family,
less than a quarter of an
he whole house was in a
and in a short time entirely
ed, with all the furniture.
lyship, her brother captain
her second and third daugh-
d four or five servants pe-
n the flames. As soon as
lyship discovered the dan-
: threw out a feather bed,
her eldest daughter, of
n, to take the advantage
by throwing herself out
window, and calmly assist-
n fodoing; notwithstanding
the young lady broke her
her ladyship had not time
w, but was observed, by a
an opposite window, after
recommendation of herself,
down at once in the room,
uffocated by the smoke.
urth and fifth daughters
l out of a garret window;
ft broke her thigh, and
ter was miserably bruised.
ote Molefworth, with his
being on a visit to her
p, became a part of this
mate family. The doctor's
eing much scorched, threw

herself from a two pair of stairs win-
dow into the garden, and was ter-
ribly bruised; the doctor hung by
his hands till a ladder was brought
him. Lord Molefworth, a youth
of 13, and only son, of the fami-
ly, was saved by being sent back
to school over-night, to make room
for the doctor and his lady. An el-
derly gentlewoman, governess to
the children, threw herself out of
a window in the nursery, and was
killed on the spot; one of the foot-
men jumped out of a two pair of
stairs window, and fell upon the
iron spikes, where he hung till a
chairman took him off at the
hazard of his life; he was carried
to St. George's hospital, but died
in two or three days. Many con-
jectures have been formed concern-
ing the cause of this fire; some attribut-
ing it to a candle being carelessly left
burning near a music book, and so
setting fire to a harpsichord, on
which it stood; and others to a
flambeau being thrown into a dark
place under the stairs, without being
first thoroughly extinguished. But
all agree, that its not being timely
discovered was entirely owing to
the watchmen being permitted to
leave their stands much earlier than
is proper, in a part of the town
where the streets being no great
thoroughfares, and being, besides,
inhabited almost wholly by persons
of fashion, are a mere desert till
between six and seven; or at least,
to the watchmen leaving their
stands much earlier than permit-
ted. It is said, however, that many
more might have escaped, but
that her ladyship's room was in a
blaze before the bulk of the fami-
ly discovered their danger, so that
there was no coming at the key of
the

the street door, which her ladyship used to have brought to her every night.

His majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with this catastrophe, sent the young ladies a handsome present, ordered a house to be taken and furnished for them at his expence, and not only continued to them the pension settled on the mother, but made an addition to it.

When the house came down, the flames went out, in a manner, of themselves, being deprived of fuel by strong party walls.

On this occasion, many methods of preventing, and escaping from, fire, have been published, which the reader will find in our former volumes, especially in our Chronicle for last year, except the two following :

First, fire alarms, for giving the person in whose room they are immediate information of fire in any part of the house, and of the particular part where it breaks out.

Secondly, the leaving, where there is no danger of servants breaking locks, the key of the street door in a place where it may be readily come at, and securing nothing but the key of a small lock on the same door, which though sufficient to hinder any thing from passing in or out of the house at improper hours, may, notwithstanding, be easily forced, should there be an absolute necessity for so doing.

At the rehearsal and feast of the sons of the clergy 1179 l. 6d. was collected, of which money 100 guineas were given by admiral Pocock, 100 l. by John Thornton, Esq; one of the stewards, 50 l. by a gentleman, who, at giv-

ing it, said he was put out of the way by that charity; and Mr. Bosanquet.

A person was fined by the court of King's Bench two hundred pounds, for bribe last election for Evelsha committed to prison six months, and till the fine is

Some days ago a fish, of common kind, was killed by the fishermen in King's Reach. Its length was about nine inches, its mouth in length, with several small teeth; between the two flabby substances, like lion's paws; its skin dark colour, has no scale supposed to be a species of lion.

Sir Charles Asgill, a Locum Tenens, six other aldermen, the recorder, riffs, chamberlain, and town clerk waited on his majesty the city's address on the 15th. They were hissed, going along, by great numbers of people, and as they passed by St. Martin's church, in their way to St. James's, the great bell began to toll, then a dumb peal struck up, and continued a considerable time, they were treated in the same manner at their return by Bow Church.

It being customary with the kings of England to knight the Venetian ambassador sent to congratulate them on their accession to the throne, Mr. Morosini was knighted this day by his majesty at their audience. M. Morosini was knighted by his late majesty on the 16th. A gentleman of the mouthshire was fi

l pounds by the court of Bench, for challenging a of the shire to fight him; besides, to find security for rs to keep the peace.

The foundation stone of a new bridge over the for the building of which liament lately granted four d pounds, was laid by the onourable Alexander, Earl me, in presence of the appointed for that pur- It is called the Union and his lordship prayed to the work, that it might a monument of real union i the two people to the osterity.

margrave of Anspach, late- ed in London, was intro- o his majesty.

four hundred merchants of r, in a hundred and thirty- aches and chariots, went in on from the King's Arms in Cornhill to St. James's, sented to his majesty a most address of congratulation peace.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when seven for d robberies; two for sheep-; and a boy aged fifteen, whom there were four indictments for shoplifting, l sentence of death; and three to be transported n years. Of those sen- to die, five were soon ecuted, among whom was r of fifteen, whose youth great compassion in the rs.

and the day following the ccasioned by excessive rains, ighbourhood of Nantz, rose ive feet in two hours; at

the same time the tide suddenly sunk about a foot, and as suddenly rose a foot and a half.

His excellency the duke de Nivernois set out for 22d. France, and next day embarked at Dover. Some time before, his grace visited the university of Ox- ford, when that learned body con- ferred upon him the honorary de- gree of doctor of the civil law. At his audience of leave his majesty made him a present of his picture richly set with diamonds.

The Quakers waited up- on his majesty with their 25th. address on the peace.

The chevalier d'Eon, resident from France, has presented to his majesty Mess. de la Condamine, Camus, and de la Lande, members of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, who lately arrived here by order of the French king, and at the nomination of that academy, to assist at the report which the roy- al society of London is to make of the clock invented by Mr. Harrison, for facilitating the finding of the lon- gitude at sea.

Some old houses in Bunhill- row fell down lately; by which 31st. accident several persons lost their lives. A little before, three others fell down in White Friars; and a poor child accidentally going by to school, was buried under the ruins.

A plan for the better distribution of justice has been settled by the acting justices in the neighbour- hood of London. The business is formed into divisions; and two justices are to sit every day in a place appointed in each division, from eleven till two, to hear and de- termine complaints; to wit, for the Tower hamlets at the court house; for Finsbury division at

Hick's

Hick's hall; and for Holborn and Upper Westminster, &c. somewhere near Soho.

A baker, who served the prisoners in the Poultry compter with bread, was lately fined seven pounds ten shillings, for making forty-five penny loaves seventy-five ounces short of weight.

The demand for gold in coin is now so great, that the Jews give four guineas an ounce for it. The reason assigned is, the Dutch drawing their money from our funds, in order to accommodate the French, who give eight per cent.

A society is forming in Salisbury for raising a fund sufficient to allow the widow of every person who has been a member three years, an annuity of thirty pounds a year during life.

At the late assizes at Perth, in Scotland, Janet Ronald was indicted for administering poison to her own sister; but during the trial one of the jury being suddenly taken ill, the trial was put off till next day, when the prisoner, being again brought to the bar, refused to plead, as the dismissing a jury is fatal to the action. The judges, however, ordered the trial to go on, and referred the objection to the high court of justice at Edinburgh.

The following is a list of the prize-goods taken at the Havanna: 5841 chests of sugar; 3384 serons 3 casks of cocoa; 122 serons je-juits bark; 8363 hides in the hair; 3900 tanned ditto; 475 bales of tobacco; 4876 serons snuff; 59213 pieces logwood; 2003 ditto suttic; 78 ditto timber; 8 cedar planks; 7 serons cochineal; and 2 casks tortoiseshell.

Of which, and the rest of the

plunder, &c. the first distribute amounging to 516,185l. 3s. 6d. divided as follows:

Com. chief	—	86030	17
Admiral	—	86030	17
Gen. Elliot	—	17206	3
Commodore	—	17206	3
		<u>206474</u>	<u>1</u>

Remains to be equally divided between the army and navy } 309711 1

Making for each 154855 10

1 major general	—	4839	4
1 more	—	4839	4
1 brigadier	—	1382	12
6 more	—	8495	16
Field officer	—	379	10
50 more	—	18977	7
1 captain	—	130	15
184 more	—	24065	7
1 subaltern	—	80	15
598 more	—	48311	10
1 serjeant	—	6	6
762 more	—	4832	17
1 corporal	—	4	16
748 more	—	3624	11
1 private	—	2	17
12099 more	—	35001	10
		<u>154855</u>	<u>8</u>

Fractions upon the whole } 2

Total £. 154855 10

Navy's share.

Captains, each	£. 1125	1
Lieutenants	—	86 1
Warrants	—	43 8
Petty officers	—	12 1
Seamen	—	2 10

Omichand, a black merchant the greatest eminence at Calcutta has bequeathed charities in parts of the world. His exec has remitted to England one hundred and seventy-five poi-

Magdalen, and the like of the Foundling hospital, besides, deposited to the use of near five thousand £, the interest whereof is for annually to be applied to the use of these charitable institutions.

A royal highness prince Charles of Saxony has been chosen bishop of Freising, and also bishop of Bamberg, without opposition.

There is advice from Constantinople, that the Turkish traders enraged at the licence taken by the Venetian merchants to carry on an illicit commerce in opium, under the sanction of the ambassador, rose in a body, and killed eight of his domestics, wounded his person, and forced him at last to fly for protection to the minister of France.

Charles-town, South Carolina, &c. Our assembly have appropriated a large fund for bounties on foreign protestants, and such other poor persons of Great Britain and Ireland, as shall within five years resort hither to settle in our back country. Seven families are already arrived in Ireland, in consequence of great encouragement. Two estates, of 48,000 acres each, are set out for them and other persons. One is on the river Saccalled Mecklenburgh; the other in the waters of Santee, among the Canes, called London.

These lands are inexhaustibly rich, and the climate more agreeable, and wholesome, than the lower settlements.

A ricklayer's wife at Stirling in Scotland, was, the beginning

of this month, safely brought to bed of four children, two boys and two girls, all likely to do well.

Died lately. William Butler, Esq; an eminent linen draper, of Cornhill, supposed to be worth 60,000l. which, he dying intestate, goes among a number of poor relations, one of them a sister, who had been obliged for some time to take shelter in a common work-house.

Mr. Richard Teasdale, of Slealey in Northumberland, aged 103.

Thomas Jackson, of Pennybridge in Lancashire, aged 104.

At Prescot in Lancashire Mrs. Blakesley, aged 108; Mrs. Chorley 97; and Mrs. Bennet 75; they were intimate acquaintance, and all died within the space of twelve hours.

Alice Wilson, at Newburgh, Northumberland, aged 111.

Moses Sulima, a Jew, aged 110.

J U N E.

Died at Mentz, in the 74th year of his age, his electoral highness John Frederic Charles Count d'Ostein Engleheim, archbishop and elector of Mentz, prince bishop of Worms, dean of the electoral college, and archbishop chancellor of the empire. He was elected archbishop of Mentz, April 23, 1743, and bishop of Worms Oct. 7, 1748.

Three men, one of them upwards of seventy years old, and another more than sixty, standing in the pillory opposite Westminster-hall door, for perjury, in a cause relating to the right of an estate in Leicestershire, their tears and grey hairs drew such compassion

passion from the people, that instead of pelting they collected money for them.

Being the king's birth-day, 4th. who then entered the 26th year of his age, there were the greatest rejoicings ever known upon the like occasion, all parties vying with each other who should express most affection to his majesty. Mr. Wilkes, in particular, celebrated it with the greatest demonstrations of joy among his constituents at Aylesbury.

As the people were crowding at night in shoals through the pollern on Tower-hill to see the grand fireworks exhibited there on this occasion, the rails surrounding a spring 30 feet deep, suddenly gave way, and such a multitude fell together into the place as almost to fill it. Six were taken up dead, fourteen or fifteen so mangled as scarce to be able to live, and a much greater number bruised in a terrible manner. What is most shocking, several of the sufferers were women far gone with child. During the consternation occasioned by the accident, a sailor had his pocket pick'd by a Jew; who after undergoing the usual discipline of ducking, hopped out of the water, pretending to have his leg broke, and was carried off by some of his brethren. But the sailors discovering the trick, and considering it as a cheat, pursued him to Duke's Place, where, at first, they were beaten off by the inhabitants; but presently returning with a fresh reinforcement, they attacked the place, entered three houses, threw every thing they met with out at the window, broke the glasses, tore the beds, and ripped up the wainscot, leaving the houses

in the most ruinous condition; the furniture three children of the small-pox were thrown; but happily received no damage.

Great rejoicings were made at the queen's house, in honour of his majesty's birth. A most magnificent temple bridge, finely illuminated about four thousand glasses were erected in the garden. painting on the front of the temple represented the king giving to all parts of the earth. his majesty's feet were the trophies of the numerous conquests made by Britain, and by them a groupe of figures presenting envy, malice, detraction, &c. tumbling headlong the fallen angels in Milton the front of the temple was a magnificent orchestra, with above of the most eminent performers but what rendered this entertainment very extraordinary, is all the machinery, paintings, &c. were designed and fixed by her majesty's direction in private a manner, in the small space of two days, that she contrived to detain the king at St. James' the first intimations his majesty had of this most elegant and magnificent mark of so amiable affection, was the suddenly shutting back the window-shutters of his majesty's palace, when his majesty entered the apartments between nine and ten o'clock.

What his majesty must have been receiving, and the gratitude presenting, such a testimony of love and respect, cannot be conceived but by those whose duty was to perceive it.

Most of the royal family were present, and a cold supper

an hundred dishes, with
nated desert, was also pro-

de suitable to the happy
written and set to music
oyce, was performed by a
nd.

e songs sung on this occa-
our article of Poetry.

duke of Richmond's, like-
s a grand masquerade ball
ific, the vocal parts of
ere performed by many of
ity in masquerade. The
is remarkably grand and
as were the fire-works,
ere played off from the gar-
from barges on the river,
greatest regularity, and
water was covered with
without the least accident
. The fireworks, though
aordinary, cost but a hun-
nds.

a motion was made at the
ting of the royal society,
rev. Neville Maskelyne,
nd unanimously agreed to;
nding it to their council,
s of the royal observatory,
proper measures for ob-
and securing the astron-
servations that have been
ere in time past, for the
f the public. It was also
o publish them when ob-
t the expence of the fon-
nd, for the future, to pub-
servations made at the
servatory annually, in the
hical Transactions.

The duke and duchess of
f Bedford arrived from
Soon after his grace wait-
his majesty, and was most
y received.

A numerous body of dis-
ting ministers waited on
VI.

his majesty at St. James's with
their address on the peace, and
were very graciously received.
This address was warmly opposed
at several meetings.

A most violent eruption
of Mount Gibel, in the 16th.
island of Sicily, terrified the in-
habitants for many miles round.
The torrent of lava or inflamma-
tory matter thrown out had, by
the 24th, advanced two miles,
and was supposed to be thirty feet
broad and sixteen deep. On the
first instant it extended twelve
miles. The roaring, which pro-
ceeded from the volcano, was heard
distinctly at the distance of twenty
miles; and, added to the frequent
shocks, spread the greatest conster-
nation throughout the neighbour-
hood. A prodigious quantity of
fine black sand was likewise dis-
charged from the mountain, and
darkened the air to the distance of
fifteen miles; but the eruption has
not, that we hear, done any other
damage than burning some trees
in the wood of Paterno, and de-
stroying the grass over which it
proceeded.

Was opened, over the
north door of Westminster- 18th.
abbey, a monument, with the fol-
lowing inscription:

“ To the memory of Charles
Watson, vice-admiral of the white,
commander in chief of his majesty's
naval forces in the East Indies,
who died at Calcutta the 16th of
August 1756, in the 44th year of
his age. The East India company,
as a grateful testimony of the fig-
nial advantages which they obtain-
ed by his valour, and prudent
conduct, caused this monument to
be erected.”

Between the pillars, over the
[G] center

center of the door, is the figure of the admiral in full proportion, standing upon a pedestal, with a branch of olive in his right hand, looking towards a beautiful female figure in a kneeling posture, returning thanks for her safe deliverance from imprisonment in the black hole, and underneath are the following words, *Calcutta freed January 11th 1757.*

— On the other side of the admiral is the figure of an Indian prisoner, sitting chained to a pillar, with a dejected countenance, but casting a contemptuous look towards the admiral. Over him is wrote, *Chander Nager taken March 23, 1757*; and underneath him is *Sherah taken February 13th, 1756.* The whole is performed in a very masterly manner.

As the workmen were digging a vault under the master's apartments in the Charter-house, they discovered a perfect human skeleton, of a surprising length, the thigh-bone measuring two feet two inches, and the other bones in proportion. It is supposed to have lain there since before the reformation.

At Losduyne, a village 20th. near the Hague, there fell a shower of hail-stones, some of which were as large as a hen's egg, and broke almost all the windows in the village.

22d. The reverend Mr. Entick, Mr. Arthur Beardmore, his clerk, and mess. Wilson and Fell, were discharged by the court of King's Bench from the recognizances they were obliged to enter into, last Michaelmas term, on account of several numbers of the Monitor, concerning which no prosecution had been carried on against them.

About two in the morning a fire broke out in King's-street, Rotherhithe, entirely consumed about houses, and several of besides damaging many buildings.

A terrible fire broke out at Offord-Cluny, Huntingdonshire, which in two hours consumed the greatest part of the town, to the number of two large farm and other houses, so that there remain a sufficient number of houses to receive the families. Next morning the principal gentlemen of Huntingdonshire sent provisions of every kind to the unhappy sufferers.

All the fruits of the earth, throughout the districts of thirty-six villages in the province of Maconnais, were totally destroyed, by a storm of hail, and the people cut off in such a manner, will require many years to recover from them. This severe calamity was felt from the frontiers of Burgundy to the frontiers of Brabant, within a league or two of Soan.

A cause was tried before the court of King's Bench at Westminster, wherein Mr. Clerk of the stores, was and Mr. Dunnant, one of the commissaries of the musters, defendants. The action was brought for a violent assault committed by the defendant at the plaintiff's quarters in Bremen in Germany. Being proved, the jury gave judgment for the plaintiff, with 1000 pounds damages.

poulterer was prosecuted by iety for having a pheasant in session, which he alledged was but the judge was of opinion, by the late act, poulterers not have even tame pheasants in custody without incurring a fine; upon which the jury verdict accordingly.

A desperate highwayman, not eighteen, after robbing several people in Gloucester road, upon his return from Tetbury market with a boy before him, making some demur upon seeing his watch, the villain pulled out a pistol and shot at him. Having been soon afterwards at a blacksmith's shop, and in his examination asked by one whom he had known, he pulled out a knife and thrust it into his throat; though not effectual enough to escape the gall-

the after five in the morning a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of the city; but at a quarter before five there was a second so violent, that the churches and monasteries were damaged more or less. The private houses suffered dreadfully, the hospital was rent in many places: a large bar of iron which supported the arms of the city, at the top of the tower town-house, was bent about half; the cross on the top of the church of the invalids was likewise bent. At Kemorra, and the shocks were still more felt. At Kemorra 1500 houses were entirely thrown down; and more, including the convents of the jesuits and recollets, very damaged, and the old fortifications ruined in many places.

In the recollets convent 300 persons are said to have been killed. The earth opened in several places, and water mixed with sand gushed out to the height of five feet. Some letters mention a volcano being formed there.

This earthquake lasted till the 3d of July, and the shocks amounted to 80. It was felt as far as Vienna, Dresden and Leipzig.

Several pirate vessels have appeared in the West Indies, the crews of which behave very inhumanly. They are of all nations, and some have been taken and executed.

Last week was killed at Knareborough in Yorkshire, where he had been fed for one year only, by Mr. James Collins, upon hay, turnips, and grass, an ox, whose four quarters weighed 125 ft. 1 lb.—his tallow 20 ft. 4 lb.—his head and tongue, 4 ft. 1 lb.—his heart, 2 ft. 1 lb.—his feet, 4 ft.—his hide, 11 ft. 2 lb.—total 167 ft. 3 lb.

The rev. Mr. Gainborough, of Henley upon Thames, has invented and executed a large working model of an engine for raising water by horizontal windmills, applicable in all situations in town or country, the construction whereof is entirely new and singular, and which at an expence of about 1000 l. will raise to the height of thirty feet, from eight to twenty hog-heads a minute, according as the wind is more or less active.

A cause was tried before the lord chief justice Mansfield, in which a butcher of Whitechapel was plaintiff, and two of his majesty's justices, and the high constable of Finsbury, were defendants, for a forcible entry, and taking

taking away the butcher's meat on a Sunday. The justices were justified in seizing the meat, but a verdict went against them for breaking open the door in order to make the seizure. The constable was justified, as acting under their warrant, and had a verdict with costs of suit.

Arrived the melancholy account of the Elizabeth East Indiaman taking fire, on the 8th of January last, and afterwards blowing up, by which the captain, second and fifth mates, and forty-four men perished; likewise a confirmation of the loss of the Walpole Indiamen outward bound, being taken by four French men of war off the island of Ceylon.

Lord Feverham has bequeathed 500 l. to St. George's hospital at Hyde-park corner, and the like sum to the Westminster infirmary; also 500 l. to the first hospital or infirmary that shall be erected in Wiltshire, within five years after his lordship's decease.

Amsterdam, July 12th. The negroes, belonging to our very valuable colony of Berbicia, in South America, rebelled, in the month of February last, and in few days rendered themselves masters of all the plantations in the settlement except three, two of which they even had in their possession for some time, burning and destroying every thing that came in their way, killing such of the negroes as would not join them, and putting many of the whites who fell into their hands to the most cruel deaths. This misfortune is owing, in a great measure, to the plantations being at a great distance from each other. They lie chiefly on the banks of the river from the sea up to Fort Nassau,

which is 110 miles, and navigable the whole way for ships of 600 tons burthen. The number of white inhabitants here was about 5000, and that of the negroes 6000.

Paris, June 5. This morning the Gens du Roi presented to the parliament a declaration, dated May 25, permitting a free trade in grain through all the inland parts of the kingdom; and empowering all persons, even nobles and privileged persons, to carry on this trade without being subject to any forms and without being obliged to take out a licence. The grain is exempted from all tolls, except the ballage and minage (the market-house and weigh-house dues.) Nothing herein contained is to make any innovation in the regulations for supplying Paris with provisions. All former laws relative to the inland trade are abrogated.

By the first edict which was registered on the 31st inst, when the king held his bed of justice, his majesty makes several alterations with respect to the taxes; and in order to lay taxes more equal in the future, his majesty has ordered an account to be taken immediately of all the freeholds of the kingdom, not excepting those of the crown, or those of the princes of the blood, ecclesiastics, nobles, or other privileged persons, of what nature soever. And

By the second edict his majesty orders, that all the crown debts which are payable out of the revenue of the crown, shall be redeemable, some at twenty years purchase, without regard to the original capital, and others in proportion to what the present possessors paid for them. The declaration,

which was registered the day, lays on a duty of one it. on all alienations of imbles.

s, June 9. The officers Chatelet came to the parliament in the great chamber, to in the court to interpose their ity to put some stop to the consequences, occasioned by isting persons for the small ithout preparing them pro-and taking proper precautions to prevent the communication to others; and by the advice king's council, the court an arret, forbidding all perof what rank or condition to inoculate in the towns ages within the jurisdiction parliament; permitting, neless, all persons, who shall re-houses separated from everhouse, to be inoculated provided they have no comition, but with necessary atts, for six weeks from the f the infection of the variol-ter.

eral Luckner, who, in the ion of many officers, is se-o none in the military art, n into our (the French) fer-ith the rank of a lieutenant-l, and an appointment of livres a year.

sbach, June 9. A fire broke the market place of Vo-us, a village in our neighod, which, by the violence of rd, in less than half an hour, to the whole market, where-dwelling houses, 101 out-the church, steeple, and the town-house with the re-the Protestant and Romish of public worship, together

with all their effects and libraries, and all the schools, were reduced to ashes, and but few small habitations left standing. The inhabitants saved little or nothing of their effects, most of them having enough to do to save their lives; and their distress is very great, having neither cloaths, money, nor bread. Some persons were unfortunately burnt, and many greatly hurt.

Wetzlar, June 10. On the 28th ultimo, two regular regiments of foot, four battalions of militia, and 500 dragoons and hussars of Hesse-Darmstadt troops, with 30 pieces of cannon, arrived here, seized on the gates, and posted themselves throughout the city. They forced open the houses of the burgomaster and sixteen aldermen, and some other substantial citizens, put the magistrates under arrest, and suffered no person whatever to pass in or out of the gates. The consternation of the inhabitants cannot be expressed. The reason assigned for this outrage is an affront given to the Darmstadt troops in their passage through that city during the war. The troops, however, have since evacuated the place, but carried with them as hostages, the burgomaster, and sixteen aldermen, whom the landgrave is determined to detain till the magistrates, by a formal deputation, shall express their disavowal of the insult complained of; and it is said they have, in the mean time, been obliged, in disdain of the imperial decrees, to work on the fortifications. The imperial chamber of justice has sent a detail of this affair to the emperor, the result of which is expected with impatience.

Geneva, May 21. It may very [G] 3 well

well be remembered, that when M. Rousseau published his *Emilian*, or treatise on education, the council of Geneva issued a decree, by which they condemned that work, and ordered that the author of it should be arrested, if he was ever found within the territories of the republic. This has produced the following letter from mons. Rousseau to the syndic of Geneva.

"Sir, being recovered from the long astonishment which I was thrown into by the proceedings of the magnificent council, which I could not in the least have expected, I have at last taken the part which honour and reason dictate, however reluctant it may be to me.

I declare to you then, sir, and beg of you to declare to the magnificent council, that I for ever resign my right to the burghership of the city and republic of Geneva. Having fulfilled to the utmost of my power the duties of that station, without reaping any advantage from it, I don't think myself in arrears to the state at the time of my quitting it. I endeavoured to honour the Genevan name, I tenderly loved my countrymen, and omitted nothing to render myself beloved by them; no body could have succeeded worse in his endeavours. I will even gratify their hatred. The last sacrifice that remains for me to make, is that of a name which was so dear to me. But, sir, though my country becomes strange, it cannot become indifferent to me. I shall remain attached to it by a tender remembrance, and shall forget nothing but the outrage I have received from it. May it continue to prosper, and its glory increase!

May it abound in better citizens and may they especially be happy than myself! I beg you accept of the assurances of my profound respect, &c."

The council having assented upon this occasion, some of its members were of opinion to vote vigorously with regard to this letter, as containing expressions reflecting upon the republic; I was resolved by the majority to accept of mons. Rousseau's signature simply, without to give it further notice of it; and to insert his letter in the registers of the public.

All the principal officers of the British troops, sent to the relief of Portugal, on taking leave of their most faithful majesty, were honoured with presents, according to their rank, expressive of the monarch's sense of their services. Prince Charles of Mecklenburg with his majesty's picture, richly set with diamonds; general Townshend, with a diamond pair of diamond buckles, a gold snuff box, the whole valued at 3000*l.* and those, who embarked for Minorca, with swords of great value, with the arms of Portugal, and a motto in the Portuguese language, signifying, *live true faith and bravery, to defenders and security of Portugal*.

A gentleman in France who last year lost his hair by a fit of grief, recovered it lately in a surprising manner; and it being a curious case, we have given place in our article of *Natural History*.

The wife of the parish clerk of Clunn, in Shropshire, was delivered of two children:

fifty; the husband sixty-two. wife of a labouring man, at w in Kent, of three boys. eaver's wife in Spittlefields, boys and a girl.

lately, Mr. King, in King-Westminster, aged 100.

garet Krasnowa, in Poland, o8. (See our article of Nahistory.)

hael Wetherby, near Stockurham, aged 110.

J U L Y.

Francis Caswell, William itzgerald, and John Sullivan, discharged from Newgate, they had long lain under e of death for a rape; his having been pleased to hem his free pardon.

ie on at the mansion-house ng relating to the seizure of ish butter, lately imported y to act of parliament, when aring to be good and wholeutter, 100 firkins of it ndemned; one half of which given to the informer, and er half to the parish where l seizure was made.

tent is granted to Alexander urn, of Berwick upon Tweed, iger, for his new method of salmon with spices.

A tender arrived in the aese from the Dutch herhery off Shetland, with 14½ of the first caught herrings son, two of which were sold 0 guilders, and the others idders the barrel, which is 00 guilders more than they ld for last year. 570 guil- 52 l. and 460 is about 42 l.

The new church of West Weycomb, in Buckingham- 3d. shire, was opened. This church, erected, furnished and endowed at the sole expence of lord Le Despenser, is built of stone, on a very high eminence, where the old church stood. The pavement is Mosaic, and the roof stucco, ornamented with emblematical figures. There are no pews, but seats covered with green cloth, and hassocks to kneel on. The men sit on one side, and the women on the other. The pulpit stands by itself, and is adorned with a large spread eagle on a ball, both made of brass, and finely gilt. The reading desk, and the desk for the clerk, both stand separate from each other. In the center of the church stands a font of inimitable workmanship; four carved doves seem to be drinking out of it, one dove appears going up by the side, and a serpent following it; and the basin where the water is kept, with the cover to it, is of solid gold. Near the altar is a fine picture representing our blessed Saviour at his last supper. To compleat the whole there is a fine new organ.

Baron Breidbach of Burri- 5th. shem, great dean of the chapel, was unanimously chosen by them, archbishop and elector of Mentz.

Was tried by a special jury, before lord chief justice Mansfield, an action brought against a custom-house officer for false imprisonment, and a verdict given for the plaintiff, with 300 l. damages. The plaintiff had been committed to Newgate, and tried at the Old Bailey for stealing sugar out of a

ship, on the information of the defendant.

6th. Came on at Guildhall, before lord chief justice Pratt, a cause, wherein William Huckell, one of the journeymen printers, apprehended on account of the 45th No. of the North Briton, was plaintiff, and the king's messengers defendants, when, after a hearing of near twelve hours, in which many learned arguments were used on both sides, the jury, after withdrawing a few minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, in 200 l. damages and full costs of suit. The plaintiff's counsel were, Mr. serjeant Glynn, messrs. Stow, Dunning, Wallace and Gardiner: his attorney, Mr. James Philips, of Cecil street. The defendants council, the attorney and solicitor general, serjeants Whitker, Naires, Davy, and Mr. Yates; their attorneys, Philip Carteret Webb, esq; and Mr. secondary Barnes.

And next day came on, in the same court, a cause, wherein James Lindsay, another of the journey-men printers, was plaintiff, &c. when he had 200*l.* damages given him, with full costs of suit. By agreement of the council on both sides, this verdict determined all the other actions depending against the messengers, for the same offence, which were twelve. The names of the special jury on the two trials are, Peter Cazalett, foreman, Richard King, William Bond, Thomas Dickens, Thomas Selwin, John Daniel Cotin, John Weskett, Joseph Mico, James Randall, Frederic Teufsh, Peter Deschamps, Benjamin Watkinson.

And a motion having been since

made in the court of Common Pleas, in behalf of the king's officers, that these verdicts entered against them might be set aside on account of excess of damages the court granted rules for the plaintiff to shew cause why the trials should not be entered. When the matter came to be argued the motion was set aside, and the former verdicts confirmed.

A final dividend of the
mione prize money, was in
the ship tavern, behind the
change. This being so
prize, we have, for the entu
ment of our readers, insert
account sales of it in the A
dix to this part of our work.

One of the Gloucestershire militia, for a wager of 300 l. undertaken to walk from London to Bristol in twenty hours, started at 12 at night, and arrived at the next evening about 35 minutes after seven, having performed the task in 19 hours and 35 minutes.

About one o'clock in the morning, a most dreadful fire broke out, near New stairs, Shadwell, which, in hours, consumed 114 houses, sides warehouses, &c. a dock a ship just finished therein. But no less than six hundred lives were lost on this occasion. The loss was soon after repaired by the relief of the sufferers

Ended the sessions at Old Bailey, at which ninety prisoners were tried, and found a boy of 15, for footpad robbery, for privately stealing several dwelling-houses; one for house-breaking, and one for flogging a sailor, in order to induce him to receive some

due to him, received sentence of death; of which number ere soon after executed. two were sentenced to transportation, for seven years, one branded, and one whipped. those tried for felony, acquitted, was one Lee, tried on the Black Act, for maiming his wife. It appeared he cut her throat whilst she was shaving, with a razor, about three inches in length; but this maim did not come within the *demerits of the act* on which he was tried. The reason of his acquittal was, That in all penal laws the letter of the law is to be adhered to; and in the act 22 & 23 c. 1. on which the prisoner was tried, the maiming made is thus described: 'If any man, on purpose, and by malice aforethought, and by lying in wait, shall unlawfully cut or disable the *tongue*, put out an *eye*, cut the *nose*, cut off a *nose* or *lip*, cut off or disable any *limb* or *member* of any subject, with intention in so doing to maim or murther him; the person so aiding, his counsellors, aiders, abettors, (knowing of, and consenting to the offence) shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.'

This act is called the *Coventry-act*, because it was made on Sir John Coventry's being assaulted in the street, and having his nose slit, on the following occasion: The committee of ways and means had been resolved, That on the supply, every one that was to any of the play-houses, or to any of the box, shall pay one penny; every one who sits in the gallery shall pay six-pence; and every

other person three-pence. This resolution (to which the house disagreed upon the report) was opposed in the committee by the courtiers, who gave for a reason, "That the players were the king's servants, and a part of his pleasure." To this Sir John Coventry, by way of reply, asked, *Whether the king's pleasure lay among the men, or among the women players.* This being reported at court, was highly resented, and a resolution was taken to set a mark on Sir John to prevent others from taking the like liberties. December 20, the night that the house adjourned for the Christmas holidays, twenty-five of the duke of Monmouth's troop of life-guards, and some few foot, lay in wait from ten at night till two in the morning by Suffolk-street, and as Sir John returned from the tavern, where he supped, to his own house, they threw him down, and with a knife cut the end of his nose almost off; but company coming, made them fearful to finish it. The debates which this affair occasioned in the house of commons, may be seen in Anichitel Grey's debates lately published. One of the members emphatically called the attack on Coventry, "a horrid un-*English* act." During the debate, Dr. Arras made an extravagant motion for a bill to punish any man that should speak reflectively on the king. By some he was called to the bar, but his explanation and excuse were admitted of. He said, 'He was the only physician of the house, and, *humanum est errare*; he hoped he should be pardoned.'

At Aix, in France, they had a shock of an earthquake, attended with an extraordinary

dinary noise, which was felt at the same time in different parts of the province, particularly at Tarascon, where, it's assured, that several clocks struck, and bells rang, from the violence of it.

13th. There happened a great storm of thunder at Barleduc, Ligney, and the neighbouring villages. The ground was covered with hail to the height of eleven inches, the trees, &c. torn down, part of the land, the vines, and their supports carried away; the fields, meadows, and gardens, all covered with the trees, &c. that were torn up; in a word, in several places there remain no hopes of any harvest of any sort: all the houses of Ligney were laid under water. The hail-stones were so large, and came with such force, that the walls are marked by them, as if bored by musquet balls. The damage is computed at 600,000 livres.

Came on, at Chelmsford, 14th. before lord chief justice Pratt, two trials, in which Mr. Bamber Gascoyne was plaintiff, and some freemen of Malden defendants, for bribery, at the last election, when verdicts were given for the plaintiff, with costs of suit.

Came on at the assizes of 15th. Winchester, before a special jury, a cause, wherein George Dawson, late a soldier in the 8th regiment of foot, was plaintiff, and Robert Wylde, Richard Lucas, Charles Williams, Richard Gough, Robert Temple, James Johns, and Collin Mackenzie, Esqrs. lieutenants, and Thomas Prowse, Thomas Frazier, and John Higgins, drummers, defendants. The action was brought for trespass, assault, and false imprisonment of the soldier. In the

course of the evidence it appeared, that the defendant, Wylde, had caned and imprisoned the plaintiff without just cause, and that the plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat o'nine tails at the halberts, under colour of the sentence of a court martial, of the proceedings of which no evidence was given by the defendants; and, after a long hearing, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 200l. damages, viz. against Mr. Wylde 200l. and against Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Gough 50l. each.

Mr. Thomas Brown, a gentleman farmer of Minety in Gloucestershire, being, with six of his servants, in a ground about a mile from his house, a violent storm of thunder arose, which drove Mr. Brown and his servants to a large thorn-tree for shelter; but, unhappily for them, a terrible clap broke over their heads, which killed Mr. Brown and one of his servants on the spot. The others were dangerously wounded. It is thought the open air is, on these occasions, the safest place, as it is wet received by the cloaths has a great tendency to divert the lightning another way.

Such a violent storm of hail fell at Befançon in France, and in upwards of two hundred communities of the province, that it laid waste the whole country, which before gave hopes of a very plentiful harvest. The wind was so high at the same time, that several very large trees, and likewise several houses, were blown down; many persons that were out in the fields were dangerously wounded, and some killed by the hail-stones, most of which were larger than a hen's egg.

During

During the service a fire broke out in the church of Hertford, and greatly alarmed the congregation. It burst in the blue glass gallery, with a terrible noise, and was heard in every part of the town, but did no damage than singeing a boy's face. A like accident has happened at several other churches, lately that at Mangotsfield near Bristol, and Wilbraham near Cambridge.

At the assizes at Queen-street, Lincoln-fields, which had been adjourned, and two in Grace-street, which shewed no signs of rain, suddenly tumbling down the ground; those in Church-street, without any other than a loud crack, however, was sufficient to alarm the inhabitants, so that no one was hurt. Richard Watson, tollman of the turnpike, was found murdered in his toll-house, and some attempts made on other toll-houses, but the turnpikes have come to a stop to increase the number of toll-gatherers, and to furnish them with arms, strictly enjoining them, at the same time, to keep any money at the toll-house 8 o'clock at night.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Lord Philip Thicknesse, Esq; sit-governor of Land-guard a libel, reflecting on the conduct and personal conduct of the right honourable Lord colonel of the eastern battalion of the Suffolk militia, when arising that a wooden gun was sent, to provoke his lordship to a breach of the peace, and

the fact being clearly proved by the evidence of the jury, the jury, after staying out some time, found him guilty, and the bench sentenced him to death. At the assizes at Exeter, eight prisoners were capitally convicted, all for the highway robbery.

At Exeter eight persons were capitally convicted, six, (one a boy of seventeen) who at the place of execution is said to have owned the murder of a man and a woman for the highway robbery for a rape, and the other, a woman, for burglary.

At the assizes at Buckingham, one for robbery, and one for horse-stealing, received sentence of death.

At the assizes for the county of Devon, fifteen persons received sentence of death for various crimes; some for highway, some for private robbery, some for murder, some for burglary, some for cattle stealing, and one a lad of eleven years old, for setting fire to his master's house.

At the assizes for the city and county of Bristol, three men were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Wells for the county of Somerset, three persons received sentence of death, all of whom were reprimanded.

At Gloucester assizes four received sentence of death, among whom was the highwayman, who cut his throat on being apprehended.

At the assizes at Durham, a girl received sentence of death for the murder of her bastard child, and was executed accordingly.

At the assizes at Coventry, three received sentence of death. They belonged to a large and dangerous gang, consisting of men and women, who used to travel from place to place, in search of opportunities to plunder the weak and the unwary;

wary ; and from being discovered at Coventry, were called the Coventry Gang.

At Leicester affizes five persons received sentence of death, among whom was one for returning from transportation, one for forgery, and one for the highway.

At Lancaster one only was capitally convicted ;—his crime—returning from transportation.

At Ely affizes a girl of sixteen was capitally convicted of robbing her master's house and setting it on fire, by which it was entirely consumed.

At Winchester affizes, fourteen, (one of them for the murder of his wife) were capitally convicted, ten of them were reprieved; at Worcester three, two of whom were reprieved ; at Chelmsford five, two of whom were reprieved; at Aylesbury two, one of whom was reprieved ; at Dorchester two ; at Shrewsbury one ; at Stafford one, but reprieved; for Yorkshire three, two of them were reprieved ; at Derby two ; at Monmouth one, but reprieved ; at Warwick three, two of them were reprieved; Norfolk, Norwich, Huntingdon, Horsham, Northampton, Oxford, and Abingdon, proved maiden affizes.

The judges have been pleased to order, that prosecutors who come to prosecute felons at a distance, shall be allowed moderate travelling charges, which is to be paid by the treasurer of the county, on producing a certificate from the clerk of the affize.

A cause was lately tried in the sheriffs court in Ireland, in which a merchant was plaintiff, and the creditors of one Maybury defendants. The merchant had sold Maybury two bales of silk for

ready money, which, on death was seized in execution: but the money was paid. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the merchant.

By virtue of a search war some valuable MSS that had stolen from a public office a woman who used to sweep room, were lately recovered from a grocer's shop, where she had them for waste paper at two a pound. On her examination appeared, that she had practised this fraud at the same office a and a half, in which time she disposed of an incredible number of papers, many of which are to be retrieved.

Arrived in the port of Liverpool from June 1762, to June 1763, 752 vessels, exclusive of those which arrived in ballast.

The Venetians, in consideration of an immediate payment of 50 ducats, and an annual payment of 5,000, have obtained leave to trade freely in the Mediterranean.

By the Georgia gazette appears, that from the 5th of January, 1762, to the 5th of January, 1763, the exports of that province amounted to 7440 whole, and half barrels of rice; 9633 bundles of indico; 96 hhds. 832 bundles of deer-skins; 13 bundles of beaver skins; 417,449 feet of pine timber; 292 barrels of shingles; 688,045 shingles; 359,002 and heading; 38 barrels of Indian corn; 1250 bushels of rough rice; 246 tons of tar; 1602 sides of tannery; 10,500 hoops; 1050 spikes; and 2033 bars.

Paris, July 15. The following ordonnance was this day pub-

When young fellows of family be guilty of irregularities, capable of wounding the honor or disturbing the quiet, of families, or which are reprehensible by the police, without being punishable by law, it shall be lawful for their parents to employ secretaries of state in the management of war and of the marine to transport them to the island of Desfrade. If the proofs, which shall be obliged to deliver for fact, are found just, an order shall be delivered to them from the king, by virtue of which they shall be conducted, at their own expence, to those young fellows to the island of Rochefort, where they shall be detained in prison, and maintained at the king's expence, till they are put on board a packet-boat, the commander of which shall be answerable to his majesty for their safe custody. During the voyage, they shall mess with the sailors, and at their arrival at Martinico, the captain shall deliver them to the governor-general of the island, and take a receipt for them, which, at his return to France, he shall deliver to the secretary of state. The young fellows shall be sent to prison by the governor-general, and detained with common soldiers, till they shall be desired. On their arrival here, the commandant, to whom they shall be delivered, shall detain them in a fruitful, healthy part of the island. They shall be lodged in cabins built on purpose for them. He shall forbid them the use of any sort of arms, and shall take all necessary precautions to prevent their making their escape. They shall be fed as the common

soldiers are, and shall be furnished gratis with instruments for tilling the earth, and seed to sow it, and the produce shall be for their own benefit. They shall be new clothed every year; and in case of sickness, shall be received into the hospital as soldiers. They shall be distributed into classes as soon as they discover any signs of amendment; and the commandant shall give an account to the minister at war and of the marine, that he may inform the parents. In case it should be discovered that their families, notwithstanding their reformation, want to keep them abroad, that they may enjoy their estates; the young fellows shall be assisted to recover them, if they chuse to remain in the colonies, or they shall even be allowed to return to France, to take care of their affairs in person.

The wife of Mr. Priestly of Rosemary-lane, was lately brought to bed of two boys and a girl.

Died lately, William Pickworth, near Lynn, Norfolk, aged 102.

John Baxant, of Laxfield, Suffolk, aged 102.

John Bates, near Wem, Salop, aged 103.

AUGUST.

The collection of the anniversary feast of St. Luke's hospital, amounted to three hundred and sixty pounds.

About six in the evening there arose, at Anderlicht, about a league from Brussels, a conflict of several winds, borne upon a thick fog. This conflict lasted four or five minutes, and was attended with a frightful hissing noise, which could

could be compared to nothing but the yellings of an infinite number of wild beasts. The cloud then opening, discovered a kind of very bright lightening, and in an instant the roofs of one side of the houses were carried off and dispersed at a distance; above a thousand large trees, were some broke off near the ground, others towards the top, and others torn up by the roots; and many, both of the branches and of the tops, carried to the distance of sixty, a hundred, or a hundred and twenty paces; whole coppices were laid on one side, as corn is by ordinary winds. The glass of the windows, which were most exposed, was shivered to pieces. A tent in a gentleman's garden was carried to the distance of four thousand paces; and a branch torn from a large tree struck a girl in the forehead, as she was coming into town, at the distance of forty paces from the trunk of the tree, and killed her on the spot. Some days before, there was a heavy rain which overflowed, in the same direction, the very space of ground which the whirlwind has since ravaged.

Lord chief justice Pratt having taken his residence at Southampton for the recovery of his health, he was there waited upon by the gaoler of Northampton, with three persons brought by habeas corpus from that prison, to which they had been committed for six months, or until they should pay twenty pounds each, as penalties for non-attendance as militia men, at the annual exercise at Northampton; when his lordship, after hearing counsel, remanded them back to prison.

This morning about ten the queen was happily delivered of a prince, at her majesty's palace in St. James's Park; the 14th of September, his highness was christened: James's, in the great council chamber, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His royal highness named Frederick; and the lords were his royal highness duke of York, represented earl of Huntingdon, groom of the stole; his most serene highness duke of Saxe Gotha, represented by earl Gower, lord chamberlain and her royal highness Amelia, in person.

The propriety of the "chosen to defend," in the following address to the king on this occasion, having been canvassed, we thought it not be disagreeable to our readers to see the whole piece.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign, WE your majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in council assembled, most gladly embrace this joyful occasion, in praising your sacred person for our sincerest and warmest congratulations on the safe delivery of our queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince; firmly trusting that every increase of your family will prove an addition to our religion, and to our great charter of liberty, with

nece of the glorious revo-
your illustrious house was
to defend.

r majesty's ever loyal and
l citizens of London, ex-
by none of your subjects in
and anxious zeal for your
r's happiness, and the glory
of prosperity of your reign, re-
in every event which aug-
your majesty's domestic fe-

ait us, royal sir, to intreat
majesty's acceptance of our
l assurances, that we will,
imes, be ready, chearfully
er to your majesty every in-
of allegiance and duty, which
mate and loyal subjects can
the best of princes.

Signed by order of court,

James Hodges.

ich address his majesty was
fed to return this most gra-
s answer.

thank you for this loyal ad-
and for the satisfaction you
on the increase of my fami-
he religion and liberties of
ople always have been, and
hall be, the constant ob-
f my care and attention. I

all times depend upon the
ces, which you give me, of
legiance and duty."

y were most graciously re-
; and had the honour to
s majesty's hand.

About twelve at noon
the sky, for several miles
London, was overcast in such
er, that the darkness exceed-
it of the great eclipse in
greatly resembling that
preceded the last great earth-
at Lisbon. This darkness
caused by a black sulphu-

reous cloud, which arose in the
north west, and, attended with hail,
rain, wind, and lightening, drove
furiously over London, and then
discharged itself chiefly on the
county of Kent, where in rapidity
and fierceness the storm resembled
a tornado, so as to kill fowl; and
even sheep, and, in near twenty pa-
rishes, destroy all hopes of any
kind of crop, to the amount of
near 50,000 l.

After the storm was over, the
hail and rain water, with which
the earth was covered, formed a
kind of jelly, so slippery, that
it was difficult to walk over
them. The hail stones measured
from two inches to ten inches in
circumference, and some taken up
on the 4th of September, still mea-
sured four inches and a half round.

Of the stones, some were glo-
bular, others like flat pieces of
ice frozen together; heaps and
ridges of them lay by the hedges
three and four feet deep.

But the most surprising circum-
stance that attended this pheno-
menon, was the sudden flux and
reflux of the tide in Plymouth
pool, exactly corresponding with
the like agitation in the same
place, at the time of the great
earthquake at Lisbon.

As several honest and industri-
ous farmers were known by this
storm to be entirely, in a manner,
disabled from being any longer
serviceable either to themselves or
the community, lord Romney and
several other noblemen and gen-
tlemen, from a principle of hu-
manity and public spirit, invited
all such to bring in an account of
their losses, and set on foot a sub-
scription for their relief. And by
the

the account since published it appears, that the whole loss of these useful members of society amounted to 5185 l. 5 s. 1 d; and the benefactions for their relief to 2156 l. 4 s. 2 d.

This storm made such an impression on the ignorant populace assembled to see a criminal executed for a rape on Kennington common, that the sheriff was obliged to apply to the secretaries of state for a military force to prevent a rescue, so that it was near eight in the evening before he suffered.

Most of the English members, who voted against the new excise on cyder have been thanked for it by their constituents, and welcomed home with the greatest demonstrations of joy. On the other hand, many of those, who voted for it, have been received with shouts of contempt and hisses. And almost all the counties, &c. of England, have instructed their members to endeavour its repeal. One county, indeed, has exhorted its members to support it, as tending, they say, to make the burdens of the state lie equally on the subject.

21st. Died the right hon. the earl of Egremont, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of a fit of the apoplexy.

A very smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Augusta, in Georgia.

24th. As soon as the execution of several criminals condemned at the last sessions at the Old Bailey was over at Tyburn, the body of Cornelius Saunders, executed for stealing about 50 l. out of the house of Mrs. White, in Lamb-street, Spitalfields, was carried and laid before her door;

where great numbers of people assembling, they at last grew so outrageous, that a guard of soldiers was sent for to stop their proceedings; notwithstanding which, they forced open the door, fetched out all the salmon tubs, most of the household furniture, piled them on a heap, and set fire to them; and to prevent the guards from extinguishing the flames, pelted them off with stones, and would not disperse till the whole was consumed.

By the India ships lately arrived from St. Helena we hear, that the Egmont, captain Mearns, by making, or running down, the island, in the direction of the meridian due north, arrived at the said island ten or twelve days sooner than she would by the usual way of making it due west; and that this method was used in consequence of instructions given to the captain by the rev. Mr. Macklynne, and to the chief mate by Mr. Waddington.

The whale fishery has been very successful this year. One ship belonging to London brought home nine whales.

Within these few weeks two guinea ships have been destroyed by the accidental firing of their powder, one at Dublin, the other at Liverpool; and the crews of both, all to one man, perished.

Two children belonging to Mr. Bale, of Lincoln cathedral, were unhappily poisoned by eating some gingerbread nuts bought of a quack, and given them by a lady who did not know but they were wholesome: the eldest, about three years old, recovered, but the youngest died.

Since the middle of July, near

has have bee committed
prison and Clerkenwell
for robberies, and other
sences.

The earl of Bute was
with his majesty till late

Early this morning his
ordship was again in con-
with his majesty.

Mr. Pitt was in con-
ference with his majesty
so hours. No person was
except the duke of York.
this circumstance a ru-
bained, that he was again
the secretary of state.

aha, in Russian Lithuania,
have been lately destroy-
ed; and at Kehelin, in Po-
whole city reduced to ashes.

write from Germany, that
ress queen (whose domini-
had to have lost fifty mil-
florins, and half a million
by the last war) and the

Prussia, seem to vie with
er in rewarding military
granting immunities from

materials for building, and
or country work, to such of
jects, as by their sufferings

that calamitous period seem
re, or stand in need of it ;
wise in endeavouring to

their wasted dominions,
loning such deserters and
persons, &c. (except only

n Warkotsch, who form-
t to deliver the king of
up to the queen of Hun-

s may think proper to
come; and even inviting
The king of Prussia, in

ur, has ordered the pictures
of brave generals who fell
vice, to be hung up in a

VI.

hall, which has been opened for
that purpose, and is to be called
the Hall of Heroes. He has like-
wise enfranchised such peasants of

his dominions, as shewed an ex-
traordinary degree of zeal to pro-
mote his success; and to encour-

age manufactures as well as agri-
culture, has forbid the importa-
tion into his electoral dominions

of any silks, chintz, or cottons; and
ordered all, that are there already,
to be exported, under the penalty
of 100 crowns for each ell.

On the other hand, these powers
have been no less attentive to in-
quire into and punish such mis-

behaviour in their officers, as was
attended with any considerable in-
fluence upon their affairs.

At Berlin, general Zastrow, who
commanded at Schweidnitz, when
that fortress was surprised by ge-

neral Laudohn, has been dismissed
the service, with all the officers
that commanded under him. Gene-

ral Finck, and the two major-gene-
rals Rebentesh and Gersdorf,
who commanded at Maxen, are

condemned, the first to lose his
post, and suffer one year's impris-
onment; the second, to be impris-

oned six months; and the third,
broke, and to suffer imprisonment
for two years. The castle of

Spandau is the place appointed for
their confinement. General Finck's
regiment has been given to gene-

ral Wunsch, who, at that memo-
rable affair, proposed to the Prus-
sian generals to cut their way thro'

the Austrian army, and offered him-
self to be the first to clear the pas-
sage; but eight general officers

opposed this advice, as seeming to
them too hazardous.

At Vienna, general Brumian has

[H]

been

been degraded from all his honours and dignities, and condemned to imprisonment for life at Kuffstein in Tyrole; and baron de Wargotsch, who formed the plan for seizing the king of Prussia in his camp near Breslau, has been rewarded with a considerable pension.

In Russia, too, they have been making some inquiry into the conduct of the late war; and the famous partisan, general count Totleben, having been found guilty of several treacherous and oppressive practices, has been condemned to forfeit his estate, his honour, and his life; but the last part of his sentence has been remitted by the czarina, upon condition of his retiring from, and never again appearing in, her dominions on pain of death; and as to his estate, she has given it up to his creditors, and those who have been any way injured by him, upon due proof of the justice of their demands upon him.

Dublin, August 20. On the 8th instant, our weavers, on occasion of Mr. Cottingham, an eminent mercer in this city, importing a large quantity of French silks, assembled riotously in great numbers, and after leading his effigy in a cart by his own door, hanged it on the common gallows. They then threatened to rifle and pull down his house, and probably would have done so, if a guard of soldiers had not been sent to protect it; however, they most unreasonably destroyed a great number of looms belonging to him, which he had for several years kept constantly employed in weaving silks; not reflecting that they also hurt

themselves by it. He published an apology, setting forth, that it is to be as early at market as the London manufacturers, with 1 patterns, of which the lace of Ireland were so very fond, he for a few hundred pounds engaged persons at Lyons to send over two thousand pieces of rent patterns, every six months less than a piece could not be obtained. But this was rather fuel to the flame, than extinguishing it, as it must be obvious would not re-export those and by the sale of them at the demand for Irish, or English, silks must be greatly less.

Mrs. Clements, of Billiter was lately delivered of three

A washerwoman of White street, of two girls and a boy. Died lately. Edward C. Esq; in Park-street, Grosvenor square, who has left 2800l. Bartholomew's, and 1000l. Foundling hospital.

James Barton, of Orton, Shropshire, aged 106.

Mr. Osbaldeston, near Wigan, Lancashire, aged 115.

SEPTEMBER.

Was seen throughout the whole kingdom of Sweden, a globe of fire, with a long tail like a comet, which soon appeared.

The Rev. Mr. Entick, Beardmore and his clerk, Messrs. Wilson and Fell, in pursuance of notice some time given, commenced their suit against lord Halifax and the messengers, for false imprisonment.

Four disorderly women being sent to Bridewell, a parliament of sailors assembled in Rosemary Lane, with an intent to rescue upon which a file of musketeers was sent for from the Tower and the sailors continuing obstinate in their purpose, the soldiers fired, when four were killed on the spot, and many mortally wounded, who died in a few days, in hospital.

A most dreadful fire broke out at Shadwell dock, which burnt thirty houses before it could be extinguished, among which was the brewers' brewhouse, and divers of great value. Fifteen hundred pounds has been since collected for the unhappy sufferers by subscription.

We cannot help observing on this occasion, how many lives might be saved in a case of sudden fire, had there been a front and a back door-way, as then those, who could not get down stairs, might much more easily come at ladders fixed to the walls, and throw out beds, and run out with a much greater safety of falling upon them, than can be done by means of mere windows, as is plain from the unfortunate of those involved in the fire at lady Molesworth's.

Robert Wood, Esq. resigned his place of one of the secretaries for the southern department.

The following lines, engraved on the tomb-stone of a person lately deceased, in St. James's church-yard (having given offence) were removed by order of the bishop: "Lead me to earth, within this dirty hole of a lifeless mortal, body and soul,

Till Christ, his God, shall to this world descend,

Eternity to fix, all time to end; Whose powerful word shall raise the general dead;

First those, elect by him, shall rear each head;

With him above eternally to dwell, Leave the reject eternal here in hell.

The earl of Northumberland, with his family, 17th. set out for Ireland, and arrived at Dublin the 20th.

Trial has been made before the society for encouragement of arts, of an improvement of the guitar, by adding some new strings, which gave great satisfaction.

The sea at Weymouth rose 18th. 10 feet instantly, and went back as suddenly; probably owing to an earthquake in some other part of the globe.

At the quarter sessions held at Manchester, John Unsworth, bellman, was tried and found guilty, for robbing the charity box belonging to the society of free masons, of which he had one key in his possession, and obtained the other two by fraud. These boxes being common property, it has been a question, whether the taking the money could be deemed robbery, which this verdict seems to have decided.

The honourable commissioners of longitude have appointed the reverend Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and of the royal society, and Mr. Charles Green, assistant observer at the royal observatory at Greenwich, to proceed for Barbadoes in the Princess Louisa, commanded by captain Tyrrel, in order to settle the longitude of that island by astronomical observations.

astronomical observations, for the trial of Mr. Harrison's longitude watch; and, likewise, to try in the course of the voyage, Mr. Meyer's method of finding the longitude by the distances of the moon from the sun and fixed stars, with a curious Hadley's sextant, executed by Bird; and the goodness of Mr. Irwin's marine chair, in making observations of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and occultations of stars by the moon, for the same purpose.

19th. The high constable, and upwards of one hundred petty constables, by an order from the justices in Southwark, went to Suffolk Place, adjoining to St. George's Fields, and caused the persons who had erected booths and stalls there, to pull them down, as they had no lawful authority for keeping any fair; so that Southwark fair may now be considered as entirely abolished.

20th. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which 168 prisoners were tried, and a woman for murder, eight persons for street robberies, a woman for shoplifting, one for forgery, one for personating a sailor, to defraud the government, and one for returning from transportation before the expiration of his time, received sentence of death; ten of whom, including the woman for murder, suffered soon after; two were sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, forty-one for ten years, one to be whipped, and three were branded.

23d. His royal highness the duke of York embarked for Lisbon at Plymouth, on board the Centurion man of war.

Some antiquities were lately

found in new paving the cathedral of Exeter, of which the reader will find an account in our article of Antiquities.

Her royal highness the princess of Brazil was delivered of a prince, but he died within a fortnight. It is very remarkable, that one of the many names given this young prince at his baptism, was Francis Xavier, after St. Francis Xavier, the first disciple of St. Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits.

Captain Sampson had the honour to present an elephant, brought by him from Bengal, to his majesty, at the queen's house. It was conducted from Rotherhithe in the morning at two o'clock, and two blacks and a seaman rode on his back.

He is seven years old, has five toes on each fore foot, and four toes on each hind foot. The dimensions of his several parts are as follows.

	Feet	Inch.
Height - - - - -	5	6
Length from the tip of his trunk to the tip of his tail - - -	13	1
Length of his body from behind his ears to the root of his tail - - -	6	1
Ditto of his neck from between his ears to his shoulders - - - - -	1	3
Ditto of his face from between his ears to the beginning of his trunk - - -	2	0
Ditto of his trunk - - -	2	3
Ditto of his tail - - -	2	7
Ditto of the trunk of his body from his shoulder to his tail - - - - -	4	6
Circumference of his body behind his fore legs - - -	7	0
Ditto		

f the middle of his
 - - - - - 8 1
 f his body just be-
 his hind legs - - 8 4
 f his neck - - - 4 4
 f of his body in the
 ft part - - - - 3 5
 f his face between
 ars - - - - - 2 9½
 f ditto between his
 - - - - - 1 7½
 f of one of his fore
 - - - - - 2 10
 fference of ditto in
 argeft part - - - 2 6½
 n the fmalleft part 1 10½
 ngth of one of his
 legs to the huckle
 - - - - - 3 9
 fference of ditto in
 largeft part - - 3 0
 in the fmalleft part 1 10
 f of his trunk in the
 eft part - - - - 1 6
 f ditto in the fmalleft 0 8
 f of one tooth - - 1 1¾
 fference of the largeft
 - - - - - 0 6
 liftance of the two
 r points of his teeth 1 2
 h of one ear - - - 1 6
 h of ditto - - - 1 2
 h of the bottom of
 of his fore feet - 0 9¾
 h of ditto - - - 0 9¾
 h of the bottom of his
 l ditto - - - - 0 10½
 th of ditto - - - 0 6½
 ce between the two
 brows - - - - 1 2¾
 h of the upper part
 the forehead - - 1 5¾

While he was waiting in the
 Park for their majesties
 g, he broke the rope by

which he was fastened, upon which
 a great number of labourers, then
 at work there, immediately dif-
 perfed in the greateft confufion.
 But captain Sampfon being inform-
 ed of it, immediately purfued him,
 and leaping on his back with fur-
 prifing agility, brought him under
 by sticking a tuck into his neck, as
 practifed in the Eaft Indies.

William Bridgen, Efq;
 alderman of Farringdon 29th.
 Without, was elected lord mayor
 of London for the year enfuing.

It was thought, and with great
 reason, that the wife meafures taken
 by the government of Ireland to
 fupprefs the riotous proceedings of
 the people called White Boys, or
 Levellers; in the fouth, would
 have had a falutary influence over
 all the other parts of the kingdom;
 when, to the furprife of every one,
 frefh difturbances broke out in the
 north, where it was expected the
 people were both lefs ignorant of
 their duty, and better difpofed to
 practife it; and where the labour
 of the common people, as being
 chiefly employed in the linen manu-
 factory, is of fuch importance to the
 welfare of the whole nation. The
 inhabitants of a certain tract, con-
 ceiving themfelves injured by fome
 new roads made there, affembled,
 in order to compel the gentlemen
 of the country to promife them re-
 drefs in that particular; and from
 the facility, with which they were
 gratified in thofe instances, de-
 clared againft the clergy's fmall-
 tythes and church dues, and op-
 pofed the payment of them by force.

They called themfelves Hearts of
 Oak, carrying fprigs of that tree
 in their hats to diftinguifh them-
 felves.

selves. But the lords justices having sent some troops against them, and at the same time issued a proclamation, promising indemnity to such as should return to their duty, except those against whom bills of indictment had been already found, and a reward for taking those who should not, they were speedily dispersed, though not without some skirmishes with the army, in which some of them were killed and wounded. Many associations were entered into upon this occasion all over the kingdom, particularly in those counties which were, or lay near, the scene of disturbance.

They write from Charles Town in South Carolina, that one Jefferys, an Indian trader, having sold to the Cherokees several garments of red baize, much in the nature of the Highlanders uniform, for which he had a valuable return of furs and deer-skins; and his excellency the governor finding these things liked, and the Indians not a little proud of their new dress, has ordered a very magnificent suit of rich scarlet, in the same form, and trimmed with silver tassels, to be presented to each of their chiefs; so that if this humour holds, they might soon see the whole Cherokee nation clad in regimentals; which may probably extend all over North America.

Upon this letter we cannot help remarking, that as change of dress has been ever deemed a step, at least, towards a change of manners, it would, perhaps, be well worth the while of our colonies to supply all the savages in general, even *gratis*, with garments of this kind. It would probably have one good

effect, if it had no other, that of rendering them in time dependent upon us, by creating amongst them a want, which neither themselves, nor any European nation, but the English, could supply.

There has been lately at Amsterdam, Hamburg, and some other of the principal towns of Germany, a surprising number of bankruptcies. They began at Amsterdam about the 29th of July, by the bankruptcy of two brothers named Neufville, who failed, as was said, for above 330,000 guineas, and a Jew, who a few days before failed for between 30 and 40,000. This was followed by a stoppage of payment by no less than eighteen houses in that city; and soon after by a much greater number at Hamburg and other places; which put such a stop to private credit, that no business was for some time transacted but for ready money; but the Lombard houses at Amsterdam and Hamburg, having supplied with large quantities of cash such as could give real or personal security, many, who might otherwise have stopped, were thereby enabled to stand the run; and as bankruptcy having happened for some weeks past, private credit begins to revive, and trade to go as formerly. — On this occasion several merchants, on showing their books to persons appointed to examine them, were protected from arrests by the magistrates. The king of Prussia, finding that some of his subjects had deposited large sums of ready money in the hands of some bankers of Hamburg, took proper measures to prevent its going towards

is the payment of their other
ra.

ious have been the con-
concerning the cause of these
aptica; some have attri-
them to the large sums of
left unpaid by the English
rench armies; and others to
merchants being disappoint-
their expectations of the se-
German princes, who had
base money during the late
calling it in again, if not at
te at which it was originally
way, and for some time cir-
d, at least at a much greater
what themselves had bought
t.

b season continues so mild,
apple tree near Piper's-
the road to Bridgwater, is
blossom, and three at Bell-
near York. A pear tree at
aster, Wilts, bore a second
fruit. An elder tree, at
in Yorkshire, ripe berries,
berries, flowers full blown,
ids beginning to flower.

13, Sept. 10. I must not
mentioning to you a disco-
made here by the sieur
his most christian ma-
thomist; it is the secret of
ing water so pure as to be
uptible. Many attempts of
nature have been hitherto

but none of them have suc-
l. It is necessary to sepa-
the heterogeneous particles
use the water to corrupt:
e sieur PHOSTE does, without
p of fire, and without any
ecus mixture whatsoever.—
ethod he uses is, in fact, so
hat a child may put it in
e. He has kept water thus
d, by him, in various forts

of vessels, for ten years, without
perceiving any sensible alteration
in them, either by fermentation, or
otherwise; he has also caused this
water to be, in the heat of sum-
mer, transported to a considerable
distance, and it has still retained
its purity. This water, thus pu-
rified, will, it is thought, prove an
excellent antiscorbutic. The in-
ventor is sensible that this water,
though to so great a degree puri-
fied, may ferment in long sea voy-
ages, in passing the line particu-
larly; but he is certain no putre-
faction will ensue, neither will it
be at all injured. It must be put
into new casks; which should not
be quite filled; but, what is still
more surprising than any thing I
have told you, is, the inventor will
discover his secret on very reason-
able terms.

Bayonne, Sept. 1. Our mini-
stry are wholly attentive to the re-
establishment of the marine, and
have lately turned their attention
to a forest of pines fit for ships
masts, which grow in the Valley
d'Aspe, in Bearn. The expence
of carriage was so great, that none
of them have, till now, been used
in the navy, though they are of
the best kind, and fit for any ship-
ping whatever. We formerly used
annually to buy great numbers of
masts from foreigners, but this
trade is now at an end, for the ri-
ver Cade is made navigable, by
which a communication is effected
betwixt the Valley d'Aspe and this
city. Several floats, of various
sises, are already come, and we
daily expect great numbers more.
Considerable quantities are order-
ed to be sent, for the use of the
royal navy, to every dock-yard on

the coasts of Provence, Britany, and Normandy, and, doubtless, every other royal harbour will soon be supplied with them ; for there is such plenty of pines, fit for the purpose, in this forest, that we shall not only have enough for the consumption of the whole kingdom, but be able to supply, at a reasonable rate, our allies the Spaniards. The price of masts is already fallen, and those from d'Aspe are of the most ready sale. The felling and bringing down this timber is undertaken by a company of merchants, who will, it is said, make immense fortunes out of the profits ; it was they who made the river Cave navigable, for the purpose of bringing down their floats of timber.

Died lately. Mrs. Eliz. Club, of Barking in Essex, aged 100.

George Wilson, at Allenton, Northumberland, aged 104.

John Waters, at Wells, Somersetshire, aged 106.

Rev. Peter Alley, 73 years rector of Donamore, in Ireland, in the 111th year. He did the duty of his church till within a few days of his death.

Nicholas Gallagher, at Castle knock, in Ireland, aged 113.

O C T O B E R.

2d. Arose a most violent storm of wind and rain, whose dreadful effects were felt in almost every part of the three kingdoms, particularly Ireland, where seven bridges in the county of Kilkenny, and seventeen in the county of Wicklow, with numbers of houses, cattle, &c. were swept away by the violence of the floods. In the former of these counties, one little

rivulet rose upwards of twenty feet ; and in the latter, a mountain called Knockacree, within two miles of Tenehinch, burst with a prodigious noise ; and poured out a torrent, which, in its way to a neighbouring river, bore down every thing it met with. Many lives were lost on this occasion. One of the bridges fell while it was crowded with people going to the relief of a poor family, surrounded by the water, and upwards of 70 persons perished.

But, perhaps the most melancholy scene of all was that on board a ship going from Chester to Dublin. Her provisions, already it is probable, too little for the vast number of souls she took on with her, were rendered still less by many more who afterwards crowded on board her ; and this scanty stock, to make room for the passengers, was obliged, along with the sea stores most necessary in a storm, to be placed upon the deck, from whence every thing was soon after washed before the captain and crew, surprised by the suddenness of the storm, had time to look about them. What followed may be better imagined than expressed. The wretches crammed into the hold, without light or air, and on board the ship, without bread or water, with scarce any other prospect of seeing an end to their sufferings but by the ship's foundering, an event, which the impossibility of getting rid of the masts, now become a most dangerous incumbrance, for want of proper instruments to cut them away, seemed to render almost unavoidable. Providence, however, brought them in about 48 hours, into a small port

Wales, but without putting an end to their distress, being too little to afford relief to so many new expected guests.

The earl of Northumberland, doing for the sufferers on 1 that could be expected public spirited a governor, in, in his private capacity, usand pounds. And, as the Irish parliament met, k care to prevent, as much le, the same calamity hap- at sea again, on board any ming to, or going out of, h ports, by obliging the , under severe penalties, , victual, and otherwise themselves in proportion length of the voyage, and of passengers, with proper ce for accidents of every

Several thousand journey- en weavers assembled in elds, and in a riotous and manner broke open the of one of their masters, ed his looms, and cut a quantity of rich silk to ; after which they placed gy in a cart, with a hal- out his neck, an execu- on one side, and a coffin on ier. They then drove it b several streets, hanged it bbet, and burnt it to ashes ; having proved a sufficient r their fury, they dispersed aselves without further mis-

The earl of Bute set out for Houghton-Loo, in Bed- re, to take possession of a estate, which his lordship ely purchased there.

Died at Dresden, Augustus III. king of Poland, and elec-

tor Saxony. His majesty was tall, and had a handsome face, but he was short-necked and very lusty. He was good-natured, magnificent, generous, and affable ; but too easily guided by his ministers. Some time before his death, he was troubled with an almost continual drowsiness. The physicians and surgeons, who were present at opening his body, remarked, 1. Several stones in the gall-bladder. 2. Some appearance of a polypus on the heart. 3. A considerable quantity of water between the skull and the brain, the sudden effusion of which is thought to have been the immediate occasion of his death.

Seventeen prisoners made their escape out of White- 13th. chapel gaol, and all, except one, who happened to be hindmost, and was shot, got clear off.

The fruit of the Passi- flora, was cut in high per- 16th. fection, at Castle-Howard, in Yorkshire, and eat by a number of gentlemen and ladies, who gave it the greatest commendations for its most excellent acid and flavour. It weighed one pound and a quarter, and may justly be ranked amongst the best of the tropical fruits, but never ripened to perfection in that county before.

A large number of sailors having riotously assembled, 17th. and seized on a register office keeper and a publican, for defrauding them, as they alledged, under pretence of getting their R's off at the pay office, were, after letting the delinquents escape, dispersed by a party of soldiers. But gathering together again in greater numbers, they attacked the soldiers, left at the publican's request to guard his house at Spitalfields, with such fury, as to make it absolutely re- quisite

On Monday the 3d in his majesty's ship the Cent.

His royal highness is to make use of his title of Ister, under which name it has been notified to the His royal highness proceeding about eight days, and proceed from hence to. In the mean while, it faithful majesties, and isters, do every thing in wer to make his royal residence as agreeable possible.

Forbes, an officer in the service, having lately made a voyage in London, in or was thought, to fight Mr. for challenging whom, as of the North Briton, in was obliged to fly that the ministry, it is said, notice of his arrival and a very prudently caused insinuated to him, that his in such an errand could not very disagreeable; upon a captain thought proper the kingdom, and a great mischief, in all probability prevented.

English merchants trading have shipped off for that set of dressing plate as a to the czarina, which cost guineas an ounce, and in the whole, to 4000l. A man's ship is so curious, royal family were pleased it brought to them to se. patrol, under the direction of Sir John Fielding, is fixed several roads near this his, for the protection of city's subjects. This party of eight persons well and armed.

From the Dublin Journal.

To Mr. FAULKNER.

Urney, near Strabane, Oct. 9.

Dear Sir,

"Yesterday I went to Castlefynn, a town adjoining to my parish of Urney, to visit an honest and industrious countryman, William Kemp, and his family, lying in great misery. The occasion of their misery was this: He had some time ago admonished, for his dishonest tricks, Charles Wright, who attended about the mill of Castlefynn, whereupon Wright was heard to say, "he would give him a posset;" Kemp suspecting no harm, brought a peck of shelling to the mill to have it ground. Wright ran to the apothecary's, bought rat's bane, and threw it into the hopper with the shelling; Kemp carried home his meal, and had part of it made into stirabout, which he supped up greedily, being very hungry; his family, being nine in number, took share with him, but more sparingly; six other persons also who came into his cabin got part of this fatal dose. They were all immediately seized with violent gripings and vomiting; the doctor being called in pronounced that they were poisoned, and the apothecary had remembered, that Wright got the poison at his shop. In this confusion Wright made his escape; but it is hard to express the misery these innocent people have suffered; they who only got a small dose struggled through with life, but the old honest man, Kemp, whose death is hourly expected, lies one of the most miserable spectacles I have ever seen; his eyes, tongue, and cheeks, full of ulcers, his throat and bowels parched up, his

his anguish inexpressible, the hopes of death his comfort. In these deplorable circumstances I received from his own mouth this shocking story, which all the neighbours attested. It now is found out, that this same villain, about a year ago, poisoned James Devanny, and his family, all of whom, six in number, died in cruel torments.

Charles Wright, who committed these murders, is about five feet seven inches in height, has fair hair, and fair complexion, somewhat freckled, has grey eyes, little and hollow, heavy eye-brows, a very thin beard, a rough mole on one of his cheeks, the scar of a wound on his right hand; he is thirty years of age, and well proportioned to his height; was bred a weaver, but of late has acted as a mill porter; he wore a blue coat and fustian breeches when he fled. I should offer a large reward, but every human creature is called on to seize this monstrous enemy of mankind. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. HENRY.

We have inserted the above letter at length, in order to contribute, if possible, towards the apprehension of so detestable a monster.

Extract of a letter from on board the *Britannia*, of Bristol, lately arrived, after losing thirty-six men out of forty-four, at St. Thomas's on the coast of Africa, through the assistance of the General Murray, another Bristol ship.

The slaves attempted twice to get possession of the ship in the river, which obliged us to kill about thirty of them; but, what is amazing, when the General Murray fell in with us, the slaves did just as

they pleased on board, and not attempted to destroy us undoubtedly in their power.

The Metz stage coach was lately stopp'd by a gang of ruffians, who murdered a coachman and postillion, fencers, and a child. Some gang had the audacity to stop the gate of the Grand Cimetière. 'We are 500, and are not 1000.'

Du Lyon, a French gentleman, was lately broke upon the gallows, having first had his right hand burnt off with brimstone. An ingenious device in murdering his own brother, by directing gun-powder for him, in which there were two loaded pistols, was soon as he opened the box, exploded, and killed him on the spot.

A youth of 17 years of age, of a genteel family at Abbeville, France, having poisoned his father and mother, determined to quarrelling with a man, who had been his friend, to kill him also. Being invited to dine at a labourer's house to dine, where the gentleman was to be one of the guests, he went thither bearing a letter to excuse himself; and as he went into the kitchen, threw a quantity of arsenic into the pot, the consequences of which were terrible. Of 14, the number who dined at the neighbour's table, ten died instantly; the other four laboured in great agonies; and the villain being apprehended, the evidence of a child, who saw him *salt the pot*, has convinced all, and will, no doubt, find its way accordingly.

Brest, Sept. 24. This schooner *Calypso* returned into port in a shattered condition, but

o make a trial of sails of a
instruſtion, invented by Le
nof the famous watchmaker
name; but they were fo
a ſucceeding, that the ſhip
maſts, and was in danger
ig.

antinople, Sept. 1. The
s from Smyrna has alarm-
ery much: about ten days
ambaffadors and miniſters
eived from thence the ac-
a very extenſive and de-
fire, which by ſome fatal
, broke out on the 6th of
th, at midnight, and laſt-
ours, involved in its pro-
whole quarter of the city,
e Frank-quarter, inhabited
by the different factories
veral nations trading there,
urly the Engliſh, French,
Venetian, Imperial, Swe-
aniſh, and Ragufaſan. By
iſh conſul's account, not a
t's or conſul's houſe is left
, except his own, and that
ire, nor without ſuffering
mage. Even their maga-
re repositories of all their
merchandiſe (which had
been looked upon as fire
ſurſt, through the intenſe
of the flames. The ſcene
tion is on all ſides terrible.

ſuſtained is reckoned, by
omputation, at a million
lf of Turkiſh dollars, or
1,000l.

the accounts received from
the behaviour of the Tur-
ers, during the fire, gave
left cauſe of complaint to
ers by it; all the chriſtian
reſiding here have pre-
memorials to the porte on
ſion.

Kan has made himſelf

maſter of all Perſia by the defeat
of Fat-ali-Kan, by which happy
event that vaſt empire, after being
long rent and ravaged by a crowd
of petty tyrants, ſeems to be on
the point of recovering, under the
wiſe and vigorous adminiſtration of
Kerim Kan, its ancient ſplendor.
Though this prince has no compe-
titors, he has declined the title of
king; ſtiling himſelf only Maſter
of the preſent times.

Charles-town, July 6. In the
garden of William Bull, Eſq; lieu-
tenant-governor of this province,
in St. Andrew's pariſh, an aloe of
of the arboreſcent kind is now in
flower, and makes a moſt beauti-
ful appearance. The flower-ſtem
has grown about 24 feet in the laſt
five months; the plant is about
29 years old.

Died lately. Charles Savage, Eſq;
in Bedford-row; who has left 1,500l.
to each of the following hoſpitals,
viz. St Bartholomew's, St. Tho-
mas's, Bridewell and Bethlem, St.
Luke's, the London, and the
Foundling.

Jane Grey, at Wem, Shropſhire,
aged 100; her husband, a ſhep-
herd, is ſtill living, aged 98.

Mary Iles, of Hanham, in Glou-
ceſterſhire, aged 104.

NOVEMBER.

The honourable Charles 1ſt.
Yorke, Eſq; his majeſty's at-
torney-general, reſigned that em-
ployment.

The affair between the ma- 2d.
ſter taylors and journeymen
was finally ſettled at Hicks's-hall,
when it was agreed that the men
ſhall have 2s. 6d. and three half-
pence for porter, per day, from
Lady-day to Midſummer; and 2s.
2d.

2d. and three halfpence for porter, the rest of the year.

The journeymen taylors at Leipzig, on the death of the king of Poland, having refused to work at the accustomed wages, were all clapt into prison at Glatz, and fed on bread and water till they thought fit to work at the wages allowed by the magistrates.

Letters from New York mention the lucky thought of a negro in saving a ship in distress, by launching a hundred and fifty fathom hauser, with a spare boom fastened to it; the ship, by this means, riding head-a-wind during the storm, as at anchor, after having cut away the main-mast.

On petition of the Spanish 4th. merchants, his majesty was graciously pleased to order the quarantine to be taken off from all Spanish ports in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, and Mahon included.

Two women were found 8th. dead in an empty house in Stonecutter-street, Shoe-lane. It appeared on the coroner's inquest, by the deposition of two women and a girl, found in the house at the same time, that the deceased women, being destitute of lodging, got into the house, being empty and open, and being sick perished for want of necessaries and attendance. The poor wretches who gave this evidence were almost in the same condition.

Soon after another woman was found starved to death in an empty house in the same neighbourhood.

There is, near Glasgow in Scotland, a coal pit which has been burning under ground for some years, and near it is an old pit full of water, which, by the force of

the fire underneath, boils cauldron. Into this boiling man lately fell, in the dark the night, and next morning found by his friends so boiled on taking him out, his flesh from the bones.

The right hon. William Bridgen, Esq; was sworn in as lord mayor of this city, the barons of the court ofiquer, Westminster, with the formalities. In the afternoon was a grand entertainment at hall, at which were present great officers of state and persons of distinction; and the evening concluded with a ball.

The Blue Anchor, a public house near the king's yard Deptford, known by the name the Red-house, fell entirely ground; there were several in it, two of whom were instantly killed; divers were of the ruins much bruised three children, who happened no hurt. Two days two old houses and a new fell down of themselves in London but fortunately without doing mischief.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most graceful speech.

The sheriffs of London attended the hon. house of commons, and presented petition of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of that city, in common council assembled, for repeal of so much of the late act as subjects the makers of and perry to the excise law:

A duel was fought between Muel Martin, Esq; member of Camelford, and late secre-

ary, and John Wilkes, in the latter was wounded fly in the belly by a pistol

ace the duke of Bolton, hon. earl temple, and, &c. waited on Mr. ie moment he was carried ter receiving his wound.

The tide in the river hames at eleven o'clock, was flowing, suddenly and ebbed for the space of after which it returned, d the usual time.

llowing note was receiv- gentleman of Islington. e passage by the Duke's ar the stand of coaches, Mrs. Porte.

s poor woman, who has children, the eldest about of age, now lies light- a high fever; nobody after her but the eldest thout blanket or sheet to without meat, drink, fire, r, and the youngest child be room."

entleman prevailed on a go and see this poor ob- found the contents of the e to be literally true; and it he never saw, in the urse of his life, a scene poverty, misery, and real

Whitehall. The lords ommissioners for trade and ns having received in- , that many persons are of grants of land in his provinces of East Flo- West Florida in America, to the cultivation of , for the raising of silk, wine, oil, indigo, co- and other commodities,

to which the said lands are adapted; their lordships, therefore, to avoid any delay in the making such settlements, do, by his majesty's command, give public notice, that his majesty has been pleased to direct, that the lands in his majesty's said provinces of East Florida and West Florida shall be surveyed and laid out into townships, not exceeding twenty thousand acres each, for the convenience and accommodation of settlers; and these townships, or any proportions thereof, will be granted, upon the same moderate conditions of quit-rent and cultivation as are required in other colonies, to such persons as shall be willing to enter into reasonable engagements to settle the lands within a limited time, and at their own expence, with a proper number of useful and industrious protestant inhabitants, either from his majesty's other colonies, or from foreign parts; and all persons who may be willing to obtain such grants, are desired to send their proposals in writing to John Pownall, Esq; secretary to the said lords commissioners for trade and plantations.

The court of Common Pleas was moved for an attachment against the publisher of a new paper called the *Moderator*, in which the justice and dignity of that court was attacked, in respect to the enlargement of Mr. W—, on his plea of privilege; and the defendant was ordered to have due notice given him to shew cause why the attachment should not be granted.

A general court held in Christ's hospital, a donation of 200l. from the reverend Mr. Trigg, was presented to the governors,

governors, as a testimony of his gratitude for the education he received from that foundation.

29th. Was tried, at the bar of his majesty's exchequer, the great question which has been long depending between the king and the West India merchants, concerning the power of the officers of the customs to rummage ships with lights, by means of which many had taken fire. After a long hearing the jury gave a verdict for the crown.

There are two pear trees in full bloom, one at Guildford and the other at Lambeth. On the 13th at Castle Sowerby, in Cumberland, a hive of bees swarmed.

A young married lady, who died a few days since, was, at her own request, buried in all her wedding garments, consisting of a white negligee and petticoats which were quilted into a matras, pillows, and lining to her coffin; her wedding shift was her winding sheet, with a fine point lace tucker, handkerchief, ruffles, and apron; also a fine point lace lappet head, and a handkerchief tied closely over it, with diamond ear rings in her ears, and rings on her fingers, a very fine necklace, white silk stockings, silver spangled shoes, and stone buckles.

Newcastle, Nov. 12. In Jaroe church a stone was lately found, with the following inscription; which shews its antiquity superior to any in this country.

DEDICATIO. BASILICAE.
SCI. PAVLI. VIII. KL. MAI.
ANNO. XV. EGFRIDI. REG.
CEOLFRIDI. ABB. EIVSDEM.
Q. ECCLES. D. O. AVCTORE.
CONDITORIS, ANNO. IIII.

By this it appears, that this church was dedicated to St. Paul

on the 9th of the kalend in the 15th year of the king Egfrid; and that the abbot thereof, found the fourth year of the said king Egfrid, (or Ecfrid) king of thumberland, began his reign in 670. The church was dedicated in the fourth year of his reign, which is 1089 years since.

Remarkable proceeding

Irish house of Com

Nov. 8. A motion to suspend the payments granted by the crown, that have been applied for public uses, ought by law, be applied to the negative.

Nov. 10. Several having been presented encouragement to carry on particular manufactures, &c. unanimously resolved, That money shall be granted for the encouragement of any manufacture whatsoever.

Nov. 24. A motion humbly to beseech his majesty to recall the pension of a year, for thirty-one years, for the Sardinian treaty of peace with Spain. It passed in the affirmative.

The cunette of Dunkirk is filled up, excepting part, for which there was and three hundred men were employed in the demolition of the bastion. Gazette.

The Dutch consul has complained to the emperor that the crew of a Dutch vessel

at Algiers, that prince, in
presence of the consul, struck
the head of the captor, and
it over the battlements; and
orders at the same time, to
cut the teeth and pluck off
the ear of another captain, who
was on an English vessel, telling
that his meeting with this
was owing to his bravery on
occasions.

I write from Madrid, that
all, his catholic majesty's
secretary of state for for-
eign affairs, has resigned that high
office and is retired from court,
on a pension of 10,000 crowns
to which his majesty has
added the pay of a lieutenant
in actual service, besides
giving to him all the honours
and prerogatives he before enjoyed.
He is succeeded by M. Gri-
bault, time ago minister from
Madrid to that of Ver-
dun the projector and nego-
tiator of the late famous treaty
the Family Compact.

As from Quebec take notice
of it among the common men
in prison there. And as amu-
sing English troops is so un-
common a thing, and the beha-
viour of these mutineers had, be-
coming very characteristic
I shall give a full account of
the affair in the appendix to
of our work, it being ra-
ther long to be inserted in this

powder magazine of Fort
(the best fortress in Ja-
maica) was blown up by lightning; the
explosion was so violent that not
a stone of the foundation
remained. It was observed on the place
where the magazine stood, which
VI.

is so hollowed as to form a large
pond upwards of twenty feet in
depth, fifty in breadth, and at least
one hundred in length, from
whence many springs of water
issue. Most of the guns, twenty-
four pounders, on a bastion con-
tiguous, were dismounted, part
almost buried in the rubbish,
and one carried more than one
hundred yards from its place.
Within the fort every thing was ter-
ribly shattered; the commandant's
house, the officers barracks, a fine
brick building, and all the small
houses in and about the garrison
were rent to pieces. A great
number of men, women, and chil-
dren, were killed and wounded
within the works, and two soldiers
far up the bay were killed, and
some wounded at the distance of
a mile. Captain Talbot, lieute-
nant Dunbar with his lady, and
ensign Keating, perished in the
ruins; the lieutenants Dunn and
Manfell were much bruised, the
latter is since dead. The killed
are computed at thirty whites, and
eleven negroes. The magazine
and fort were built by admiral
Knowles, and esteemed the best in
the West Indies; the walls were
sixteen feet thick. The loss sus-
tained, exclusive of 2850 barrels
of gunpowder, is supposed to
amount to upwards of 15,000l.
The concussion was felt ten miles
round.

Berlin, Nov. 9. This day Achmet
Effendi, the Turkish internuncio
to the court of Prussia, made his
public entry into Berlin on horse-
back, attended by a numerous
retinue, and accompanied by his
Prussian majesty's equipages and
officers of state, who made a most
splendid

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glendid appearance. His excellencies and virtues received by us with great joy, and all the royal family, with every possible demonstration of affection.

Oct. 20, October 21. About the middle of last month, the duke of Parma ordered his eldest son to be confined and committed close prisoner to the castle of Sassawolo, with a guard of 100 grenadiers; and we have learn, that the prince having written a letter to his father, demanding entirely to what engagements he might think proper, and expressing his sorrow for having opposed his intentions, the reigning duke, affected with the sight of humiliation and obedience, immediately sent to Modena an order to set him at liberty, and to restore him in his honours and privileges, assuring him, at the same time, of the continuation of his favour and paternal tenderness.

Naples, Oct. 22. A cause has just been tried here, which makes a great noise. One of the farmers of tobacco, having employed, in vain, all the usual methods to seduce the daughter of a farmer, had recourse to the following stratagem. He caused some of his people to lay some tobacco privately in the farmer's garden, and then ordered the house to be searched for smuggled tobacco. The tobacco was found where it had been laid. The innocent farmer and his daughter were immediately hurried to prison, where the seducer went, and offered the girl her's and her father's liberty, if she would consent to what he required. The offer was rejected with greater indignation than ever; and the girl the hav-

ing acquainted her lawyer with this circumstance, he, means, laid open the drift of the prosecution. They were set at liberty, and the seducer condemned to pay all suit, to deposit 600 ducats (16s. 6d.) as a fortune for the woman, and to allow her 100 livres per month till she is married. His clerk, being found a party in the business, was ordered to serve four days on the gallies, and to pass the rest of his days in prison.

A soldier's wife was brought to bed of three boys.

Died lately. A labourer, aged 106.

DECEMBER

At night arose a most furious storm of wind and rain, which did vast damage by land, all over Great Britain and Ireland; the firmest buildings and stoutest cables and masts giving way to the fury of the wind, and the highest and strongest to that of the floods occasioned by the rains. Many steeples as much as chimneys down in common storms. The S. W. tower of the west isle of the old Whitby, though supported by more than twenty Gothic arches, tumbled to the ground, and not a stone of it standing. — The Hanover, from Lisbon, with 17,000 money, was lost in the No. 1, off Padstow, and the crew, and all the passengers perished, except two men added to the number of sixty. It would take up several

arize the melancholy effects of this almost irresistible hurricane.

His majesty having been graciously pleased to commutate the marriage of her royal highness princess Augusta, with the editary prince of Brunswick, the house of commons this day on his majesty with addresses of thanks for such consideration; as did the house on the 5th. The dowry by the house of commons royal highness, in pursuance of his majesty's message, as usual occasions, is 80,000*l*.

St. James's. The most christian king having, upon his count de Guerchy's arrears, sent to the chev. d'Eonumont, who had the charge of minister plenipotentiary court, his revocation from with a letter addressed to his majesty; and, having informed, that M. d'Eon perceiving, that he refused to pay obedience to the king's orders, and to present the king's master's letter; his said christian majesty thereupon sent a second letter to the king, commanding his ambassador to the same immediately; having been accordingly his majesty has been pleased to declare, that the said M. d'Eon no longer any character here, forbid him the court.

Came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice and a special jury, a cause, by Mr. Leach, the master printer, who was arrested as the printer of the North No. 45, was plaintiff, and

three of the king's messengers defendants; when, after a hearing of seven hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with four hundred pounds damages, and full costs of suit.

Immediately after the verdict was pronounced, the gentlemen concerned for the plaintiffs declared, "that as they had the happiness of seeing vindicated, asserted, and maintained, all the great and constitutional points of liberty, which had been so solemnly debated and determined, they were willing to accept nominal damages (which carry costs of suit) in the next five causes." Which generous proposition was readily acquiesced in by the council for the crown, commended by the court, and applauded by the whole audience.

Bills of exceptions, however, are brought in this and nineteen other causes, determined in favour of the printers.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when three men and two women for several robberies, and one man for house-breaking, received sentence of death; which one of the women and three of the men soon after suffered; two to be transported for fourteen years, thirty-six for seven years, three were branded, and one whipped. William Lee, who had been tried on the Coventry act, as already mentioned, for cutting his wife's throat, was sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment in Newgate.

The mercury in the barometer was observed to sink, at Plymouth, so low as 28°. In the diagonal barometer, it got as far back as the bend of the tube. The wind

was all day variable and unsettled at that place, but mostly to the southward.

Some persons being lately employed to kill a deer in Sir Harry St. John's Park, at Crondal in Hampshire, one of them creeping round the thicket, was mistaken by his fellows for a deer, and shot dead upon the spot.

A foot-match was lately run on Moulsey-hurt by a shepherd against time. He was to run fifteen miles in an hour and a half, and performed it in an hour and twenty-eight minutes.

A cause was tried in the 15th. court of Common-pleas at Guildhall, on the statute of bribery and corruption at the late election for Malden in Essex, when a verdict passed against the defendant in 500*l.* damages.

The king went to the 19th. house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty of 4*s.* in the pound, by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1764.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt for 1764.

The bill for building a bridge over the river Thames, at or near Shillingford Ferry, in Oxfordshire.

The bill for naturalizing Peter Hafenclever, and Johan Peter Rucker.

And to several other road and naturalization bills.

Two spermaced whales have been caught on the Essex coast, each 60 feet long, and brought to Greenland dock.

In conformity to the 20th. eighth and tenth articles of the late definitive treaty, notice was

given in the London Gazette, &c. concerned trade to the places restore French, that they should the names of the vessels intend to send thither, to away the persons and effect his majesty's subjects with time limited, with the tax each, to lord Halifax's order to enable his lord make application to the France and Spain for pass the said vessels respectively.

India stock fell five per a rumour that the Dutch some extraordinary motions part of the world.

At a meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce captain Blake made his the state of the land fishery, to the 30th of Sept last; and it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of ciety should be given to Blake, for his great assiduity and upright conduct.— We this report in our Appeal the satisfaction of these well to that laudable under

Some days before, the solved to give a premium for making bay salt, and of 200*l.* for a cheap and process for making iron building.

The fine paintings of cartoons by Raphael, are brought the palace of Hampton the queen's house in St. park, and are put up in the saloon there.

The wind was so high, that a house in St. Giles's was blown down, and a and two children killed.

and Amherst, commander in
of the troops in North Ame-
rived lately from thence at
with, and having waited on
jesty was most graciously re-

the registry of the infant
poor for the last six months
2, it appears, that, out of
nt into the country to be
(though part of these were
t out of the smock of Lon-
hirty-two were dead, viz.
-seven and nine-elevenths of
red : but out of seven hun-
hirty-two kept in town
ive of one hundred and se-
e delivered to mothers and
two hundred sixty-nine were
which is thirty-six and six-
is of a hundred, notwith-
g the youngest, and those
a danger of death, were of
umber sent into the country ;
e one may easily conclude,
greatly the advantage turns
our of country nursing.

valuable addition has lately
made to the British museum
ny volumes of scarce tracts,
ot a few manuscripts. These
were collected by a private
man, by command of king
s II. who, after the gentle-
ad, with the greatest assid-
diligence, and fidelity, com-
d his task, offered him such
e for the collection as he
not accept of. The books
ed in the collector's family
761, when they were pur-
by lord Bute for between
and four hundred pounds.
it was much to be regretted,
uch a valuable collection
be that up in any private
y, to which no access can be
s there may be to several no-

blemens libraries at Paris, his ma-
jesty returned to lord Bute the mo-
ney he gave for the books, and
presented them to the British mu-
seum. The following is a particu-
lar account of this royal present to
the public :

An exact collection of all the
books and pamphlets on both sides,
printed from the beginning of the
year 1641, to the coronation of
king Charles II. 1661. And near
one hundred manuscripts never yet
in print. The whole containing
upwards of thirty thousand books
and tracts uniformly bound, con-
sisting of 3,000 volumes, dated in
the most exact manner, and so care-
fully preserved as to have received
no damage. The catalogue of
them makes twelve volumes in fol-
io ; and they are so marked and
numbered, that the least treatise
may be readily found, and even the
very day on which they became
public, is written on most of
them.

This collection cost great pains
and expence, and was carried on
so privately as to escape the most
diligent search of the usurper, who,
hearing of them, used his utmost
endeavours to obtain them. They
were sent into Surrey and Essex,
and at last to Oxford, the then li-
brary keeper, Dr. Bailon, being a
friend to the collector ; and under
his custody they remained, till the
doctor was made bishop of Lin-
coln.

Having, in our last year's Chro-
nicle, given a specimen of the hard-
ships, our forces both naval and mi-
litary were then suffering on their
return from the conquest of the
Havanna ; and having, besides, in
the course of the present, taken no-
tice of what the king of Prussia and

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the empress queen, have done in favour of their disbanded soldiers, we should think ourselves very remiss, did we pass by in silence the attention paid by our own government and even individuals to these brave men, who, in the height of the most destructive war, secured us from the distresses in which all the other nations engaged in it were involved, and prevented our feeling any burthen by it but that of supporting them. Not to mention the usual parliamentary leave of freely dealing and working in every corporate town, selling liquors in Oxford and Cambridge only excepted, his majesty, besides ample grants of land in the new conquered countries, and which, no doubt, they will be enabled to occupy and improve, has been graciously pleased to order, that those soldiers, who had deserted from one of his majesty's ships to another, should receive the wages which they had forfeited by such desertion; and even issued proclamations for pardoning and setting at liberty, both in Great Britain and Ireland, all deserters that were in gaol, without fee or reward, whose names had been given in to the secretary at war.

The marine society not only kindly received all those boys, under sixteen, of their sending to sea, who thought proper, on being discharged from the king's service, to apply to them for assistance, but even invited them to apply; and put out

- 15 To fishermen.
- 71 To mechanic trades.
- 17 To manufacturers.
- 6 To public houses.
- 29 To the merchants service.
- 30 To the king's sea officers,

who engaged to keep them:

9 Sent home to their friends in Scotland and Ireland.

20 Sent home to their friends in England.

1 To agriculture.

9 To watermen and light

17 Assisted to procure mail themselves; which, with the cloathed and provided for selves, makes in all 295.

The Dublin society prop the first hundred soldiers or who served his majesty out of Britain or Ireland, and paying their discharge from service, who should take leases of any lands in the province of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught not less than five or more than twenty acres, in the year and hold the same one year their taking possession of lands, producing a certificate of their industry, and being continued, by the clergyman of the parish, or two neighbouring parishes, of the peace, five pounds each.

And to the first ten land in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, who should give farms to such tenants as above less than five farms by each a gold medal. This and the sale to be determined in September.

The trustees for the forfeited estates in Scotland, promise only land, but materials for building upon and cultivating it fishing boats, tackle, &c. and money to such reduced soldiers as should settle on forfeited estates. And Mr. Ludewick and Mr. Grant, of Grant same kingdom, invited them to settle on their new ground in the counties of Inverness, Murray, Banff; promising them free

ten acres of land, rent free
ten years, (afterwards paying
r acre per annum for twelve
) timber for building, moss
it ground for firing, and lime
from the quarries.

wish we could at the same
nform our readers, that any
tal steps had been taken to
re some relief for the widows,
ns, and poor relations of those
t men, who assisted in reduc-
e Havanna, but fell before it
dered, and thereby lost all
are in the plunder, which,
rit, they had so good a title
id likewise for a great number
h officers and common men
ging to the navy, and their
entatives, who forfeited their
of prize money, to the
it of several thousand pounds,
reenwich Hospital, because
ad not claimed them within
years, whereas their being
own to the service of the pub-
id that in very distant and un-
y climates, was the only thing
revented their making such

royal highness the duke of
was lodged at Lisbon in the
ury of state's house, and had
of the king's equipages, but
d to have any guard. He was
ards entertained successively
chief ministers, and some of
nief nobility; and soon after
it arrival waited on by the
consul, and by four or five
members deputed by the
factory, who paid their
iments in a respectful ad-
and then entertained his roy-
hness with a supper, and ball.
e 28th of October his royal
ess embarked again on board
nturion, accompanied by the

Thames frigate and Vulture sloop-
and failed for Gibraltar, from
whence, after a stay of two days,
he sailed for Portmahon, where he
continued till the 17th ult. and
then set sail for Genoa, where he
arrived on the 28th; and his arri-
val being notified to the master of
the ceremonies, that officer went
immediately on board, to offer the
palace prepared by the republic
for his reception, but as his royal
highness appeared only as earl of
Ulster, this honour he was pleased
to refuse, as also all other public
honours, except a deputation of
six noblemen, who waited on him
the next morning with the repu-
blic's compliments upon his arri-
val at their capital. On the 30th
the republic sent him a magnifi-
cent present, consisting, according
to custom, of all sorts of provi-
sions, and at night the six noble-
men deputed to wait on him, in-
vited him to an elegant supper,
which was followed by a most
brilliant ball.

Advice has been received of the
the first ship, bound with new set-
tlers to Florida, being wrecked
about two in the morning of the
14th of October last, on a ledge of
rocks near Madeira; by which
about two hundred passengers and
sailors were unfortunately drowned.

Lord Rothes's house at Lesley,
in Scotland, has been burnt to the
ground, and all the valuable fur-
niture consumed. The loss sustain-
ed by this accident is computed
at 60,000 l. besides that of a valu-
able collection of MSS.

The amount of linen cloth
stamped for sale in Scotland, from
Nov. 1, 1762, to Nov. 1, 1763, is
12,399,656 yards, which exceeds
that of the preceding year by

1,096,419 yards. The increase in value is 72,473*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Great mobs and riots have lately arisen at Edinburgh, on occasion of the scarcity of meal. By the prudent behaviour of the magistrates, the rioters were dispersed after doing considerable mischief.

It is said that, when the parliament granted, a few years ago, the free importation of provisions from Ireland, the retailers, in order to defeat the intentions of the legislature, laid by the worst provisions of the various kinds imported, and sold them for Irish, by which means they brought those, that were really Irish, into such discredit, that scarce any body would purchase them; so that the importers were in many instances losers by their laudable industry.

Paris, Nov. 20. On the 16th the parliament of Rouen, all the chambers assembled, passed an arret annulling the transcriptions and erasures, made by violence in their register, by the duke de Harcourt, to the prejudice of the laws of the realm, by virtue of a pretended arret of council which carried no mark of the royal authority: wherefore the parliament, adhering to their former arrets and resolutions, order, that the edicts and declarations of the month of April shall not be executed under pain of the punishment of peculation, and resolved, that repeated remonstrances be presented to the king.

And from the same place we hear, that all the members of this parliament have resigned, rather than consent to register the king's edicts and declarations issued at his last bed of justice; but that his majesty had refused to accept of their resignation, and had assured

them that he will make ~~from~~ ^{for} rations in these edicts; and the parliaments of France have declared against them, the ki is said, has resolved to call a ssembly, consisting of a deputy from every parliament in kingdom, in order to consider general reform in the management of the finances, which seem deed, to be necessary; for the vince of Normandy have appeared, that of above 60 milivres which they pay in taxes, about seventeen mil only have been received year the king's treasury. In the time however, the duke of James has put all the memb the parliament of Toulouse arrest, for remonstrating against refusing to register edicts.

Paris, Dec. 13. The arch of Paris having lately pub a mandate, or pastoral letter the people of his diocese, in were some expressions in favour the jesuits, the parliament Paris, being informed thereof, complained of it to the king, as seditious writing. His majesty them apply to the archbishop he might call it in. They refused. The parliament complained again to the king, finding the archbishop insolent banished him to his abbey of flans.

Paris, Dec. 19. The judges pronounced against several officers employed in Canada who misbehaved there, in public; most of them are condemned to banishment for a time, some more, some less, except the sieur Bigot, intend that province, whose banish

perpetual. They are more-
over condemned to make restitu-
tion of several sums in proportion
to the frauds they have been found
of: the fleur Bigot is to re-
pay 500,000 livres; the fleur
director of the marine at
real, 800,000 l. M. Bread,
roller of the marine, 300,000;
Cadet, purveyor-general of
may 6,000,000; Pennyfiant,
in, and Corpion, commis-
under Cadet, 600,000 each;
and Martel, keepers of ma-
s, the former 30,000, and
utter 200,000; the com-
ant, Laudriere, 5000; De-
aux, secretary to the in-
t Bigot, 30,000. In all
5,000 livres.

soon as the English mer-
chants, trading to Canada, who
were greatly concerned in the paper
of that colony, heard of
these bills, which, it is said, have
since paid, they applied to the
secretaries of state to obtain
a bill of his most Christian
Majesty's declaration, with regard
to bills of exchange, drawn by
the government of Canada on that
of France, a short history of
which may not be disagreeable to
the reader.

Canada, in the possession of the
British, was undoubtedly an an-
noy to the government, al-
though the trade of that country
was profitable to individuals
in the kingdom in general.
The method the French go-
vernment took to pay to the sub-
jects of Canada the balance due
to them, was by giving them either
a bill of exchange on the royal trea-
sury of Old France, or what they
called ordonnances, of which the
form is the form.

20 Sols.—COLONIES—1759.

Dépenses générales.

N^o. 44195.

*Il sera tenu compte par le roi, au
mois d'Octobre prochain, de la somme
de vingt sols, valeur en la soumission
du Trésorier, restée, au bureau de
contrôle.*

A Québec, le premier Juin, 1759.

BIGOT.

These bills were given from
a thousand livres to seven-pence
half-penny, and were preferred by
the inhabitants to current coin,
and answered all the purposes. In
the month of October of every year,
every one was at liberty to bring
these ordonnances to the inten-
dant's office, and had a right to
demand bills of exchange on Old
France in payment. This right
gave the paper currency even a
preference over ready cash, for the
government would not take cash
for bills of exchange.

Although the inhabitants might
have brought all their ordonnances
to the year 1759 for payment, yet
being as current and more useful
than cash, considerable quantities
always remained in the country,
and, as a proof, there are still ex-
tant some of these ordonnances of
the year 1729.

In the year 1759, the intendant
and others concerned in the go-
vernment of Canada, issued out
very considerable quantities of bills
of exchange, which they pretended
was for the use of the government;
but as the French court charged
them with mis-administration, this
point continued in dispute till the
above sentence. However, the
poor Canadians, who knew that
Bigot who signed these bills, had
full powers from the court of
France so to do, took them as usual

and

and in general paid the full value for them. It is said there is upwards of two millions and half sterling of this paper unpaid.

At Ledbury in Herefordshire there are now living one Price and his wife, whose ages together make 210 years; the man 107, the woman 103.

On a tomb-stone in Heydon church-yard, near Hull, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription: "Here lies the body of William Sturt, of Patrington, buried May 18, 1685, aged 97 years. He had children by his first wife, 28; by his second, 17; own father to 45; grandfather to 86; great grandfather to 97; great great grandfather to 23; in all 251.

Mrs. Salvador, of White-hart-court, was lately delivered of a son and heir, after being married twenty-five years.

Died lately. Thomas Blundell, Esq; aged 85. He was born deaf and dumb, but could converse by signs.

John Dodley, at Worcester, aged 90; he was born with a contraction of the tendons in one of his hams, and was obliged to make use of a wooden leg thirty years; but in endeavouring to recover a bell, which happened to overset, the rope pulled him up with such velocity as to break the bandages that fastened the artificial leg; and, in the same instant, rendered his natural one useful.

At Holt, near Wenbourn, Dorsetshire, the great Mr. Benjamin Bower, so called from his enormous size; he weighed thirty-four stone and four pounds, yet was a lively active man, and travelled to London in a stage coach but a few days before his death, which was occa-

sioned, it is said, by his drinking a gallon of cyder at an inn road, to keep off a fit of the Part of the wall of the room he died was obliged to be down to get the corpse out, hearie being wide enough mit the coffin, it was pla the carriage.

At Marlborough in Newland, in the 94th year of 1 Mr. Thomas Hapgood. His sterity were very numerou
9 Children,
92 Grand children,
203 Great grand children
+ Great great grand ch

313 in the whole.

His grand children saw grand children and their father at the same time.

Baron de Wessenstein, go of Bon, aged 100.

Mr. Goring, a quaker, at fey, aged 102.

Jacob Salm, a Dutch aged 111.

Mr. Wallace, at Paris age Peter Schurman, at Gros aged 113.

Jane Blake of Northwe Yorkshire, aged 114.

A general bill of christenin burials in London, from cember 14, 1762, to December 13, 1763.

Christened	Buried
Males 7761	Males
Females 7372	Females

15133

Decreased in the burials of 183.

Among the deaths were than 105 drowned.

THE YEAR 1763

[1763]

let 2 years of age	8200
between 2 and 5	2963
between 5 and 10	1346
between 10 and 20	996
between 20 and 30	2144
between 30 and 40	2404
between 40 and 50	2736
between 50 and 60	1894
between 60 and 70	1689
between 70 and 80	1314
between 80 and 90	564
between 90 and 100	91
100	1
102	1
	26143

chester, Christened males
males 397. In all 667.
wcastle on Tyne, Christen-
Buried 747.
sterdam, Buried, 7204.
Hague, Buried 1267.
upic in Saxony, 886 chil-
1614 persons died ;
ple married,
all in Saxony, 521 born ;
e Dominions of the king
Bonn 47,393. Died
Increase in deaths 11,835.

the bills of mortality,
the end of our last year's
life.

ow, Buried 173 men, 189
697 children, total 1059.
d in the burials 159.
d in New England, from
1762, to Jan. 3, 1763, bu-
rites, 390. Blacks, 66.
d, 418.
, Christened 17809. Buri-
7. Married 4113. Found-
89.

Barcelona, Births 608. Deaths
1976.
Hague, Buried 1674. Increas-
ed in burials 2194.
Vienna, Christened 5741. Bu-
ried, 6196.
Konigsberg in Prussia, Married
603. Born 1685. Died 1792.
Altena, Christened 436. Buried
636.
Stockholm, Christened 2137.
Died 3092.
Gottenburgh, Christened 456.
Died 134.
Copenhagen, Married 825.
Births 2289. Died 4512.

N. O. R. W. A. V.
Dioceses. Christenings. Deaths
Wysburgh. 1803. 1419
Rypen, 8470. 2973.
Aggerhus, 10691. 7190.
Drontheim, 5400. 3703.
Christiansand, 3711. 2978.

In the diocese of Aggerhus, it
appears, that two women were each
delivered of three children at a
birth ; and another woman of
five children in one year only.
Among other singularities, they
recker 150 married couples, who
have lived together 80 years and
upwards ; 70 others who have liv-
ed together 90 years and upwards ;
twelve marriages from 100 to 105
years standing, and another of no
less than 110 years. They have
also recorded the following case of
a woman, remarkable for her piety
and her misfortunes, who died last
year aged seventy-eight. Her hus-
band drowned himself ; her second
son lost himself in the mountains ;
her only remaining son kindled a pile
of wood in a forest, and leapt into
the flames ; and her daughter, who
was

was married, flung herself into a river.

BIRTHS for the year 1763.

Jan. 1. Countess of Fingal of a daughter.

20. *lately* countess of Elgin, of a son and heir.

lady Packington, of a da.

lady Dick of a son and heir.

lady Bagot of a daughter.

Feb. 16. Lady Forpichen of a son.
viscountess Folkeston of a son.

Mar. 1. Lady Burdett, of a da.

4. lady of the hon. Everard Arundel of a son and heir.

15. lady St. John of a daughter.

20. lady Becker, of a son and heir.

lady Beauchamp Proctor, of a daughter.

23. countess of Selkirk, of a son and heir.

Apr. 6. Cts. of Egremont, of a son.

May 1. Lady Bruce, of a daughter.

10. countess of Ashburnham, of a daughter.

13. lady Harpur, of a son and heir.

June 1. *lately* countess of Mornington, of a son and heir.

25. lady Willeughby de Broke, of a son.

July 6. Lady of lord Charles Spencer, of a son.

lady Char. Murray, of a da.

20. countess of Hertford, of a son.

23. lady Dindlow, of a daughter.

lately lady of the hon. and rev. Mr Cholmondeley, of a daughter.

10. lady of the hon. capt. Colville, of a son and heir.

lady of Mr Rich. Temple, of a daughter.

16. Her Majesty of a prince.

Sep. 1. Lady Petre, of a son and heir.

4. lady of col. Fitzroy, of a son.

5. lady Betty Chaplain, of a daughter.

Oct. 7. Cts. of Hopetoun, of a daughter.

countess of Balcarras, of a daughter.

9. lady Gosling of a son.

lady of sir John Tyrrel, bart. of a daughter.

22. marchis of Kildare, a son.

27. duchess Marlborough, a da.

Nov. 11. Duchess of Manchester, of a son and heir.

lady Munro of Foulis, of a son and heir.

lady Carberry, of a son.

Dec. 12. Lady of sir John Webb, of a daughter.

14. visct's. Weymouth, of a da.

lady of the bp. of St David's, of a son.

20. visct's. Bolingbroke, of a son and heir.

28. countess of Egmont, of a daughter.

lady of lord G. Lenox, of a son.

lady Dixon Dyke, of a son.

lady of sir John Tho. Stanley, bart. of a daughter.

lately lady Brabazon, of a daughter.

M A R R I A G E S.

Feb. 3. Sir J. Blois of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk to miss Thornhill of Didington, Hunting-shire.

16. Gen. Montague, to the dowager lady Grandison.

20. The hon. John Fitzmaurice, to the hon. miss Lyttelton.

Apr. 10. Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, to miss R. Shatto.

- R. Shafto, memb. for Durham.
—Butler of Kilcash, esq; heir
to the late E. of Arran, to miss
Stracey, niece to E. Powis.
20. Sir John Thomas of Alderley,
Cheshire, bt. to miss Owen of
Penthurst.
21. James Townshend, esq; to
the hon. miss Hare, only daugh-
ter to the late lord Coleraine.
22. Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, son
to lord Vere, to lady Catha-
rine Ponsonby, daughter to the
E. of Beiborough.
23. Visc. Downe, member for Ci-
oucester, to miss Burton.
24. Sir Booth Williams, bart. to
miss Ponsonby.
25. *late* lord Will. Campbell,
son of the duke of Argyl, to
miss Sarah Hard of Charles-
town, South Carolina.
26. Lord Grey, eldest son to the
E. of Stamford, to lady Har-
riet Bentinck, sister to the duke
of Portland.
27. Lord Arundel of Wardour,
to miss Conquest, of Great
George street.
28. Sir Wm. Lee of Hart-
nell, Bucks, bart. to lady Eliz.
Harcourt.
29. William Augustus Pitt, esq;
memb. for Wareham, to miss
Howe, sister to lord Howe.
30. Sir Billingham Graham of
Norton Conyers, bart. to miss
Hudson of Bridlington, York-
shire.
31. Earl of Roches, in Scot-
land, to miss Lloyd, daughter
to the countess of Haddington.
32. Tho. Chaape, esq; consul at
the Madeira, to miss Stewart,
niece to the E. of Moray.
33. Sir John Davie, bart. to miss
Stokes of Lincoln's-in-fields.
34. Rt. hon. earl of Port-

mouth, to miss Fellows, of
Hampstead.

Sept. 4.—Ld. Digby, to miss Field-
ing, niece to E. Winchelsea.

20. Col. James Stuart, to lady
Margaret Hume Campbell,
daughter to the E. of March-
mont.

Major Geo. Lambton, to
lady Lucy Lyon, sister to the
earl of Strathmore.

Oct. 1.—Hon. capt. Hamilton, to
miss Chamberlayne, niece to
the duke of Chandos.

12. Sir Edw. Clive, one of the
judges of the Common Pleas,
to miss Judith Clive.

27. Sir Henry Paulet St. John of
Dogmersfield, Hants, bart. to
miss Tucker of Brackworth-
castles Surrey.

Nov. 3.—Sir T. Salusbury, judge
of the court of admiralty, to
the hon. Mrs. King.

12. Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes,
bart. to miss Brown, daughter
of lord Coalhoun.

23. hon. col. Somerville, at Ly-
deard, Somersetshire, to miss
Eliz. Lothbridge.

28. Sir George Peacock, admiral
of the blue, to the widow of
commodore Dent.

Dec. 14.—Visc. Royle, eldest son
to the earl of Shannon, to miss
Ponsonby, daughter to the
speaker of the house of com-
mons of Ireland.

PROMOTIONS for the YEAR
1763, from the London Gazette.

Jan. 1. Christopher D'Oyley,
esq; deputy secretary at war.

Jan. 4. Henry Osborne, esq; vice-
admiral of Gr. Britain, lieut. of the
admiralty thereof, and lieut. of the
navies and seas of the said king-
dom, void by the death of G. lord
Anson

Anson.—Sir Edward Hawke, kn. of the bath, rear admiral of Great Britain, and of the admiralty thereof, and rear admiral of the navy and fleet of the said kingdom, in the room of sir William Rowley, knight of the bath, appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet.—James Rivers, esq; one of the clerks of his majesty's signet, in the room of Cha. Delafaye, esq; deceased.

Jan. 10. The right hon. Humphry Morrice, esq; comptroller of his majesty's household, and sir John Philipps, bart. privy counsellors.

Jan. 10 His grace Evelyn duke of Kingston, lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham, and county of the same.

Jan. 18. Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, in the county of Cardigan, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Jan. 21. The honble. Wilmot Vaughan, esq; lieutenant of the county of Cardigan.

Jan. 22. Jarrit Smith of the city of Bristol, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Jan. 29. His grace the duke of Kingston, steward and keeper of the forest of Sherwood and park of Polewood, in Nottinghamshire—Henry, earl of Darlington, master of his majesty's jewels.—Lord Charles Spencer, superintendent of the king's gardens in England, and out ranger of Windsor forest.

Feb. 1. Edward Younge, John Trenchard, and Thomas Wyndham, together with William Blain, Daniel Bull, George Blount, and Thomas Bradshaw, esqrs; to be his majesty's commissioners for taxes.—George, earl of Orford; ranger

and keeper of the park of James's park.

Feb. 3. Charles lord lieutenant of, and in the county of Suffolk.—Earl of Pomfret, or keeper of the livery of Windsor.—John Barnard Thompson, esq; with sir James Caldwell, ward Tucker, and Gwynne, esqrs, commanding the duties vellum, parchment and Frederick Frankland, controller of the duties of John Paul Yvrounet, Esq; tague, Robert Coney Cowslade, esqrs; together with maduke Sowle, esq; collector for appeals, and regularities of excise.—Henry inspector of the out-port accounts.—David Maller of the books, or box entries are, or should all ships coming into London, and of all wa customs in the said port Price, and Henry Lytton, ditto of revenues with ties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Chester; and of the accounts of the by writs of covenant, alienation office.—Edward Kennett, esq; secretary in ordinary to attend his majesty's royal person.

Feb. 15. William l'Orlebar, John Wyndham, David Papillon, Will George, Lewis Scot, Bowlby, esqrs; together with Vernon, and John Bish his majesty's commissioners.

Feb. 19. John, esq; ambassador at

enipotentiary to the catholic
and Richard Phelps, esq; se-
nto the embassy.

21. William Levinz, esq;
r general and cashier of his
r's customs. — Christopher
, and John Kenrick, esqrs;
rs general of the duties on
d vellum, parchment and
&c.

26. Stanier Porten, esq;
general at Madrid. — James
, esq; at Cadiz and Port St.
— James Banks, esq; at Ga-
nd the Asturias. — Francis
, esq; at Malaga. — Thomas
, esq; at Alicant. — Thomas
, esq; consul at the islands of
as, in the room of Matthew
, esq; deceased.

h 1. The right hon. Cha.
lend, Soame Jenyns, Edw.
Edward Bacon, and the hon.
Forke, esqrs; Sir Edmund
, bart. George Rice, esq;
right-hon. Francis baron
his majesty's commissioners
le and plantations. — Rich-
er, esq; one of the clerks of
esty's privy seal, and regi-
ne court of requests, in the
Thomas Ratcliff, esq; de-

h 8. Joseph Miller, gent.
t Barcelona; and Albert
gent. his consul in the
islands.

15. Samuel Mead, Edw.
, Claudius Amyand. Hen-
um, John Frederick, Hen-
ces, esqrs; Sir Will. Mus-
art. Joseph Pennington and
Morris, esqrs; commission-
ie customs.

h 16. Hen. Hill, esq; gent.
the scarlet rod of the order
ath, an herald at arms,
great master of the said
by the name of Brunswick.

— Henry Pujolas, esq; bluemantle
purfuivant at arms, Richmond he-
rald at arms.

March 22. Philip Stanhope, esq;
late his majesty's resident with the
Hans towns, his majesty's envoy
extraordinary to the diet of the
empire, assembled at Ratisbon. —
Ralph Woodford, esq; late his ma-
jesty's secretary of embassy to the
court of Spain, his majesty's resi-
dent with the Hans towns, in the
room of Philip Stanhope, esq;

April 16. The right hon. Geo.
Grenville, lord North, sir John
Turner, bart. Thomas Orby Hun-
ter, and James Harris, esqrs; com-
missioners of the treasury. — Right
hon. George Grenville, chancellor
and under treasurer of the exche-
quer. — The right hon. Henry Fox,
and his heirs male, a baron of the
kingdom of Great Britain, by the
name, stile and title of lord Hol-
land, baron of Foxley, in the
county of Wilts.

April 15. Sir Matt. Blackiston,
knt. and his heirs male, a baronet
of Great Britain. — John Flem-
ing, of Brumpton-park, in the
county of Middlesex, and his heirs
male, a baronet of Great Britain. —
William Mayne, of Marlton Mor-
lain, in the county of Bedford,
esq; and his heirs male, a baronet
of Great Britain.

April 16. The right hon. James
Stuart Mackenzie, esq; keeper of
his majesty's privy seal of Scotland,
in the room of James duke of Athol,
appointed keeper of his ma-
jesty's seal in Scotland, in the room
of Charles duke of Queensberry,
appointed his majesty's justice-ge-
neral in Scotland, in the room of
John marquis of Tweeddale, de-
ceased. — Henry Home, esq; one of
the commissioners of his majesty's
justi-

justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Charles Erskine, esq; deceased. And John Campbell, jun. esq; one of the ordinary lords of the session in Scotland, in the room of the said Charles Erskine, esq; deceased.

April 19. To the right hon. sir Francis Dashwood, bart, only son of lady Mary Fane, eldest sister of John earl of Westmoreland, deceased, a confirmation of the ancient barony of Le Despencer; and a writ of summons has been issued forth accordingly. — The right hon. John viscount Ligonier, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile and title of lord Ligonier, baron of Ripley, in the county of Surry.

April 20. Hugh, earl of Northumberland, lieutenant general, and general governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland. — William earl of Shelburne, lord Charles Spencer, comptroller of his majesty's household. — Richard Rigby, and James Oswald, esqrs; privy counsellors.

April 22. His grace George duke of Marlborough, keeper of the privy seal. — The right hon. Stephen earl of Lichester, a privy counsellor.

April 23. John lord Ward of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and his heirs male, a viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Dudley, and Ward, of Dudley in the county of Worcester. — Matthew, baron Ducie, of Morton in the county of Stafford, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Thomas Reynolds, esq; nephew of the said Matthew, baron Ducie of Morton, and to

his heirs male, and in such issue, then to Francis Reynolds, esq; brother to Thomas Reynolds, and nephew to the said Matthew Ducie of Morton, and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Ducie, baron Ducie worth in the county of Devon. — John earl of Sandwich, Hay L.L.D. the right Stanley, esq; John lord Richard, viscount Howe, lord Digby, and Thomas, esq; commissioners for the office of lord high treasurer of Great Britain and Ireland. — The right hon. earl of Shelburne, Lord Edward Elliot, Edward John Yorke, and Rice, esqrs; Francis Bamber Gascoyne, commissioners of trade. — Sir Lyttelton, lieutenant of his majesty's forces, general and governor in chief of the island of Minorca, and the town and forts, and other works and garrisons thereunto belonging. — James Johnston, esq; governor of the said island of Courtenay, esq; commander of his majesty's forces in the said island. — Zachary, esq; commissary of the army, and all his majesty's forces in the said island: and also deputy advocate of the forces in the said island. — John Burrows, esq; secretary to the governor in chief of the said island. — John Mordaunt, esq; chaplain to the governor in chief of the said island. — Mordaunt Cracherod

governor of Fort St. Philip, said island.—Robert Framp-; captain of the ports of t. Philip in the said island: in Gore, esq; fort major of t of St. Philip in the said and also fort adjutant to d fort. — William Sharp, Greek professor, in the uni- of Oxford, void by the re- of Samuel Dickens, D.D. ert Murray, esq; receiver- and cashier of his majesty's ia that part of Great Bri- led Scotland, and also re- cernal of his majesty's du- falt made in Scot-land.

l 23. Granville Leveson, iver, lord chamberlain of sty's household.

l 30. The right honourable viscount Ruxborough, of dom of Ireland, and his ale, an earl of the said n, by the name, stile, and earl of Milltown in the of Dublin.—The right ble Robert, viscount Farn- d his heirs male, an earl id kingdom, by the name, d title of earl of Farnham, county of Cavan.—The onourable Robert, baron ough of Shannon, and his ale, a viscount of the said n, by the name, stile, and viscount Barrels; and like- earl of the said kingdom, name, stile, and title of utherland, in the county utherland.—James Cotter, lborer, in the county of sty and his heirs male, a of the said kingdom.—The ousable William Gerard m, chancellor of his ma- part of exchequer in the VI.

said kingdom, void by the resigna- tion of the right honourable fir William Yorke, bart.—The right honourable Anthony Malone, esq; præ-audience, place, and prece- dence of his majesty's prime ser- jeant, attorney and solicitor gen- eral, and of all other his majesty's council learned in the law, in all places, and upon all occasions, as well in all his courts, as elsewhere in the said kingdom.—Dr. John Oswald, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, bishop of Dromore. — Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

May 3. The right honourable Francis baron Le Despencer, keeper of his majesty's great wardrobe.

May 7. The right honourable lord viscount Stormont, his ma- jesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor and empress of Germany; and Benjamin Langlois, secretary to his majesty's embassy at that court.—James Porter, esq; his ma- jesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Brussels.

May 7. Mansfeld Cardonnel, Alexander Legrand, Joseph Tu- der, and Robert Montgomery, esqrs; together with George Clerk Maxwell, esq; commissioners for the receipt and management of his majesty's customs and other duties in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.—Sir Edmund Thomas, bart. surveyor general of his ma- jesty's woods, in the several parks, forests, and chaces, and in the lands of the ancient inheritance of the crown, on the north and south sides of the river Trent.—Benja- min Bathurst, esq; out ranger of his majesty's forest of Windsor.— John Marthe Dickinson, esq; tu-

perintendent of all gardens belonging to all and every his majesty's royal palaces and houses of access, within that part of Great Britain called England.

May 9. The right hon. the lord Le Despencer, lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham, in the room of the earl Temple.

May 10. John Stratford, esq; and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of baron of Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow.---Usher St. George, esq; and his heirs male, a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of lord St. George, baron of Hattley St. George, in the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.

May 14. The right honourable John Manners, commonly called marquess of Granby, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, master general of his majesty's ordnance, arms, armories, and habiliments of war.---The right honourable George Townshend, major general of his majesty's forces, lieutenant general of his majesty's ordnance, munition, provisions, stores, and habiliments of war.

June 1. The earl of Hertford was sworn of the privy council.---

June 7. The right hon. baron Mountmorres, and his heirs male, a viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of viscount Mountmorres, of Castlemorres in the county of Kilkenny.---Robert Blackwood, of Balliliddy in the county of Down in Ireland, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the said kingdom.---James May, of Mayfield in the county of Waterford, esq; and his heirs male,

a baronet of the said king Ireland.

June 18. The earl of R ambassador extraordinary, the court of Spain.

July 20. Lord Storme sworn of the privy council

July 23. Lord Tyrwle marshal of his majesty's for

Aug. 2. Dr. John O'f shop of Dromore, bishop phoe in Ireland, vacant death of Dr. Downes.---I ward Young, Dean of St. Clogher, bishop of Drom

Aug. 9. Thomas Charle bury, esq; secretary to th ordinary embassy to the me sian king.---Edward Ligor secretary to the extraordinary bassy to the catholic king.

September 2. John d Bedford, lord president majesty's most honourabl council.---John earl of wich, one of his pncipal taries of state.---Lord H privy counsellor.

September 10. John Egmont, and baron Lov George Hay, L.L.D. th hon. Hans Stanley, Joh Carysfort, Richard viscou Henry lord Digby, and Pitt, esq; commissioners futing the office of lord b miral of the kingdoms of Britain and Ireland, &c. liam earl of Hillsborough, ron of Harwich, Soame Edward Elliot, Edward the hon. John Yorke, and Rice, esqrs; Francis baron and Bamber Gascoyne, esq missioners of trade and plan — Thomas baron Hyde, cff and Robert Hampden, esq

general.—Dudley Alexander Cosby, esq; resident court of Denmark.—Emanuel Mathias, esq; his majesty's n. Hamburg, Bremen, and c.

ember 10. Henry Talbot, Churchill, John Milbanke,

Onslow, esqrs; together Henry Fane, esq; in the room vard Astley, esq; deceased, jesty's commissioners for the on salt.

as Porter, esq; his majesty's plenipotentiary in the Netherlands, and late ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, a bachelor.

ber 8. Montagu Wilmot, s majesty's captain general verner in chief, in and over jesty's province of Nova in America, in the room of

Ellis, esq; who has re-leave to resign that go-nt.—The honourable James

, esq; his majesty's cap- teneral and governor in chief over his majesty's province bec in America.—James

esq; his majesty's captain-, and governor in chief in er his majesty's province ofrida in America.—George

ne, esq; his majesty's cap- teneral and governor in chief over his majesty's province t Florida in America.—Rö-

lellwill, esq; his majesty's -general and governor in in and over his majesty's of Grenada, the Grena-

Dominico, St. Vincent, bago, in America; and, of r islands and territories ad- thercto, and which now are, ctore have been depend- reapon.

October 18. His grace the duke of Richmond, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Suffex.—Sir James Lowther, bart. custos rotulorum of Cumberland.

October 29. The right honourable James viscount Charlemount, and his heirs male, an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Charlemount in the county of Armagh.

Nov. 9. William Fawkener, esq; one of the clerks of the privy council.

Nov. 15. Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, in the county of Fermanagh, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

Nov. 29. Gregory Sharpe, L.L.D. master of the Temple, in the room of Dr. Nicolls, deceased.

Dec. 13. Col. Edward Hervey adjutant general.

D E A T H S. 1763.

January 2. Right honourable the earl of Granville, knight of the garter, and president of the privy council; his lordship was born in 1691, and succeeded his father in the barony of Carteret in 1695; and on the death of his mother in 1744, he became earl Granville; he married the only daughter of sir Robert Worley, by whom he had issue one son, now earl of Granville, and four daughters; he married secondly, lady Sophia, eldest daughter of the earl of Pomfret, by whom he has no living issue.

5. General Handasyd, colonel of the sixteenth regiment of foot; one of the oldest generals in the service.

8. Thomas Howd, esq; at [K] 2 Becken-

Beckenham, Norfolk, next heir to the title of the duke of Norfolk; he was the eldest son of Philip, youngest brother to the present duke.

11. Mrs. Palmer, mother of Sir Thomas Palmer, bart.

12. Sir Archibald Stewart of Scotland, bart.

15. Count Gassaldi, late minister from Genoa, to this court, at St. Omer's.

18. Sir Henry Slingsby, bart. member for Knareborough.

20. Hon. Mrs. Hammond, at Wotton, Norfolk; sister to the late Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford.

22. Sir Nathaniel Ogle, of Kirkhay, in Northumberland, bart.

Lady Penelope Compton.

General la Fausille, colonel of the 66th regiment, on board the Marlborough, two days before she foundered.

31. Lady viscountess Longueville, aged 98, at Brandon in Warwickshire, where she resided for the last forty years of her life, and kept up the spirit of old English hospitality, by relieving all her poor neighbours, and every indigent person that applied at her gate.

February 1. Sir John Swinburne, bart. at Paris.

6. Relict of Sir Thomas Palmer, near Canterbury.

8. Lady viscountess dowager Barrington.—Countess of Cassils in Scotland.

12. Hon. John Finch, esq; brother to the earl of Winchester.

14. Countess dowager of Coventry, at Snitfield, in Warwickshire, aged 90.

15. Sir Francis Pool, bart. member for Lewes.

16. Viscount Pulteney, only son to the earl of Bath, a lord of the bed-chamber, member for Westminster, and colonel of the royal volunteers, at Madrid in Spain: His lordship went over with his regiment in the defence of Portugal.—Lady of the bishop of the Isle of Man.

20. Admiral Toms.

22. Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald in Dublin; she has left only one daughter, to whom the estate of the late lord Kingston descends.

28. Hon. Mr. Charles Erskine, advocate at Edinburgh.

March 1. Sir William Wentworth, at Bretton-hall, Yorkshire, baronet.—Sir John Whitford, bart. at Edinburgh.

7. Lady Cath. Jones, daughter of the earl of Tyronne.

18. Sir Matthew White, of Northumberland, bart.

25. Lord Aston, baron Forfar, of Scotland; he was a few years ago cook to Sir —, Mordaunt, bart. when the title descended to him; he is succeeded by Mr. Walter Aston, a watch-maker.

26. James Stewart, esq; eldest son of Lord Blairhall, in Scotland.—Countess Dowager of Northesk, Edinburgh.

April 3. Right hon. Sir Marcus Beresford, earl of Tyronne.

8. Right hon. James earl of Waldegrave, lord steward of Cornwall, lord warden of the Mannaries, and one of the tellers of the exchequer, a knight of the garter, one of the privy council, and F.R.S. of the small-pox, in the 50th year of his age.

Right hon. Charles Erskine of Alva, at Edinburgh; one of the lords of session and justice clerk.

10. The

10. The only daughter of lord Fitz-williams.

13. The countess of Northampton, at Venice; she was sister to the duke of Beaufort.

23. Sir Arthur Haselrigge, of Northampton, bart. succeeded by his eldest son, now sir Robert.—Lady of lord Brownlow Bertie.

30. Lady Riverstone, sister to the earl of Tyrone.

May 1. Hon. Henry Reginald Courtenay, esq; uncle to viscount Courtenay and member for Houghton.

The countess of Upper Ossory, sister to earl Gower, and wife of Richard Vernon, esq; at Bourdeaux.

18. Right honourable Anthony Duncombe, lord Feverham, baron of Downton, in Wilts, so created in 1747. The title, for want of issue male, is extinct.

19. Lady of sir John Russell, bart.

Lately. Hon. Mrs. Child, daughter of lord Luxborough.—Right hon. and rev. doctor George Ingram, viscount Irwin, succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, Charles Ingram, Esq; now lord viscount Irwin.—Lady Hartup, relict of the late sir John Hartup, bart.—Right rev. doctor George Marlay, bishop of Dromore, in Ireland.—Lady Gairlies of Edinburgh.—Sir Philip Anstruther of Balkaskie, bart.—Right hon. Chaworth, earl of Meath, &c.

June 29. Sir Thomas Webb of Great Canford, Dorset.—Sir Monoux Cope of Hanwell, Hants, bart.

July 2. Right reverend doctor Downes, bishop of Rapho, in Ireland.

6. At Geneva, lord Mahon, eldest son of the earl of Stanhope, aged 17.

14. Sir John Evelyn, bart, F.R.S. at Wotton, Surry; he was post master general in the reigns of queen Anne, and king George I. and afterwards a commissioner of the customs.

20. Lady of sir William Gage, at Bury.

Hon. James De Burgh, uncle to the Earl of Clanrickard.

26. Lady Charlotte Anne Chichester, only child of the earl of Donegal.

August 5. Lady of sir John Guyse, bart. at Mungwell.

13. Prince Louis Ernest, third brother to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and to the Princess Dowager of Wales, aged 55 years.

15. Hon. Mrs. Sherrard, sister to the earl of Harborough.

21. Right hon. Charles earl of Egremont, baron of Cockermouth, and baronet, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cumberland, and one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. His lordship married, March 12, 1751, Alicia Maria, daughter of George Carpenter, by whom he had issue George, now earl of Egremont, born Dec. 7, 1751; three daughters, and two other sons. He was son of the great sir William Wyndham, chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of queen Anne.

Sept. 3. Hon. Robert Butler, capt. of the Battle-axe-guards at Dublin.

26. Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. member for Kent.

30. Lady of sir Edward Williams, bart. at Langoyd castle, Breconshire.

Countess of Darlington, mother of the present earl, and sister to the duke of Cleveland.

The earl of Fife, at Rothmay, Scotland.

October 1. Sir James Fleming, bart.

9. Countess dowager of Glencarn, aged 81.

10. Right hon. the earl of Northampton, at Lyons, on his return from Venice to England; he married Sept. 13, 1759, lady Ann Somerset, daughter of the late duke of Beaufort; by this lady, who died a short time before him at Naples, he had only one daughter, born June 26, 1760; so that dying without issue male, his title descends to his only brother the hon. Spencer Compton, esq; member for Northampton.

11. Lady Lucy Clinton, sister of the earl of Lincoln.

18. Sir Henry Elves, bart. at Stoak, Suffolk.

28. The countess of Home, at Harfield, Scotland.

Nov. 6. Sir John Fleming, bart.

7. Sir Michael Foster, knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and formerly recorder of Bristol.

The only son of the late hon. but most unfortunate James Annesley, esq; by whose death, his right to the whole Anglesey estate, in England and Ireland, devolves on his two sisters, the surviving daughters of the said James An-

nesley. This youth, being the of the male line of the bet Arthur the first earl of Angle the honours of earl of Angle and baron Newport Pagnell in land, and of viscount Val and baron Altham, in Ireland extinct by his death; Richard last earl of Anglesey, who about two years ago, having only three daughters by a countess of Anglesey, his wife no legitimate male issue.

19. Right hon. Thomas ward, earl of Effingham, late earl marshal of England, colonel the first troop of horse gren guards, a lieutenant general one of the searchers of the p London; he hath left issue ma: lord Howard, born Jan 1-46-7, and Richard, born 21, 1747-8, and four daugh

21. Lady Jean Erskine in land.

Dec. 17. Field marshal Seckendorf, aged 91.

The elector of Saxony, apoplexy, aged 41, succeeded his eldest son, aged 15, on the

18. Lady of Sir Neville G Hickman, bart.

21. Sir William Lowthe Swillington, in Yorkshire.

The countess of Abington

24. Lady of Sir Francis Delaval, bart.

25. Lady Dyke of Lulling castle Kent.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

An account of the proceedings in relation to John Wilkes, Esq; member of parliament for Aylesbury, as author of the North Briton No. XLV. &c.

IN the night between Friday the 29th and Saturday the 30th of April, three of his majesty's messengers, by virtue of the following warrant, entered the house of Mr. Wilkes, with a design to seize his person, and keep him in custody :

George Montagu Dunk Earl of Halifax Viscount Sunbury and Baron Halifax one of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces and principal secretary of state.

These are in his majesty's name to authorize and require you (taking a constable to your assistance) to make strict and diligent search for the authors printers and publishers of a seditious and treasonable paper entitled the *North Briton* No XLV. Saturday April 23 1763 printed for G. Kearsley in Ludgate-street London and them or any of them having found to apprehend and seize together with their papers and to bring them in safe custody before me to be examined concerning the premises and further dealt with according to law And in the due execution thereof all mayors sheriffs justices of the peace constables and all other his majesty's officers civil and military and loving subjects whom it may concern are to be aiding and assisting to you as there shall be occasion and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at

St. James's the twenty-sixth day of April in the third year his Majesty's reign.

signed Dunk Halifax
directed to Nathan Carrington John Money James Watson and Robert Blackmore

Four of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary

When the officers had entered Mr. Wilkes's house, and produced this warrant, he excepted to the generality of it, and his name not being mentioned in it, and threatened the first who should offer violence to his person in his own house at that unreasonable hour of the night, upon any pretended verbal order which they might or might not have received for that purpose; upon which the messengers thought proper to retire, and to defer the execution of their warrant till next morning, when they took him into custody without opposition, but used some force in putting him into a hackney coach, which carried him before his majesty's secretaries of state for examination.

On the intimation of Mr. Wilkes's being in custody, a motion was made in the court of Common Pleas, then sitting in Westminster-hall, for a *habeas corpus*, which was granted, tho' by reason of the prothonary's office not being open, such *habeas corpus* could not be issued out till four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the mean time, the messengers being in possession of Mr. Wilkes's house, several gentlemen, his friends and acquaintance, applied for admittance, which was then peremptorily refused, upon pretence of an order from the secretaries of state,

[K] 4

which

which order, though repeatedly requested, was not produced.

As no proper or legal authority appeared to countenance such refusal, the gentlemen thought themselves not obliged to obey the commands of officers acting only under verbal authority, and entered, without further question or molestation from those officers.

Mr. Wood, the deputy secretary of state, being sent for, and demanding the reason of such forcible entry; it was replied, that no force had been used, and that the gentlemen thought themselves legally justified in what they had done.

Soon after this, (whether sent for or not does not appear) Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; solicitor to the treasury, came into the house, and some private conversation between him and Mr. Wood having past, the latter asked, if any gentleman then present would attend or inspect the officers, while they were sealing up the papers, or words to that or the like effect.

Mr. Wilkes, brother to the prisoner, having declined this offer, no person then present thought himself authorized to take upon him such inspection.

Though it was well known that the court of Common Pleas had granted an *habeas corpus*, and Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; at that time at lord Halifax's, was then well assured of the fact; yet Mrs. Wilkes was committed to the Tower of London.

His solicitor and one of his counsel, soon after they heard of such commitment, went to the Tower, in order to consult with him, about the legal methods to be pursued for his enlargement, but were denied admittance; major Ransford in-

formed them that he had received orders from the secretaries of state not to admit any person whatsoever to speak with or see Mr. Wilkes; adding, that he had just before refused the right honourable the earl of Temple such admittance.

On Sunday, May 1, six gentlemen, between the hours of twelve and one, called again upon major Ransford on the same occasion, but were again denied admittance, as were soon after many noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction, and Mr. Wilkes's own brother. After such denial, Mr. Wilkes's solicitor demanded of the major a copy of the warrant under which Mr. Wilkes was committed to the Tower, which was readily granted by the major, and is as follows:

Charles Earl of Egremont and Dunk Earl of Halifax Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council and principal Secretaries of State.

These are in his majesty's name, to authorize and require you to receive into your custody the body of John Wilkes, Esq; herewith sent you, for being the author and publisher of a most infamous and seditious libel, entitled the North Briton, No. XLV; tending to inflame the minds and alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, and to excite them to traitorous insurrections against the government. And to keep him safe and close until he shall be delivered by due course of law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at St. James's, the 30th of April 1763, in the third year of his majesty's reign.

signed EGREMONT. L. S.
DUNK HALIFAX. L. S.

Ty

the right honourable John lord
keley of Stratton, constable of
majesty's tower of London,
to the lieutenant of the said
tower, or his deputy.

His Carteret Webb, Esq; be-
ing present in major Ransford's
Mr. Wilkes's council and fol-
lowed applied to Mr. Webb for ad-
mittance to Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Webb desired major Rans-
ford to allow such admittance, for
that he would indemnify him;
major replied, He could not
give orders.

Mr. Webb re-answered, He be-
lieved there must have been a mis-
take in the orders, and that if either
of the secretaries of state were in
the court he would apply to them, and
obtain such admittance as aforesaid;
that he would either send or
bring an order for such admittance in
the afternoon.

Upon this assertion, Mr. Wilkes's
council and solicitor, between eight
and nine o'clock in the evening of
the same day, again went to the
court, and applied for admittance
before: the major having re-
ceived no instruction from either of
the secretaries of state, or Philip
Carteret Webb, Esq; still persisted
in refusal.

In the morning of Monday,
the 2d, the court of Common Pleas
received a return to their writ of *habeas corpus*; which return not then
being brought to the court to be suffi-
cient, the court ordered that this re-
turn should not, at present, be filed;
upon motion, granted another
habeas corpus, directed to the con-
stable, and so forth, of the tower
ward.

Mr. Wilkes's council, this same
evening between the hours of two and
three, again went to the tower, and

made application to major Ransford
for admittance to Mr. Wilkes, but
was refused; major Ransford de-
claring that he had received no or-
ders from either of the secretaries
of state for that purpose: there ap-
peared upon the table a written or-
der for him to take down the names
of all persons applying for admit-
tance to col. Wilkes.

On Tuesday, May 3, at half an
hour past ten in the morning, Mr.
Wilkes was brought to the bar of
the court of common pleas, where
he made the following speech:

My Lords,

"I feel myself happy to be at
last brought before a court, and be-
fore judges whose characteristic is
the love of liberty. I have many
humble thanks to return for the im-
mediate order you were pleased to
issue, to give me an opportunity of
laying my grievances before you.
They are of a kind hitherto unpa-
ralleled in this free country, and I
trust the consequences will teach
ministers of Scottish and arbitrary
principles, that the liberty of an
English subject is not to be sported
away with impunity, in this cruel
and despotic manner.

I am accused of being the author
of the North Briton, No. 45. I shall
only remark upon that paper, that
it takes all load of accusation from
the sacred name of a prince, whose
family I love and honour as the
glorious defenders of the cause of
liberty, and whose personal quali-
ties are so amiable, great, and re-
spectable, that he is deservedly the
idol of his people. It is the pecu-
liar fashion and crime of these times,
and of those who hold high mini-
sterial offices in government, to
throw every odious charge from
themselves upon majesty: the au-
thor

thor of this paper, whoever he may be, has, upon constitutional principles, done directly the reverse, and is therefore in me, the supposed author, meant to be persecuted accordingly; the particular cruelties of my treatment, worse than if I had been a Scots rebel, this court will hear, and I dare say, from your justice, in due time redress.

I may, perhaps, still have the means left me to shew that I have been superior to every temptation of corruption. They may, indeed, have flattered themselves, that when they found corruption could not prevail, persecution might intimidate. I will shew myself superior to both. My papers have been seized, perhaps with a hope the better to deprive me of that proof of their meanness and corrupt prodigality, which it may possibly, in a proper place, be yet in my power to give."

The case was then learnedly argued by eminent lawyers on both sides, and when they had finished, the court, after making a polite excuse to Mr. Wilkes for the delay, took time to consider the case, and to give their opinion; therefore they remanded him prisoner to the tower till Friday the 6th of May, at which time he was ordered to be brought up, that the affair might be finally determined; but directions were given, that, in the mean time, both his friends and lawyers should have free access to him.

Next day Lord Temple received the following letter:

Whitehall, May 4, 1763.

My Lord,

"The king having judged it improper that John Wilkes Esq; should any longer continue to be colonel of

the militia for the county of Ingham, I am commanded to his majesty's pleasure to you ship, that you do forthwith give necessary orders for displacing Wilkes, as an officer in the for the said county of Backin

I am, my lord, &c.

EGRE

In consequence of which his lordship immediately wrote following to Mr. Wilkes:

Sir, Pall-Mall, May 5,

"At my return last night to the tower, I received the letter from the earl of Egremont in consequence of his majesty's commands therein signified, you please to observe, that I no longer continue colonel of the militia for the county of Backin

I cannot, at the same time expressing the concern I feel lost of an officer, by his departure in command endeared to the corps.

I am, Sir, &c.

T.

To which Mr. Wilkes answered the following return:

My Lord, Tower, May 5,

"I have this moment in honour of your lordship's letter giving his majesty's command *I should no longer continue as the militia for the county of Backin*. I have only to return to your lordship my warmest thanks for the spirit and zeal you have shown in the support of that constitutional measure from the very beginning. Your lordship will please to be assured, that I was among the most who offered their services for their country at that crisis. Inghamshire is sensible, and ways acknowledged, that but your lordship could have

is to that measure in our in-
county. I am proud of the
mony your lordship is pleased to
me; and am happy, in these
of peace, to leave so amiable a
in that perfect harmony
has from the beginning sub-
I am, my lord, &c.

JOHN WILKES.
he earl Temple himself was
after removed from being lord
enant of the county of Buck-
am.

n Friday, May 6, about eight
ie morning, Mr. Wilkes was
ght from the tower, and reach-
Westminster-hall about nine.

lord chief justice, and the
r judges, came about ten,
1 Mr. Wilkes said,

My Lords,

Far be it from me to regret
I have passed so many more
in captivity, as it will have
ded you an opportunity of do-
upon mature reflection and
ated examination, the more
il-justice to my country. The
ty of all peers and gentlemen,
what touches me more sensibly,
of all the middling and infe-
clafs of people, who stand most
ed of protection, is in my case
day to be finally decided up-
a question of such importance
o determine at once, whether
lish liberty be a reality or a
ow. Your own free-born hearts
feel with indignation and com-
on all that load of oppression
r which I have so long labour-
Close imprisonment, the ef-
of premeditated malice, all
is for more than two days
ed to me, my house ransacked
plundered, my most private
secret concerns divulged, every
and malignant insinuation,

even of high treason itself, no less
industriously than falsely circulated
by my cruel and implacable ene-
mies, together with all the various
insolence of office, form but a part
of my unexampled ill-treatment.
Such inhuman principles of *star
chamber* tyranny will, I trust, by
this court, upon this solemn occa-
sion, be finally extirpated; and
henceforth every innocent man,
however poor and unsupported,
may hope to sleep in peace and se-
curity in his own house, unviolated
by *king's messengers*, and the *arbi-
trary mandates* of an over-bearing
secretary of state.

I will no longer delay your jus-
tice. The nation is impatient to
hear, nor can be safe or happy
till that is obtained. If the same
persecution is after all to carry me
before another court, I hope I
shall find that the genuine spirit
of *Magna Charta*, that glorious in-
heritance, that distinguishing cha-
racteristic of Englishmen, is as reli-
giously revered *there*, as I know it
is *here*, by the great personages be-
fore whom I have now the happi-
ness to stand; and (as in the ever-
memorable case of the imprisoned
bishops) that an independent jury
of free-born Englishmen will per-
sist to determine my fate, as in con-
science bound, upon constitutional
principles, by a verdict of *guilty*
or *not guilty*. I ask no more at the
hands of my countrymen."

When Mr. Wilkes had made an
end, lord chief justice Pratt stood
up, and delivered the opinion of the
court on the three following heads,
which were chiefly insisted on by
council:

First, The legality of Mr.
Wilkes's commitment.

Secondly, The necessity for a
speci-

specification of those particular passages in the 45th number of the North Briton, which had been deemed a libel. And,

Thirdly, Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of parliament.

In regard to the first, his lordship remarked, that he would consider a secretary of state's warrant, through the whole affair, as nothing superior to the warrant of a common justice of the peace: and that no magistrate had, in reality, a right *ex officio*, to apprehend any person, without stating the particular crime of which he was accused; but at the same time he observed there were many precedents where a nice combination of circumstances gave so strong a suspicion of facts, that though the magistrate could not be justified *ex officio*, he was, nevertheless, supported in the commitment, even without receiving any particular information for the foundation of his charge. The word *charge*, his lordship took notice, was in general much misunderstood, and did not mean the *accusation* brought against any person taken up, but his *commitment* by the magistrate before whom he might be brought. Upon the whole of this point, according to the customary rule which had been for a series of years observed by the sages of the law, even in the reign of Charles the second, when this matter was so frequently contested, his lordship was of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not illegal.

In relation to the next article, which required a specification of the particular passages in the North Briton which were deemed a libel, his lordship took notice that the insertion of these passages, so far as

they related to the point in question, was not at all necessary; and even supposing the whole of the 45th North Briton had been inserted in the body of the warrant, yet it by no means came under his lordship's cognizance at that time, for the matter in consideration then was, not the nature of the offence, but the legality of the commitment; the nature of the offence not resting in the bosom of a judge without the assistance of a jury, and not being a proper subject of enquiry, till regularly brought on to be tried in the customary way of proceeding.

With respect to the third and last point, how far Mr. Wilkes had a right to plead his privilege as a member of parliament, his lordship remarked, that there were but three cases which could possibly affect the privilege of a member of parliament, and these were *treason, felony, and the peace*. The peace, as it is written in the institutes of the law, his lordship explained to signify a *breach of the peace*. He remarked, that when the seven bishops were sent to the tower, the plea which was used when the spiritual lords contended for their privilege, was, that they had *endeavoured to disturb the peace*. This, at that arbitrary time, was judged sufficient to forfeit their privilege; but his lordship took notice, that, out of the four judges then upon the bench, there was but one honest man, Powell, and he declined giving any opinion. His lordship then observed, that the privilege of parliament should be held sacred and inviolable, and as there were but three particular cases in which that privilege was forfeited, it only remained

to examine how far Mr. Wilkes was endangered. Mr. Wilkes stood accused of writing a libel in the sense of the law, a *high misdemeanor*, but did not fall within the description of *felony*, or *breach of the peace*; it had but a tendency to the *peace*, and consequently not be sufficient to destroy the privilege of a member of parliament.

It was this point of privilege insisted on, and Mr. Wilkes immediately discharged. He had not, however, quitted the court, when a gentleman of eminence in the law stood up, and told the lord justice that he had just received a note from the attorney-general, to intreat his opinion not to give Mr. Wilkes to depart till their coming, which would be instant, as they were meeting to offer against his privilege. The motion was, however, rejected; upon which Mr. Wilkes stood up and said :

My Lords,

Great as my joy must naturally be at the decision which this court has given with a true spirit of liberty, I am not less pleased to make concern the unwarrantable seizure of a person, and all the other constitutional grievances, allow me to say to you that I feel it far less sensation on my own account, than I do on the public. The sufferings of an individual are a trifling objection when compared with the sufferings of a nation, and I should blush to feel myself in comparison with conditions of a nature so transcendently superior. I will not trouble you with

my poor thanks.—Thanks are due to you from the whole English nation, and from all the subjects of the English crown. They will be paid you together with every testimony of zeal and affection to the learned serjeant*, who has so ably and constitutionally pleaded my cause, and in mine (with pleasure I say it) the cause of liberty. Every testimony of my gratitude is justly due to you, and I take my leave of this court with a veneration and respect, which no time can obliterate, nor can the most grateful heart sufficiently express."

When Mr. Wilkes had ended, the audience expressed their satisfaction by an universal shout, which was often repeated. Mr. Wilkes staid some little time in a room adjoining to the court, in expectation that the crowd would disperse; but finding it to no purpose, he walked out of the back door of the Common Pleas, and was received by a prodigious multitude of people, who attended him to his house in Great George-street, Westminster, where being entered, he went into his dining room fronting the street, and throwing open his windows, paid his compliments to the populace.

The next day the following letter was printed, and some thousands of it dispersed :

Great George-street, May 6, 1763.

"On my return here from Westminster-hall, where I have been discharged from my commitment to the tower, under your last warrant, I find that my house has been robbed, and am informed that the stolen goods are in the possession of one or both of your last persons. I there-

* Serjeant Glynn.

I therefore insist that you do forthwith return them to

Your humble servant,

J. WILKES.

In a day or two the following answer appeared in the public papers :

Sir,

" In answer to your letter of yesterday, in which you took upon you to make use of the indecent and scurrilous expressions of your having found your house had been *robb'd*, and that the *stolen goods* are in our possession ; we acquaint you that your papers were seized in consequence of the heavy charge brought against you, for being the author of an infamous and seditious libel, tending to inflame the minds, and alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, and excite them to traitorous insurrections against the government ; for which libel, notwithstanding your discharge from your commitment to the tower, his majesty has ordered you to be prosecuted by his attorney-general.

We are at a loss to guess what you mean by *stolen goods* ; but such of your papers as do not lead to a proof of your guilt, shall be restored to you : such as are necessary for that purpose, it was our duty to deliver over to those whose office it is to collect the evidence, and manage the prosecution against you.

We are your humble servants,

EGREMONT.

DUNK HALIFAX."

This was soon succeeded by the following reply :

My Lords,

" Little did I expect, when I was requiring from your lordships

what an Englishman has a right to his property taken from him said to be in your lordship's session, that I should have received in answer, from persons in high station, the expressions *decent* and *scurrilous* applied to legal demand. The respect to his majesty, whose service seems, you still are, though stand legally convicted of in me violated, in the high most offensive manner, the ties of all the commons of land, prevents my returning an answer in the same *Bills* language. If I considered only in your private capacity should treat you both according to your deserts ; but where wonder that men, who have attacked the sacred liberty of the subject, and have issued an illegal warrant to seize his property, proceed to such *libellous expressions* ? You say, *that such of my papers be restored to me as do not lead to proof of my guilt*. I owe your apprehension of an answer not to your love of justice ; that light, if I can believe your lordships' assurances, *shall* be returned to me. I fear your prosecution nor your position, and I will assert the safety of my own house, the liberty of my person, and every right of every man, not so much for my sake, as for the sake of every other *English* fellow subject. I am, my lords, &c.

J. W.

Soon after this, Mr. Wilkes having caused a printing press to be set up, under his own direction at his house in Great Street, Westminster, advertised the proceedings of the ad-

with all the original papers, price of a guinea; and the Briton again made its appearance.

this shaft seemed to make impression on those it was aimed at; for an information was filed in the court of King's Bench, at his majesty's suit, as of the aforesaid North Briton. XLV. And, as usual in cases, on the meeting of parliament a message was sent to acquaint the lower house with the intentions his majesty had respecting that John Wilkes, Esq; a member of that house, was the author of a most seditious and dangerous libel; and with the measures that had been taken thereupon; examinations and proofs of the libel were likewise laid before the House, and the North Briton, XLV, was adjudged "a false, seditious, and seditious libel, containing expressions of the most impudently insolent and contemptuous towards his majesty, the House of Commons, and the House of Parliament, and the most seditious and dangerous tendency to alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the Kingdom, and to excite them to tumults and insurrections against his majesty's government; and ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman."

the same day Mr. Wilkes was committed to prison for breach of privilege, imprisonment of his person, breaking of his house, the seizure of his papers, and the return of him with a subpoena upon information in the court of King's Bench, &c.

But Samuel Martin, Esq; member for Camelford, and late secretary of the treasury, having been grossly affronted in the North Briton, and presuming, by what had passed, and other informations received, that Mr. Wilkes was the author of that abuse, took an opportunity of demanding satisfaction; on which a duel ensued, and Mr. Wilkes received a dangerous wound in the belly with a pistol bullet. This occasioned various speculations, and men of moderate principles were willing to hope, that the divisions, by which the nation in general was agitated, would immediately subside by his death, which they looked upon as certain, and that all parties and disputes would cease, within doors and without, when that event happened. However, his indisposition made no other alteration in the course of proceedings, than to disable him, if it had been so determined, to answer to a complaint exhibited against him in the upper house for affixing the name of a member of that house to a most infamous, wicked, and blasphemous book, intitled 'An Essay on Woman'; which book was published, to the eternal disgrace of every person concerned in writing and printing it. As to publishing this extraordinary performance, it did not appear that there was any intention to expose it to sale. But about a dozen copies of it were printed for the use, it was said, of a select club, to which Mr. Wilkes had the honour to belong; and this, too, with so much secrecy, that it was by mere chance some scraps of it got out of the printer's house, and with the greatest difficulty a complete copy of it was procured.

But to return. In the course of business, his majesty's message con-

tinued to be considered, and the important question, whether privilege of parliament extends to the writing and publishing seditious libels, or ought to be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws in the speedy and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence, was finally determined in the negative; by which the authority of warrants from his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and the commitments thereupon, seem, on all similar occasions, to be established.

So solemn a decision concerning privilege will, it is hoped, be attended with this good effect, that the ordinary employers of the press will be more cautious in their publications, when they perceive that even the great senators of the realm are not permitted to patronize seditious writings.

When the sentence, passed on the North Briton, came to be executed at the Royal Exchange, a great mob assembled there, who not only pelted the executioner, the constables, and the inferior officers, with filth and dirt, but insulted the chief officers present in the grossest manner; the fore-glass of the chariot of Mr. Harley, one of the high sheriffs, and a member of parliament for the city of London, was broken by a billet thrown at his person, which was taken from the fire that was kindled to consume the North Briton. Mr. Harley being slightly wounded, and observing the spirit of licentiousness that prevailed among the multitude, hastened to the mansion house to apprise the lord mayor of the danger. The hangman thinking it his duty to follow the high sheriff, made his retreat too as soon after as he could; and the constables, most of their slaves being broken

by the furious resistance then made, mixed among the mob, and marched off without opposition. However, one rioter was taken, and the North Briton was partly consumed by means of a lighted link on which was placed, by the zeal of the superior officers. The scraps rescued from the flames by the valour of the assailants, were, it is said, carried off in triumph, and evening displayed at Temple where a bonfire was made, a large jack boot committed to flames in the room of them, the acclamations of a vast concourse of people.

The house of commons has taken cognizance of this riot, and ordered the sheriffs of London for spirited behaviour on the occasion, and addressed his majesty that he might order the offenders to be brought to justice.

In consequence of this address a warrant was sent from the secretary of state's office to the lord mayor directing diligent search to be made after the rioters; but it does not appear that any have yet been apprehended in consequence of this warrant.

The city of London did not appear to consider the affront that was offered to their officers in as high a light, as the house of commons did; that offered to their order; for some days after, at a common council, a motion was made "That the thanks of this council be given to the hon. Thomas H. and Richard Blunt, Esq; for their spirited conduct in this city, for their spirited conduct in executing the order of the houses of parliament, and vindicating the honour and authority of magistracy of this city, in the dangerous riot in Cornhill on Saturday last; and that Mr. W. H.

the city's solicitor, do pro-
hain Franklin, now a prisoner
ate, for the insolent assault
ed by him upon the said
in the execution of their
: passed in the negative.

Wilkes, not content with the
it, which he had made to the
commons, of a breach of their
in his person, commenced
in the court of Common
inst Robert Wood, Esq; the
retary of state, for seizing
s; and, on the 6th of De-
his cause was tried before
of justice Pratt, and a spe-
at the defendant's desire,
ter a hearing of near 15
verdict was given for Mr.
with 1000 l. damages; and
of suit. The counsel for
Wilkes were Mr. Serjeant
the recorder of London, Mr.
r. Dunning, Mr. Wallace,
Gardiner. For Mr. Wood,
her Norton, Mr. Serjeant
lr. Serjeant Davy, and Mr.

said the following words
: charge to the jury on this
t occasion :

warrant is unconstitutional,
nd absolutely void : it is
warrant, directed to four
rs, to take up any persons,
aming or describing them
certainty, and to bring
gether with their papers,
good, a secretary of state
gate and depute any one
ssengers, or any even from
st of the people, to take
ons, to commit or release,
ie, to do every act which
st judicial officers the law
do or order. There is no
in our law books that
these kinds of warrants,
I.

but in express terms condemn them.

Upon the maturest consideration
I am bold to say, that this warrant
is illegal; but I am far from wish-
ing a matter of this consequence
should rest solely on my opinion;
I am only one of twelve, whose
opinions I am desirous should be
taken in this matter, and I am very
willing to allow myself the meanest
of the twelve. There is also a still
higher court, before which this mat-
ter may be canvassed, and whose de-
termination is final; and here I
cannot help observing the happiness
of our constitution in admitting these
appeals, in consequence of which
material points are determined on
the most mature consideration, and
with the greatest solemnity. To
this admirable delay of the law (for
in this case the law's delay may be
stiled admirable) I believe it is chief-
ly owing that we possess the best
digested and most excellent body of
laws which any nation on the face
of the globe, whether ancient or
modern, could ever boast of. If
these higher jurisdictions should
declare my opinion erroneous,
I submit as will become me, and
kiss the rod; but I must say, I
shall always consider it as a rod of
iron for the chastisement of the peo-
ple of Great Britain."

Soon after this verdict was
given for Mr. Wilkes, a man
knocked at his door, desiring
to speak with him on particular
business; but it appearing by his
dialect, that he was a Scotchman,
and being besides an entire stranger,
he was refused admittance: on which
he went away to a coffee house,
near Parliament-street, where a per-
son made an affidavit that he over-
heard him declare, that himself and
ten more men were determined to

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THE ANNUAL REGISTER

On the 10th of February the great vessel arrived, and next morning some information of it is sent to us by Mr. A. who, telling us so to do, says that, accordingly, on Thursday morning the British fleet arrived in the harbour, and being a great number, they landed Alexander Duff, the purport of which was to say an interview with him in an affair of the most interesting nature. He was desired to call again at one o'clock, which he did accordingly, and seven o'clock being then appointed, as he was going out at the parlour door, into Mr. Wilkes's bedchamber, two gentlemen, who had placed themselves behind in order to see him by each arm and ring him on his back. On searching him a new perfume was found in his pocket, which he pretended he had purchased about a month ago; on being further questioned, he said six months; and as it proved he bought it at Chatham about a fortnight since. Upon this, he was taken immediately into custody by a tipstaff then present for that purpose, and was carried next morning before one of the judges and a committee of the House of Commons, who thereupon ordered the tipstaff, in whose custody he was, to bring him to the bar; but when he was there, the judge received such proofs of his being insane, as engaged them to discharge him from any further appearance.

When Mr. Wilkes had been wounded, as we have already related, he gave notice of it to the House of Commons, who thereupon gave him time for his appearance, and afterwards enlarged it on the report of his physician and surgeon; but beginning at last, to suspect some collusion between him and

them, on the 10th of December ordered Dr. Heberden to attend him, in order to see the progress of his illness and to return the same to the House. In consequence of this order Heberden next day sent the following letter to Dr. Brockleby Wilkes's physician:

"Dear Sir, Cecil-street, I
An order of the House of Commons is come to Mr. Hawkesme, to attend Mr. Wilkes from time to time, in order to observe the progress of the cure, and to report to the House together with you and Mr. Graves. You oblige us by acquainting Mr. Wilkes with this; and if you will know at what time you is to see Mr. Wilkes on Monday, be ready to meet you there. Mr. Wilkes desires that the appointment may be for some hours twelve.

I am yours, W. Heberden
And Dr. Brockleby inclosed above letter, with the order of the House, to Mr. Wilkes in the following letter:

"Dear Sir,
Late last night I received inclosed letter from my most interesting and worthy friend Dr. Heberden and also the inclosed copy order of the House of Commons report upon your case on the 10th of January. I am therefore treat you to fix the hour for attendance at your house on day, and I will take care to a Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkesme.
Yours, &c. R. Brockleby

In answer to these letters Wilkes sent the following card to Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkesme.
The card to Dr. Heberden as follows:

Wilkes presents his compliments to Dr. Heberden, and is duly sensible of the kind care and concern for his health, but for his recovery. He is attended by Brocklesby, of whose industry and ability he has had the benefit of many years, and on which he has the most perfect confidence.

Mr. Wilkes cannot but be of opinion, that there is a propriety in the choice he made of Dr. Brocklesby, for of what is called a gun-dog, from the circumstance of a doctor's having been several years a physician to the army; but at the same time entertains a real regard for Dr. Heberden's great skill, and though he cannot say he wishes to see the doctor at present, he hopes in a few weeks he will be well enough to beg that he may eat a bit of mutton in George-street."

He then said to Mr. Hawkins:

Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr. Hawkins. He is sensible, from motives of humanity, that he has readily consented, at the request of Mr. Martin, to receive the doctor. Dr. Heberden and Mr. Martin. He is now acquainted with and honours Mr. Hawkins in the way of a visit to-day, is not sensible of Mr. Martin; and he begs that it may be decided he is more capable of company. He has every reason to continue perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Graves, a young surgeon of eminence, who has taken the ball. He hopes, in a few weeks, to be so well recovered, as to be able to receive Mr. Hawkins in Great George-street; and is impatient for an oppor-

tunity of shewing the just regard he will ever pay to so distinguished a character. Monday, Dec. 19 "

In justification, however, of the characters of Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, Mr. Wilkes sent for Dr. Duncan, one of his majesty's surgeons in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of his majesty's serjeant surgeons, who attended him accordingly.—The reason he humorously gave to these two gentlemen, it is said, for sending for them was, *That as he found the house thought it proper that he should be watched, he himself thought two Scotchmen most proper for his spies.*

This attention, however, of the house of commons to Mr. Wilkes's health seems, alone, to have had a happy influence upon it, for on the 24th he suddenly set out for France, to visit his daughter, as he himself gave out, then dangerously ill at Paris, and arrived there on the 26th.

Heads of an Act for granting to his Majesty several additional Duties upon Wines imported into this kingdom, and certain Duties upon all Cyder and Perry.

THAT from and after the 31st day of March 1763, the following additional duties shall take place, *viz.*

On French wine and vinegar imported 5*l.* per ton; and all other wines and vinegar imported, 4*l.* per ton; to be collected, levied, and paid, as expressed in the act of Jacobus II. or in any other act by which the duties thereby granted are made perpetual.

Damaged and unmerchantable wines shall be exempted from these additional duties.

The said duties shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs; and shall be paid over weekly by the receiver general into the Exchequer, apart from all other monies, and shall be entered accordingly in proper books to be provided there for that purpose.

No allowance shall be made for leakage, but upon wines imported directly from the country or place of their growth, &c. Madeira wines from the British plantations in America excepted.

From and after July 5, 1763, an additional duty shall be laid on all cyder and perry, viz. on all cyder and perry imported 40s. per ton; and upon all cyder and perry made within Great Britain, 4s. per hhd. to be paid by the maker.

The duties upon cyder and perry made in England, to be under the receipt and management of the commissioners and officers of excise there, and those in Scotland under like officers there. The commissioners shall appoint a sufficient number of officers, and the duties shall be paid into the Exchequer apart from all other monies.

The makers of cyder and perry (not being compounders) shall enter their names, and the mills, presses, or other utensils, store-houses, and other places to be made use of, at the next office of excise, ten days before they begin to work, under the penalty of 25l. for using any unentered place.

The officers of excise, upon request made, shall have free access in the day-time, to all places entered or made use of for making or keeping perry or cyder, and shall gauge, and report the contents to the commissioners, leaving a copy for the maker. The duties shall be paid

according thereto, within five days from making such charge; usual allowances shall be in respect thereof.

Persons, intending to sell or move any cyder or perry into possession, made before July 1, shall send a signed particular of to the next office of excise ten days before the said 5th, that the officer may attend, take an account thereof, and grant certificates occasionally for the sale of a like quantity, without paying the duty, &c.

No cyder and perry exceeding six gallons shall be removed without a certificate, on failure thereof, with the packagage officers of excise may seize the same. A time shall be limited, for the certificate shall be in force.

Persons making cyder or perry to be consumed in their own families only, shall be admitted to compound for the duties, by entering in a list of the number of persons, and paying at the rate of 20s. per head *per ann.* This compound shall be renewed annually, the money paid down at the same time. The houses, &c. of persons so compounded, shall thus compound, shall be exempted from survey or search upon increase of the family. A list shall be given in, and the rate per head shall be paid annually. Additional number, during the first unexpired term of the compounders neglecting to enter in such lists, and to pay the proportion money, shall be added with the duty, and become liable to a survey. Persons delivering or defective lists, &c. shall be liable to 20l.

Children under eight years of age shall not be inserted in the

nders may sell, dispose of, e any cyder or perry more cient for their own use, 30 days notice to the pro- er, who shall attend, and account thereof, and charge s and report the same to -office, leaving a copy with pounder. Such cyder or il not be afterwards re- ithout a certificate. Com- being guilty of any fraud, ling, exchanging, or de- out cyder or perry, shall 1. mpounder shall let out or mill, or other utensils for cyder or perry, without giv- : days previous notice to er officer to attend, and he duties; unless the cyder be the property of another ider, or of some person not the duty; and no part of e removed without a cer- nder a penalty of 10 l. is using their own mills, &c. ring cyder or perry to be the mill, &c. of any other hall be deemed makers. ounders for malt shall not to compound, or pay du- cyder or perry to be made umed in their own families, ey shall sell, or otherwise f any part thereof; in which y shall comply with the di- given with respect to com- s in like circumstances. iers of tenements not rated s. *per ann.* to the land tax, making more than four ls of cyder and perry in the a year, shall be exempted ies, or compounding. : new duties on cyder and all be drawn back on ex- n; and upon distillation

thereof into low wines and spirits; and upon the same being made into vinegar, and charged with the duties as such.

The penalty of opposing an of- ficer in the execution of his office, or of rescuing or slaving any cyder or perry after any seizure thereof, shall be 50 l. for every such offence. Informations for offences against this act, by the makers of cyder or perry, shall be laid within three months after being committed; and notice thereof shall be given them.

Persons aggrieved by the judg- ment of any justice of the peace, touching the duties or penalties, may appeal to the quarter sessions; and the determination of the said court shall be final.

Appellants shall give notice to the other parties, and the court shall award costs as they see fit, to be levied by distraint.

For want of sufficient time inter- vening, an appeal may be made to the second quarter sessions.

A re-hearing shall be had of the merits of the case upon appeals; and defects of form in the original proceedings may be rectified by the court.

All powers, rules, methods, pe- nalties, and clauses in act 12 Car. II. or in any other act relating to the revenue of excise, where not altered by this act, shall be put into exe- cution with respect to the duties on cyder and perry.

The penalties and forfeitures re- lating thereto, shall be recovered or mitigated, as by the laws of excise, or in the courts at Westminster, or the court of Exchequer in Scotland, and shall be employed, half to the use of the king, and half to him that shall sue.

The duty on cyder and perry
[L] 3 brought

brought from Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney, shall be paid by the importer before landing, on penalty of being seised and forfeited.

The monies arising by the respective duties granted by this act, shall be entered in proper books in the auditor's office separately from each other, and from all other monies; and shall be a fund for the payment of the annuities chargeable on the principal sum of 5,000,000*l.* borrowed on the credit of this act.

Heads of the Act passed this Session for explaining and amending the foregoing Act.

WHEREAS by an act made in the last session of parliament, a duty of four shillings per hoghead was granted upon all cyder and perry made in Great Britain, over and above all other duties: and it was thereby directed, that the said duty should be paid within six weeks, from the time of making the charge by the officers of excise; and all makers of cyder and perry were thereby authorised to compound for this duty, in respect of the cyder and perry to be consumed in their own private families. And whereas it would be a great relief to the persons subject to the said duty, or to the composition in lieu thereof, many of whom are industrious persons, with large families, if the time for payment of the said duty were enlarged, and the composition of five shillings, authorised to be made by the said act, were lowered.

From and after the 5th day of July 1764, the time limited by the former act for payment of the duties, shall be extended to six

months; after the expiration which they shall be recovered levied, as hereby directed,

In lieu of the former composition officers of excise are authorised compound with private families the rate of 2*s.* per head, per for each person of eight years and upwards, in the lists deeded in to them, which composition shall be renewed annually; in case of an increase in the family during the year, an addition shall be given in, and 2*d.* per person paid for every person added during the subsisting unexpired term of such year. The compositions to be applied as the duties. The parts of the former act relating to compositions, shall continue in force.

Makers of cyder at other places than their own, not being pounders, shall enter their names at the next office of excise, ten days previous to such making; together with the mills, and owners thereof, and the cellars or storehouse keeping such cyder, under a penalty for their using any unentered storehouse, &c. of 2*s.* 6*d.* Office of excise shall have free access to said mills, storehouses, &c. at any day time, to gauge the cyder, and to make and report the cyder, leaving a copy with the maker, who shall pay the duty according to such charge.

Proprietors of cyder mills, & lent out, shall not be obliged to give notice thereof.

Where the compounder is authorised to sell or dispose of cyder, &c. immediately from the mill, the compounder shall deliver to him blank certificates and counter-parts for the purpose to be filled up occasionally; and shall protect the removal of

The counter-part shall be and signed, at the same time the certificates, and shall be given to the officer, and a shall be given him for the es. The certificates and parts not used, shall be when called for. The is sold, and certified for, verified on oath. Returns quantities disposed of, as shall be made by the of excise to the commiss- of excise, and the duties from the counter-parts; a which returns shall be left maker, who shall pay the accordingly within six months ence. A maker of cyder or ot complying with these res- s, or being guilty of any all forfeit 25l. Certificates removal of cyder from the all be in force, but between and 13 Dec. yearly. Blank tes and counter-parts shall ered up within ten days af- penalty of 25l. penalty of obstructing an n his duty, shall be 50l. If cer of excise shall refuse or neglect to leave a true copy port in writing, or to grant cate for the removal of any r perry, upon reasonable re- ade for that purpose, or if any of cyder or perry, authorized ound, shall offer to make such ition, and if any such of- all refuse or wilfully neglect ot such composition, he shall, h refusal or neglect, for- d pay the sum of forty s.

presentation of the lord mayor, men, and commons of the city ondon, to their representatives,

in relation to the original bill for laying an excise on cyder, &c.

THIS court cannot forbear expressing to you their surprise at the precipitate progress which has been made in a new attempt towards a general excise.

The extension of excise laws into private houses, whereby the subject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary visitation of officers, and the judicial determination of commissioners removeable at pleasure, is inconsistent with those principles of liberty, which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments.

An attack upon the liberty of the subject, made so immediately after a glorious and successful war, and at a time when we had just reason to expect to enjoy the blessings of peace, demands your serious attention.

And this court doth remark, that whatever may be the necessity of the times, the smallness of the sum indicates that cannot be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure.

For these reasons, this court doth most earnestly recommend your constant attendance in parliament, and utmost endeavours to oppose every enlargement and extension of the powers of excise, and that you do not conceal from the public any such attempt, nor suffer yourselves to be amused by any plausible alteration in the bill, subjecting the makers of cyder and perry to excise laws.

Petitions of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, to the different branches of the legislature against said bill.

To the house of commons.

THAT your petitioners have observed by the votes of this honourable
[L] 4 house,

house, that a bill is now depending for granting to his majesty an additional duty on wine, cyder and perry; which bill, your petitioners have been informed, subjects the makers of cyder and perry to the laws of excise.

That your petitioners, with the deepest concern, cannot help considering this unexpected proceeding as preparatory to a general extension of those grievous laws; for when new orders of men, by situation and profession distinct from traders, are rendered objects of the excise laws, the precedent is formidable, not to commerce only, but hath a fatal tendency to the ruin of your petitioners' trade.

That your petitioners, in order to enlarge the number of the excise, must awake your petitioners' fears, it will also justify their dutiful representations to this honourable house, the guardians of liberty.

That after all the burdens so cheerfully borne, all the hardships so patiently endured, and all the blood so freely spilt in support of the late just, glorious, and successful war, your petitioners most humbly hope, that the meritorious subjects of this country may not feel the extension of excise laws amongst the first fruits of peace.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that so much of the said bill, as subjects the makers of cyder and perry to the powers of excise, may not pass into a law.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

This petition not having the desired effect, another petition, in the same words, was presented, at their request, to the house of lords by the earl Temple; and likewise the fol-

ing to the king the very it was known the bill had passed the house of lords.

To the king's most excellent

That your petitioners are convinced, that the collection of duties intended to be laid upon makers of cyder and perry, of excise, is not, nor can, in instances, be so regulated, but it will occasion numberless duties and questions.

That the method of trial and decision of excise disputes are so only in necessity, being in the nature arbitrary, and inconsistent the principles of liberty, and happy constitution of your most happy government.

That the exposing private to be entered into, and scarce pleasure, by persons unknown to be a badge of slavery upon the people.

That your petitioners, firm in your majesty's grace, and filled with a most loyal and grateful sense of your royal affection for your people, humbly beseech your majesty to protect their liberty, and to keep them happy and at ease, free from apprehension of being disturbed in their property, by which your majesty will erect a lasting monument of your goodness in every part of the kingdom.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly implore your majesty you will not give your royal assent to so much of the bill, as subjects the makers of cyder and perry to the powers of excise laws.

And your petitioners shall ever

Proceedings relating to the same bill in the house of lords.

THIS bill was likewise sharply and vigorously contested in the house of lords, where it was opposed by the

Dukes of Grafton, Bolton, Devonshire, Newcastle, Portland.

Marquis of Rockingham.

Earls of Suffolk, Plymouth, Oxford, Ferrers, Dartmouth, Bristol, Ashburnham, Temple, Cornwallis, Hardwicke.

Viscounts Fauconberg, Torrington, Folkestone, Spencer.

Lords Abergavenny, Willoughby de Broke, Ward, Foley, Ducie, Monson, Fortescue, Archer, Ponsonby, Walpole, Lyttelton, Sonds, Grantham, Grosvenor.

Bishops of Ely, Hereford, Worcester, Litchfield, Norwich, Lincoln, Chichester, St. Asaph, Oxford.

And occasioned the following protests.

Die Lunæ 28 Martii, 1763.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill, intituled, An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties on all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of three millions five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties;

The said bill was accordingly read a second time.

And it being proposed to commit the bill:

The same was objected to.

After long debate thereupon,

The question was put, Whether this bill shall be committed?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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Dissentient.

1st. Because we conceive there would have accrued less detriment to the public by rejecting this bill, than by agreeing to it; since it would have been easy, had the bill been rejected, to have provided the necessary supplies by some other ways and means, less dangerous to the public liberty than the extension of the laws of excise, over new orders of men, who, by mere ignorance and inadvertency, may be subjected to the severest penalties for things done in the common, ordinary, and necessary management of their farms.

2dly. Because blending distinct matters in the same money-bill, lays this house under the utmost difficulties; since the alteration made by this house, to any parts of such bill, may be an unavoidable obstruction to other parts of it, less liable to objection, and requiring greater expedition and dispatch: and we conceive, that to tack unto such a bill, matters, which for many reasons ought to be kept separate and distinct, is destructive of all freedom of debate and all due deliberation, unparliamentary, highly derogatory to the privilege of the peers, and may be of dangerous consequence to the prerogative of the crown.

3dly. Because we apprehend, that such parts of the said bill as extend the laws of excise over the makers

makers of cyder and perry, are not only injurious to the liberties of the subject, but particularly offensive to the dignity of privilege of the peers; since their houses may be visited and searched, and they themselves may incur the penalties of this bill, to be levied upon them by justices of the peace and commissioners of the excise: we are therefore doubly called upon to dissent from the passing of this bill, by a due and just sense of the dignity and privilege of the peerage, and by a tender regard to the liberties and properties of the people, of which this house hath been always esteemed the hereditary and perpetual guardians.

4thly. Because when we consider the great number of families, over whom and their posterities the laws of excise are extended by this bill, the incapacity of farmers to comply with it, not only in respect to their ignorance, but to the nature of their business; the heavy penalties imposed for involuntary offences; the summary and arbitrary method of trying and determining those offences, and of levying those penalties; the great and expensive increase of officers to be employed in collecting an inconsiderable and very uncertain revenue; and the influence of those officers, which, in critical times, may be employed to the worst of purposes; we cannot but be most seriously alarmed at a stretch of power, so wide, so unnecessary, and so unconstitutional.

Foley,

Oxford and Mortimer,
Willoughby de Broke.

Die Mercurii 30 Martii, 1763.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intitled, An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties up-

on wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of three millions five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties:

The said bill was accordingly read the third time.

After debate,

The question was put, Whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1st. Because by this bill our fellow subjects, who from the growth of their own orchards, make cyder and perry, are subjected to the most grievous mode of excise; whereby private houses of peers, gentlemen, freeholders, and farmers, are made liable to be entered and searched at pleasure. We deem this to be not only an intolerable oppression, affecting private property, and destructive of the peace and quiet of private families; but, to use the words of one of the first gracious acts of liberty, passed by our gracious deliverer, king William the third, repealing the hearth money, "a badge of slavery."

2dly. Because we think we owe it to our countrymen, who have so cheerfully submitted to the great load of taxes, which have been found necessary, in support of a just, prosperous, and glorious war; by every means in our power to mark our high disapprobation of the terms upon which three millions five hundred thousand pounds have been borrowed on this loan, without any material alteration since in the state of the public credit; an enormous profit of above three hundred and fifty thousand pounds

is already made by such as have been favoured with in this private subscription. I apprehend, that, in time of an open subscription had been the fairest, but the method of borrowing any which the necessities of the might call for. It appears by the votes of the house of commons, that on the 8th of this month, March, this bargain was consented to by them; where a redeemable annuity of four per cent. is given to certain persons, offered to advance this loan. Is than two lotteries in one are now, for the first time, at any urgent necessity, established, in the days of peace; to the small excitement of the people's spirit of gaming, which is too much discountenanced by state, governed by wisdom, sober regard to the morals of the people. Two lottery tickets bearing four per cent. interest, the 5th day April, 1763, are sold at ten pounds each, to every subscriber of eighty pounds: and interest at three per cent. hath to commence only in a future year, hath been given upon the lotteries, during the highest prices of the public; at a time, when there was in contemplation a loss of no less than thirty per cent. upon every blank, and prize; and when no less a sum than twelve millions was borrowed, for the service of the government. On the 8th of this instant, as aforesaid, and for several preceding, the general price of bread was very much upon an equality with that which they bear at present; nor hath any considerable variation happened in the great

three per cent. and four per cent. annuity funds since that time. The redeemable annuity, exclusive of the profit so certainly to be made upon the lottery tickets, sells at a premium of two and a half per cent. and the advantage made upon the whole loan, including that on the lottery tickets, is from ten to eleven per cent. clear profit; whereby an exorbitant gain arises to individuals at the expence of the public.

For these cogent and unrefuted reasons we have thought it incumbent upon us to withstand, at the outlet, such alarming proceedings; so repugnant to the principles of oeconomy, and to the spirit of liberty; and by this solemn testimony to declare, that we are determined upon all occasions to endeavour to protect, as far as in us lies, the meanest of our fellow subjects from oppression of every kind.

Temple,
Bolton,
Fortescue.

Abstract of the Act for the due making of Bread, which took place May 1, 1763.

THE statute 31 Geo. II. for regulating the price of bread, &c. being deficient in several of the provisions thereby made, when an assize of bread is not set pursuant to the said act: For remedy thereof.

After 1 May, 1763, although no assize of bread shall be set in pursuance of the said act, no bread called in that act assize loaves, and the weight of which varies according to the variation of the price of grain; and bread called in the said act prized loaves, the price of which varies according to the variation of the price of grain (that is to say,

no assize loaves of the price of 3d. and prized loaves called half quarter loaves; nor assize loaves at 6d. and prized quarter loaves; nor assize loaves at 12d. and prized half peck loaves; nor assize loaves at 18d. and prized peck loaves) shall at the same time, in any place be made for sale, or be offered or exposed for or to sale, or allowed to be sold; that unwary persons may not be prejudiced by buying assize loaves for prized loaves, or prized loaves for assize loaves, on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.

Justices, at any general, quarter, or petty session, may appoint which of the sorts of assize or prized loaves, and what other sorts of bread, and of what grain, shall be made for sale; causing an entry to be made of such orders; which shall be free for inspection; and a copy thereof shall be set up in some market or other public place; or published in the country news-papers.

Justices shall not allow the making for sale, or selling, any assize bread made of the flour or meal of wheat, other than wheaten and household bread, and loaves of white bread of the price of 2d. or under.

A like proportion, as to weight, shall be kept between the white and wheaten bread, and the wheaten and household assize bread; that is to say, every white loaf of the price of 2d. or under, shall always weigh three parts in four of the weight of the wheaten loaf of the like price, as near as may be; and every wheaten assize loaf of whatsoever price, shall weigh three parts in four of the weight of every household assize loaf of the like price; and every household assize loaf shall

weigh one third part more than every wheaten assize loaf of the like price: Every person who shall make for sale, sell, or offer for sale, or have in custody for sale, any loaf in which the said proportions or regulations shall not be observed, as near as may be, shall, on conviction, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s.

A proportion in the price shall be kept in the peck loaf and half peck, and its other subdivisions, both in the wheaten and in household bread; and the household shall be one fourth cheaper than the wheaten, on penalty of forfeiting, not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.

Every peck loaf shall weigh, in Averdupois-weight, 17 lb. 6 oz. every half peck loaf, 8 lb. 11 oz. every quarter of a peck loaf, 4 lb. 5½ oz. and every half quarter of a peck loaf, 2 lb. 2¼ oz. on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 5s. nor less than 1s. for every ounce wanting in the weight; nor exceeding 2s. 6d. nor less than 6d. for all under 1s. the same to be weighed before a justice, within 24 hours after being baked, sold, or exposed to sale, &c. if within any city, town, corporation, &c. or within the bills of mortality; and in other places, within three days; unless such deficiency shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

Bread of an inferior quality to wheaten, shall not be sold at a higher price than the household; on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 20s.

A large Roman (W) shall be imprinted on all wheaten bread made for sale; and a large Roman (H) on all household bread; on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.

an 10s. unless such omission be satisfactorily accounted for. And made of any other grain or heat, shall be impressed with letters as the justices shall or they causing an entry to be of such order, in a book for that purpose; which shall be for inspection; and a copy of it shall be set up in some street, or other public place, or in the country news paper.

Where the justices neglect to make such order, the maker shall mark every such loaf with any distinct capital letters; on pain forfeiting not exceeding 40s. nor more than 5s. for every such undressed loaf. Justices and peace officers (authorised by warrant of a justice) may enter the houses of bakers, and search for, examine, weigh all bread made for, or sold to sale, &c. and bread defective in the weight, or wrongly marked, or wanting in baking, or goodness, or being indistinctly mixt, &c. may be seized given to the poor, unless default shall be satisfactorily accounted for; and the maker and seller shall also forfeit not exceeding 40s. nor less than 20s. for every offence, unless the default shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

The penalty of opposing any search, view, weighing, trying, or seizing of bread, shall not

exceed 40s. nor be less than 20s. * No miller, mealman, or baker, shall act as a justice in the execution of this act, on penalty of 50l. A baker making it appear, that any offence, for which he shall have paid the penalty, was occasioned by the neglect or default of his servant, the justice shall issue his warrant for bringing the offender before him; and on conviction, shall order a sum to be paid by way of satisfaction; and on non-payment thereof, shall commit such servant to hard labour, for any time not exceeding one month, unless payment shall be made sooner.

The other clauses of this act direct how penalties are to be recovered before justices, and give persons, who deem themselves aggrieved by the determination of any justice, a power of appealing to the quarter-session; and all prosecutions must be commenced within three days after the offence committed; and one moiety of all money forfeited, given to the person who shall inform against, and prosecute to conviction the offender; and the other moiety thereof is to be applied as the justice before whom any offender against the act shall be convicted, shall order, to carry into execution the purposes of the act, and to defray the charges attending the carrying the same into execution.

Under the statute 31 Geo. II. every miller, mealman, baker, and seller of bread, in whose house, mill, shop, bakehouse, stall, bolting house, pastry house, outhouse, or possession, any mixture or ingredient shall be found, shall be adjudged by any justice to have been lodged there with intent to adulterate the purity of meal or bread, incurs a penalty not exceeding 40s. nor less than 20s. and the justice, before whom any such offender shall be tried, is out of the money forfeited, to cause the offender's name, place of residence, and offence, to be published in some news paper, which shall be printed and published in or near the county, city, or place, where any such offence shall have been committed.

An account of the Proceedings in the Honourable House of Commons with regard to private Mad-houses.

THE committee appointed by the house of commons to enquire into the state of private mad-houses, made their report on the 22d of Feb. 1763, with respect to the manner of admitting patients, and the treatment of them after admission.

It appears, that at a mad-house kept by one Turlington, at Chelsea, all persons, who were brought, were admitted without enquiry; that some persons were admitted, and forcibly confined in that house who were not even pretended to be mad, under the denomination of lodgers; that one Mrs. Smith was received into the house, and confined merely at the desire of her husband, who did not pretend she was a lunatic, but only that the neighbours were afraid she would set the house on fire, and that six guineas a quarter were paid for her maintenance. That others were admitted for drunkenness, and other reasons of the same kind, alledged by those who brought them.

It appears also, that the persons confined in this house were denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and secluded from all commerce with the world, being constantly denied, if any enquiry was made after them at the house. In this house not one person had been admitted as a lunatic during six years past; and King, who was deputed by Turlington, declared, upon his examination, that if two persons had come to the house, one calling herself the mother of the other, and charging the supposed daughter with drunkenness, he should have admitted and confined the person so

charged, without farther enquiry.

Dr. Battie declared, upon examination, that private mad-houses require farther regulation; that frequent visitation is necessary; that he has frequently seen persons confined who were not, nor pretended to be lunatics; that upon expostulating with the husband of one such person brought to a house under the doctor's direction, he frankly declared, that he considered the house as a kind of bridewell, or house of correction.

Dr. Battie also related the case of a person whom he visited in a mad-house kept by one Macdonald, where he had been some years confined without any medical assistance, and where, without any medical assistance, he died of a fever some time afterwards, when a sum of money devolved upon a person who had the care of him.

Dr. Monroe concurred in Dr. Battie's opinion, that private mad-houses ought to be under proper inspection, and that many persons, not mad, nor pretending to be mad, are, and have long been, confined in them.

The committee also declare, that the enormities committed at Turlington's are not singular, his house not being a select case, but only offering in the course of enquiry, with many others, that it was not thought necessary to go into the examination of, as the facts already ascertained are sufficient to ground their opinion upon, viz. that the present state of private mad-houses requires the interposition of the legislature.

In pursuance of this report, a bill was ordered to be brought into the house for that purpose.

For many extraordinary particulars relating to persons confined by

dington at Chelsea, and Hoxton, the reader is referred to the report itself.

of the Mutiny at Quebec 18th of September 1763, by order of that garrison.

On the 18th of Sept. in consequence of orders received from the commander in chief in the north, general Murray gave out to the troops four-pence sterling per ration of provisions to be taken by the troops under his command, the 15th, 27th and 2d battalions of the 60th regiment.

An order being made known to the soldiers, that very evening, immediately after roll calling, they proceeded to a man, but without parade, before the governor's use. Before they saw him, the English merchants having boldness to reproach them with their behaviour, they began to throw stones; some interfered and drew their swords, on which the soldiers ran in a tumultuous manner to their barracks, took their arms, and marched in order, with drums beating towards St. John's Gate.

They were met by the governor, in the beginning of the night, who had in vain endeavoured to stop the piquets. He came then sitting the guards, and was followed only by a few officers and sergeants, with whose assistance he tried to go any further. On this stop, some of the mutineers took their pieces, but happily no mischief was done. Notwithstanding the repeated instances of the governor, they would not hear him, and finally declared their resolution to go to New York, with two

pieces of cannon, and lay their arms at general Amherst's feet; professing at the same time they had no pique at him or their officers, whom they loved and esteemed, but that it was impossible for them to live without their provisions.

All the officers of the garrison had now joined the governor, and the town major, lieutenant Mills of the 49th regiment, had prudently, with the few men that staid with him, shut the gates. Though the soldiers appeared mad with rage, not one man being drunk, and had already struck several officers, yet the governor succeeded so far as to keep them together, and by that means, in all probability, prevented the town from being plundered, to which the darkness of the night was at that hour but too favourable.

By the urgent solicitations of the officers, who exerted themselves to the utmost on this occasion, the soldiers were at last prevailed on to march to the grand parade, where the governor addressed them file by file, and did all he could to appease them, but in vain. They obstinately persisted, that they would not submit to the stoppage of provisions, but still made protestations of loyalty, and of personal regard to their officers: and when the governor ordered them to march to their barracks, and behave as soldiers ought, till their grievances were laid before the commander in chief, they obeyed, repeating their declaration, that they would not serve without provisions. The remainder of the night all remained quiet.

Next day the guards mounted in good order, as usual. General Murray called together the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to whom he represented the necessity

necessity of reducing the soldiers to obedience, or perishing in the attempt. This garrison being the strongest in America, should these mutineers obtain their desire, their example would be followed by all the troops throughout America, and an universal revolt from order would be the consequence. Their situation therefore required their utmost exertion, and the most vigorous measures were necessary for the service of their country.

It was agreed that mild methods should be taken; and that day and the next were spent by the officers, in using all manner of persuasions, to induce the soldiers to submit to the order, but with small success. On the afternoon of the 20th, the governor harangued each battalion in the strongest and most affecting manner, which seemed to have some effect. He then ordered the garrison to be under arms next day at ten o'clock, on the grand parade.

When they were assembled, the governor himself read the articles of war, and after pointing to them in the strongest terms the enormity of their crime, he declared his fixed resolution, with the assistance of the officers, to oblige them to submit, or to perish in the attempt.

He then went to the head of Amherst's grenadiers, determined to put to death the first man that refused to obey. He commanded them, in sign of compliance of orders, to march betwixt two royal colours, planted for that purpose. They did so, and returned with cheerfulness to their duty, expressing sorrow for their past behaviour; and all the rest followed their example. The general then declared they had recovered their character

as good soldiers, and restored 1 battalions to their colours.

Their behaviour since has been such as it was ever before this, fair, deserving of the highest praise and such as gives reason to all who know them, to wish that no indulgence (if so necessary an article provisions to soldiers in America must be called so) may be taken away from troops, who have served so well as they have done their country.

Account of the Sums granted this year by the Irish House of Commons, for promoting the Manufactures, Trade and Commerce of Ireland.

TO John Wetherell, for preparing and framing the new intended book of rates, ———
 For carrying on the inland navigation from Limerick to Killaloe, ——— 250
 For ditto, from Inishannon to Dunmanway, ——— 200
 For ditto, from the tide water at St. Mullins, to the town of Monasterevan, ——— 400
 For ditto, from Kilkenny to Inisfee, ——— 150
 For improving Cork harbour, 150
 For the pier of Balbriggan, 150
 For carrying on the inland navigation by making the river Lagan navigable, and for opening a passage from Loughneagh to Belfast, 400
 For ditto, for completing a navigation for ships of 100 tons burthen, from Fathom Point near Newry, to Drumglass Colliery, in the county of Tyrone, ——— 400

For the YEAR 1763.

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Patrick's hospital, 1000
 nary Pier, 1000
 fishing a harbour at
 ow, 1000
 ying on the Ballast-
 Wall, 4000
 building St. John's
 b, Dublin, 1000
 effrs Colvill, Civill,
 yan, to assist them in
 ing the expence of their
 rating a dry dock in
 y of Dublin, 1000
 Lying-in-Hospital, 1000
 widow and children of
 offe, 500
 incorporated society 12000
 rying on the inland
 tion from Dublin,
 h the bog of Allan to
 annon, 6000
 rying on a whale
 on the north-west
 f this kingdom, 1000
 shing St. Catharine's
 , Dublin, 1000
 arging the quay at
 nderry, 1600
 rying on the inland
 tion, by making a na-
 : canal between the
 s Foyle and Swilly,
 county of Donegal, 4000
 ing a pier at Killi-
 in the county of
 600
 building John's, and
 s bridges, in the city
 cenny, and Bennet's,
 aftown, and Castle-
 bridges in the county
 cenny, and for repair-
 : bridge of Enisteege,
 said county of Kil-
 8000
 ury Cottingham, and
 King, to reimburse
 losses, occasioned by
 L. VI.

the tumultuous proceedings
 of the late mobs 800
 For widening the passage
 leading from Anglesea-street,
 to College-green, 340
 To the city work-house, — 377
 To Hugh Boyd, Esq; for his
 having made a harbour at
 Bally-castle; and for his
 keeping the said harbour
 in repair for 21 years 3000
 To the Dublin society, — 2000
 To ditto, to be applied for
 the encouragement of such
 trades and manufactures,
 and in such manner and sub-
 ject to such regulations, as
 shall be directed by parlia-
 ment, 8000
 For compleating a convenient
 way, street, and passage from
 Essex-bridge, to the castle of
 Dublin, 5000
 For widening the passage lead-
 ing from the Inns-quay to
 Arran-quay, Dublin, 1000

*General State of the Land Carriage
 Fishery, as it stood on the 30th of
 September 1763.*

CAPITAL advanced £. s. d.
 by the society — 2000 0 0
 Addition made by Mr.
 Blake at his own risk,
 being borrowed of the
 society, on transfer-
 ring 2000 l. three per
 cent. consolidated an-
 nuities, as a security to
 repay such loan on 6
 months notice — 1500 0 0
 A further addition by
 the superintendant on
 the 30th of Septem-
 ber 1763, being want-
 ed to make good all

[M]

payments

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payments to that time 235 15 7

Total £ 3735 15 7

To answer which sum, there is the following stock in hand in materials:

Ninety machines, which, with the necessary alterations and improvements, cost 2584 12 6

Fitting up a receptacle, office, and sundry shops — 914 9 7

Seven horses to carry the fish to market, with harness and saddle — 160 3 9

Baskets for the machines, markets, &c. 129 14 3

Scales and weights for receptacle shops, and the sea ports — 48 15 4

Cost of a well-boat, and fitting up the same 146 3 0

A complete set of turbot-lines, and other apparatus, for two smacks, of 60 tons each — 50 19 6

A water cart and tubs for the receptacle, and a large lanthorn erected at Lyme Cob, as a guide to the fishing boats on that coast — 28 3 9

Total 4063 1 8

Besides sundry other utensils in the shops and receptacles.

By this it appears, there is a stock of materials in hand amounting to 4063 l. 1 s. 8 d. to answer the capital of 3705 l. 15 s. 7 d. and to carry on the undertaking, in case public should be disposed to en-

courage and assist the p thereof by a further aid.

And in regard to any that may be made, that stock, on account of its b would, if it was to be sol short of its prime cost, v be allowed will always b wherever a business is d soon after its commence in this particular circum is probable, would not sufficient to reimburse th tendant the monies he has it may not be improper t that the alterations and ments in the machines perience found necessary) them in a better state t first made. Hence the greatest reason to believe an additional aid, this m may be carried on in a g grec, and to the farther the public, who could n the superintendant, wil should feed the multitud metropolis, when it is w that the sales at Billings course of a year, amount b 2 and 300,000 l. But he he has brought upwards o of fish from distant parts coasts, which has produced 19 s. 9 d. halfpenny; an allowed, as in justice it o such fish has been sold at half the former usual p public will find they have advantage of nearly 20,00 this undertaking, besides it has had on the gene fish, probably equal to n double the above sum; fr the superintendant prel think, that his endeav benefitted the public to th of fifty or sixty thousand, p

11763

C H A R G E S.

For freight of the treasure from Gibraltar

For duties paid on the cargo at the Custom-house, with officers fees and amount of the subsidy

1747, on the cocoa not drawn back

For brokerage paid on selling the treasure, cargo, and ship

For all charges of lighterage, landings, wharfage, and warehouse-rent, &c. on the cargo, &c.

Expenses paid on the ship in Gibraltar and England, and all other contingent charges whatsoever

For commission on the gold and silver coin

For ditto on remaining produce of this prize

1641

Total amount 344,648 1 6

£. 5,308 6 0

3,030 6 0

747 5 0

1,685 4 6

£. 13,055 18 0

1,120 12 0

14,176 10 0

Nett proceeds £. 519,705 10 0

ANNUAL REGISTER

DISTRIBUTION of the foregoing nett proceeds, viz.

To the admiral and commodore

A C T I V E ' S S H A R E .

To the captain

To 3 commission officers at

To 3 warrant ditto

To 20 petty ditto

To 158 seamen, &c.

£. 13,004 14 1 each is

4,336 3 2

1,806 10 10

485 5 4½

F A V O U R I T E ' S S H A R E .

To the captain

To 2 commission officers

To 7 warrant ditto

To 16 petty ditto

To 110 seamen, &c.

at £. 12,974 10 9

4,324 16 11

1,802 0 4

484 2 5

£. 519,705 10 0

London, 22 July, 1763.

N.B. The Active being entitled to the whole bounty money, occasions the difference in the shares between the two ships.

Errors excepted.

Herbert Sawyer,
Rich. Dacres.

T. Mayne,
Thos. Tienney.

2 Acounts.

in some cautions in our last to persons going to Scotland arrived.

it insert these remarks without asking the author of them for yourable opinion of our law and his public-spirited ends to prevent our alarming reading, when it was only mention to warn and instruct. never thought otherwise of the great act than the public, and, next, many of the legislature think. Nor should we have dared to insert these cautions, they not stood unimpeached for some time in one of the best monthly ions.]

AUTHOR, &c.

I purchased Mr. Doddsley's legal Register, and read it with pleasure: the relation of which one finds there, is generally not always, authentic; observations upon these are all candid and just. I have yet gone through the last but I have already found many things to me to be an art-deceive: if it is so meant, persuaded the compiler has with a good intention, and extreme regard to the late bill. The article I refer to in the chronicle for January, is intitled, "Cautions to persons going to Scotland to be

The author of them describes the formalities required by Scotland to constitute a regular; observes that in the marriages made by persons in this country these forms are not observed; and concludes with And what an unhappy

situation must the parties to such marriages be in, or their issues, if when the validity of these marriages comes to be litigated in England they should be deemed invalid; as not being had in pursuance of the laws of that country in which they were celebrated! It is to be hoped indeed that these marriages will be allowed good, as were the Fleet marriages, though very irregular ones: but what persons of common prudence would run any hazard at all on such an occasion?" You see, sir, the author says not that the marriages are invalid, he could not consistently with truth, and I suppose him incapable of deviating from that; but I think he means to confound irregular or clandestine marriages with such as are void and null; and to create doubts in the minds of ignorant people concerning the validity of irregular marriages: to this end seem to me to tend the cautions, which probably come from a friend to the marriage bill. I never yet have seen the utility of this law, unless to innkeepers on the road, post boys, ostlers, and an episcopal clergyman at Edinburgh, who makes a good living by tying the hands of our amorous adventurers; and I believe the English are the first nation who ever had sagacity enough to discover that it was for the advantage of the state to lay any restraint on marriage, to put any stop to this source of national strength. For my own part, I think this law more unfriendly to natural liberty, and infinitely more pernicious to the state, than any excise law that was ever yet passed. When I see such a bustle now made about liberty, and reflect how quietly the marriage bill was received, one would imagine we were not the same people we were some few

years ago; and we certainly very much resemble the Romans in the decline of the republic, when, they wished for nothing *præter panem et circenses*. But happily this act is of easy evasion; and I mean, by your favour, to inform my fair countrywomen, whom I wish to see all well married, that whenever they are inclined to make the dear youths happy, they have nothing to fear either to themselves or their issue from the invalidity of marriages made in Scotland. There were indeed in Scotland certain laws, which required certain forms to be observed in marriage, but these laws are now obsolete; and none of them ever affected the validity of the marriage, and only one of them the legal settlements, and that was rescinded *anno* 1699. By the law of Scotland now, nothing more is required to make a marriage than the consent of the parties, declared in such a manner as that it can be proved. No joining of hands, no clergyman, no consummation is necessary. If the parties agree before two witnesses to live together as man and wife, that of itself is sufficient. I could prove this by every Scotch law author who has wrote on the subject. But I will only trouble you with a quotation from a late institute, by John Erskine, Esq; Scotch law professor in the university of Edinburgh: a book deservedly of the greatest authority in all their law courts. He says, "Marriage is fully perfected by consent, which, without consummation, founds all the conjugal rites and duties. It is not necessary that marriage should be celebrated by a clergyman. The consent of parties may be declared before any

magistrate, or simply before witnesses. The father's consent by the Roman law, essential marriage of children in it, but by our law children validly enter into marriage, without the knowledge, or even the remonstrances of a father, that parties have now nothing to fear on that head.

Indulge me but a minute I to add, that though, by the law, children born before marriage are not legitimated by the subsequent marriage, the case is not so in Scotland; so that those who have children begot in Scotland, and who would gladly if the legitimization of these children might be the consequence, have only to go to Scotland, where marriage will certainly have the effect. The above author

"Bastards may be legitimated made lawful, by the subsequent marriage of the mother of the child with the father; and, thus, the child, by our present practice, obtains all the rights of lawful children."

I hope this information, may be of use next month; and, in the midst of national jealousies, should remember that the abolition of some of the little advantages derive from our vicinity to Scotland.

W. ALLEN

Translation of an address to the French nation, by the celebrated Monsieur De La Condamine, during his late residence in London.

MR De La Condamine, a member of St. Lazare, one of the members of the French academy of sci-

and of almost all the academies in Europe, particularly for fifteen years fellow of the society of London, lately arrived in London, took a lodging in a street, at a milliner's, at the Golden Angel. He had this house for about eight days, on Friday the 26th past, he went home at nine o'clock in the evening, he perceived he was followed by two men very shabbily dressed, one of whom was armed with a stick. They both entered his chamber, and seized him, at the same time presenting him with a paper, and threatening him with blows and gesture, making a sign to him to follow them.

Any one put himself in the place of a stranger, who has the honour to be personally known to the first nobility, and the distinction in London, and is that very day to have presented to his Britannic majesty to judge at the surprise must feel who thought himself under the seal of public justice and yet found himself seized upon lodgings at nine o'clock in the evening by brutal officers, whose language he did not understand, and treated by them to be dragged to prison.

It is indeed reflection came to his assistance. He judged that justice, as in France, judiciary officers are not executed in the street, and that all these preparations designed only to intimidate, and force him to give up his rights. He discovered better the landlady only wanted to put another person, to whom he had let it, into possession of the apartment, and that she was

acting this farce. M. De La Condamine declared that he would not quit it, and that he would write immediately to the minister charged with the affairs of France, since the departure of the ambassador: but they would not permit him to transcribe in his letter the strange warrant by virtue of which they pretended to take him up. At length, the worthy bearer of this warrant making a sign with his fingers which seemed to be very familiar to him, gave him to understand that if he was paid, he would carry the letter himself; and the moment he got two shillings he and his comrades, who perhaps had no other design, disappeared with the letter, which was never delivered according to the direction.

The person to whom this adventure has happened, has travelled to Algiers, to Tunis, to Tripoli, in Barbary, in Egypt, in Palestine, in Syria, in Armenia; to Constantinople, upon the banks of the Black sea: he traversed above a thousand leagues in America through countries uninhabited but by savages, without having ever experienced such ill treatment as he has met with at London.

He has taken the advice of counsel in what manner he must act, who are all agreed that he can hope for no justice or satisfaction, and that the best thing he can do, is to be silent; nevertheless he is tempted to address himself immediately to the English, who pique themselves upon knowing and practising the rights of humanity. He consults them by the means of the public papers, to know if it is agreeable to the laws, in which they glory, that a stranger who believes himself to

be under their protection, should be exposed in the capital itself, to an insult, which he never suffered among barbarians, who have always respected hospitality in regard to him.

[The puerility of the foregoing address is so glaring, that we do not think there can be any necessity for inserting the answers to it. But we cannot help remarking with one of these answers, that thirty thousand of M. De La Cordamine's countrymen are gone home to refute the charge of barbarism against us. We are more in pain for what the character of M. De La Cordamine himself may suffer from so silly a performance, as we think that no other apology can be made for it, than that old adage of, *Nemo mortalium omnibus bonis sapit.*]

Some account of the murder of John Beddingfield.

JOHNS Beddingfield was a farmer of Sternfield in the county of Suffolk. He was a young man, scarce 24 years old. When he was about 20, he married a young woman scarce 17. About Michaelmas 1761, somewhat more than a year and a half ago, they hired two servants, Richard Ringe, and Elizabeth Ciesbold, a nurse-maid, they having then two children living, one of which was not more than three months old. There all lived with them at that time Elizabeth Riches, William Maderison a lad about 14, and John Nunn a boy of ten years old.

Till this time the young couple had lived very happily together, but it happened, unfortunately, that Mrs. Biddingfield took a liking to

Ringe, then about 19, and from that time she behaved with less kindness to her husband, and they were frequently dissatisfied with each other, though they do not appear to have lived together upon what the world calls "ill terms."

But at whatever time Mrs. Beddingfield first conceived an inclination for Ringe, she did not discover it till he had lived in the family six months, and from this time they seem to have taken little pains to conceal it from others; both the maid servants had seen him kiss her, and found her sitting in the lap, knew that they were often alone together, and sometimes in her chamber; such, indeed, was Mrs. Beddingfield's unaccountable indiscretion, that she frequently let one of the maids to give notice of her master's coming when she and Richard were alone in his absence. She also wrote letters to him, though in the same house, and sent them by the maids. Their criminal intimacy, however, had not been carried to the last excess, if Ringe's dying declaration is to be believed; but Mrs. Beddingfield's mind being more and more alienated from her husband, she became impatient to get him out of the way, that the great obstacle to her connection with Ringe might be removed. She at length went so far as to tell Ringe, that she could not be easy till her husband was dead, that she might marry him. To this he said he paid little regard for some time; but it being often repeated to him, he at last listened with too much attention, and it was agreed between them that Beddingfield should be murdered.

After this resolution had been taken, Mrs. Beddingfield was weak enough

he to throw out intimations that
ody in the house would die;
would happen soon, and that
ought it would be her hus-
and one day being putting
cap in her chamber, and
old the nurse-maid coming in,
fired her to put in her ear-rings,
*It would not be long before she
want black ones.* In the mean
linge was taking measures to
plish these predictions, but
ider the same infatuation with
stres: As he was one night
up for his master with Eli-
Riches, his mistress being
to bed, he took the strange
ion of telling her, that he
ocured some poison to poi-
is master, and urged her to
ister it, by putting it into the
and milk that he drank for
ait. The girl refused; but
ntinued his solicitations, say-
He would be a friend to her
ng as he lived, and that no-
would know it.' The girl
ly and sensibly replied, *That
was hidden in this world, it
not be hidden in the world*
e; and refused to concur in
rrid proposal so firmly and
y, that he urged it no more.
girl, however, not sensible
guilt she would incur by
ling a design to commit a
r from the person against
it was formed, nor struck with
of the expediency of so do-
prevent the murder from be-
ually committed, took no no-
what had passed.

re, finding that he could not
hes to administer the poison,
l to take some opportunity
nistering it himself; while
watching for such oppor-
it happened that his master

being slightly out of order took a
vomit, and the water with which
he was to work it off being made
too hot, Ringe was sent to the pond
to get some cold water to mix with
it; into this water, as he was
bringing it from the pond, he put
some arsenic, which he had bought
of an apothecary at Aldeburgh;
and being mixed with the hot water
some of it was given to his master;
but his master observing somewhat
at the bottom of the cup, refused
to drink it, though without the
least suspicion that it was poison,
and so for that time escaped the
danger.

From this time the murderers
seem to have given over all thoughts
of effecting their design by poi-
son, and to have formed the pro-
ject of strangling Beddingfield in
his bed.

The house seems to have had two
rooms on the ground floor, besides
what was called a back-house; one
of these rooms was a kitchen, the
other a parlour, over these there
were two chambers, the first from
the landing place was called the
kitchen chamber, being over the
kitchen, and out of this was a door
that went into the other cham-
ber, which being over the parlour
was called the parlour chamber,
and could only be entered through
this door; on the other side of
the landing place was a chamber,
called the back-house chamber, be-
cause it was over the back-house,
and joining to that, but divided
from it by a partition of lath and
plaster, was another chamber, which
was also over the back-house, and
to which some back-stairs led from
below, it having no communication
above stairs with the rest of the
house. Beddingfield and his wife
usually

usually lay in the parlour chamber; the kitchen chamber seems to have been a spare room. Cleobold and Riches, the two maids, lay in the back-house chamber, and Ringe and the two lads, Masterion and Nunn, in the chamber joining to it, the lads in one bed, and Ringe in the other.

In order to give Ringe an opportunity of killing his master in the night, when he should think circumstances most favoured his design, Mrs. Beddingfield found some pretence for lying alone in the kitchen chamber, and he lay in the parlour chamber.

On the 27th of July last, Beddingfield had been busy in the harvest field, and had pitched a load of wheat; he had also sold a beast to one Scarlet a butcher, whom he brought home with him early in the evening; with Scarlet he drank part of two bowls of punch, freely, but not to be fuddled. Mrs. Beddingfield left him over his liquor about ten o'clock, and went to bed in the kitchen chamber, but as he had given some intimation that he would not lie alone that night, and as she was, notwithstanding, determined he should not lie with her, she ordered Cleobold to come to bed to her, which she did; Riches, the other maid, was left to sit up till her master went to bed. In about half an hour Scarlet went away, and Riches lighted her master up stairs; when he came into the kitchen chamber, and perceived that Cleobold was in bed with his wife in that room, and as he could not go to bed to her there, as he intended, he desired her to go into bed in the parlour chamber with him; this she refused, and he went into the parlour chamber

and got his cap; then he came back again, and endeavoured to persuade his wife to come to him, which she still refusing they parted, and though with some discontent on his part, yet without anger, for they wished one another a good night. When Beddingfield went into the parlour chamber to bed, Riches retired to her own room in the back-house chamber; Ringe and the boys had been in bed an hour, and every thing was silent in a short time.

But Ringe, though he had retired about ten o'clock, and pretended to go to bed, had taken off only his coat, waistcoat, and shoes, and lay down with his breeches and stockings on.

He had observed that his master drank freely in the evening with Scarlet, and thinking he would go to bed fuddled, supposed he should attack him with advantage, and therefore determined to make his attempt that night as soon as he should be fallen into his first sleep.

Having this in his mind, he lay awake, watching to hear his master come to bed; he did accordingly, hear him come up, and go into the chamber, and having waited half an hour after that, and finding the house in a profound silence, he concluded that he was fallen asleep, and determined that he should wake no more.

He had given no intimation to his mistress of his having determined to commit the murder that night, nor did he know but that, as his master lay alone in the parlour chamber, she lay alone in the kitchen chamber: However, he got out of bed, and without putting on his coat or waistcoat, he

into the kitchen chamber his mistress lay, and finding her into the parlour chamber he went into that, and came to his master's bed-side, him asleep. He stood, he by the bed-side, almost a quarter hour, doubting and irresolute, before he could lay hold of but at last he threw himself down, caught hold of the fore of his throat, and endeavoured to strangle him: he struggled very much, and, in striving together, fell off the bed, and in their fall, the curtain rod fell, also, Ringe lost his head, but immediately recovering in the same place, and striking him hard, he soon killed

At the same time the wife of this poor man was awaked by the noise, and, in her first fright, she called to Cleobold the maid, who was in bed with her, and who had been up all the night before, as so fast asleep that the noise awoke her: she immediately began to groaning, as if somebody was in an agony, and, being extremely frightened, begged her to get up; but her mistress, by this time recollected the business that was doing, said, *had better lie still*. In about five minutes the noise ceased, and, coming into their room, standing on that side of the bed where his mistress lay, he said, *done for him*; to which she answered, *Then I am easy*. Cleobold, in confusion, started up in the bed, thinking it was Beddingfield called Master! Ringe, who had seen his mistress had been in the room, cried, *Hold your tongue*; speaking again to his mistress

said, *Does any body know it but you two?* to which she answered *No*. Cleobold now knew it was Richard, and said, *How came you here?* His conscience referred the question to what he had been doing, and he answered, *I was forced to it*. The women immediately began to get their cloaths on, while Ringe stood in the room, and having some of them on, and the rest in their hands, Ringe, knowing that Cleobold was now privy to the murder, said he would go to his own chamber to be called up, and accordingly went down stairs. Soon after, Mrs. Beddingfield having conjured Cleobold not to discover, went with her into the back-house chamber to the other maid, Elizabeth Riches; and, pretending to be very much frightened, said, *Barry, go and call up Richard*, meaning Ringe, *something is the matter with your master*. Riches, whose chamber lay partly behind the kitchen chamber, and partly behind the parlour chamber, one end of it coming against the partition which divided those chambers from each other, had been alarmed already by the noise, which she described to be like the crying of children; she therefore rose, and called Ringe hastily: He had again slipped into bed with his breeches and stockings on, and, when Riches called him, he pretended to be half surprised and half angry, and cried out, *What the devil's the matter now?* but did not immediately rise. Riches therefore went into his room, and called him again, begging him to get up, and come away. He then rose, and it appears by the trial, that he got a tinder box, and went into Riches's chamber and struck a light: This is a strange particular, for it looks

as if this whole dreadful transaction passed in the dark. Cleobold being asked, said, there was no candle in the room, where she and her mistress was in bed, when Ringe came in after he had committed the murder. It no where appears that Ringe had a light when he went into his master's room, nor is there any reason to suppose that a candle was left burning there, but the contrary, as Riches, who lighted him up, seems to have staid till he went to bed, merely to take the candle away, that she might go to bed by it herself. Neither does it at all appear where the children lay, or who lay with them, though as they were very young, they could not be left alone; nor, indeed, could those who were with them be conveniently without a light. However, a light being struck, and a candle lighted, Ringe was ordered by his mistress to go into the parlour chamber, for she believed, she said, something was the matter with his master: he accordingly went, leaving his mistress with both the maids, in the back-house chamber, and in a very few minutes returned, with much seeming surprise, and said, *His master was dead*. Riches cried out, *No, sure!* and immediately went to see; Ringe went with her, and she found him lying with his face downward upon the floor, at the further side of the bed, with his head towards the foot; his neck appeared black and swelled, two buttons were torn off the shirt collar, and it was rent out of the gathers, the bed-curtain was down, and the rod bent. It is not clear whether Riches even now suspected that her master was murdered, but remembering the affair of the poison, she said to Ringe,

If I had said to you what you have said to me, I should be afraid of ever going into this room alone; for I should think my master would appear to me.

Riches having seen the body, returned to her mistress, and the other maid, who were still in the back-house chamber, and they continued there till the morning dawned, the mistress seeming uneasy, and having lain down on the bed in her cloaths.

In the mean time Ringe, having returned into his chamber, called up Masterfon; "For God's sake, Will, says he, get up and come down, your master has fallen out of bed, and has killed himself." The lad immediately rose, and Ringe carried him also to see his master's body, which he found in the same situation in which it had been seen by Riches, except that the hand was placed under it on the throat. He assisted Ringe to lift the body from the ground, and place it upon the bed; and then went to fetch his unhappy master's mother and sister, who lived so far off, and who both came before it was broad day. They asked if the doctor had been sent for; to which Mrs. Beddingfield replied, "What signifies sending for the doctor when he is dead?"

In the forenoon of that day he was laid out, and a sheet thrown over him; the servants then saw him again, took notice that his face was black, and his throat and neck almost round.

The next day the coroner came, but his inquest seems to have been very negligently and superficially taken.

The servants were examined upon oath, particularly Riches and Cleobold:

Mr. Cleobold gave an account of the groans she had heard, nothing of Ringe, because he lay in her place till dawn, and was afraid her mother had a violent spirit, and his ill, and Riches, when he was lighting her to bed, and of her being dead, and told he was dead; nothing of the proposal to him, which Richard had to her, because she also was in her place till Michaelmas, as afraid she should be used

Sparham, a surgeon, was also present. He found the coroner very busy to go home; he had a very bad view of the body; was upon that the blackness of the neck and throat, was occasioned by the pressure of her own fingers; and with great expedition did the impatient coroner, say, without having been in the room five minutes.

On this sagacious observer was upon the trial, concerning the appearance of the body, he said there were marks of violence as he had never seen before, that if a man fell from the top of the floor, with his hand in his throat, it would not produce such appearances, being then how he could think, when in by the coroner, that the death was a natural death, he was to declare, that he did not know much about it. As the reader probably conceive a just opinion of the diligence, attention, and conscientious regard to life, appears in this gentleman's trial, it is not necessary to make marks upon it, except that not, as he ought to have

been examined upon the subject, however, who the fault of the coroner, who it might be supposed, was in a great hurry, and if this ought to excuse him, let him be excused; but he had not been examined upon the subject. There was another surgeon also present, one Edgely, who viewed the body, but the coroner did not think so to ask him any questions at all. The jury, after these hopeful proceedings, brought in their verdict, *accidental death*, and the body was buried.

The husband being removed out of the way, and the murder concealed, the intimacy between Ringe and his mistress now, and not till now, became criminal. She was, he said, very fond of him for about a fortnight or three weeks; but then began to dislike him, and afterwards seemed to hate him. Thus deceitful and transient was the pleasure for which she had, at the risk of life, violated the most sacred obligation, and contracted the most aggravated guilt.

In the mean time, Cleobold, who thought for the reasons already mentioned, she had not discovered what she knew to the coroner, was determined not to let it remain a secret. When the judges came down to the assizes at Southampton, only ten days were wanting to complete the time she was to stay in her place; she therefore thought this a good opportunity to make it known and accordingly disclosed it to her mother, who applied to proper persons for, making the criminals intoed to it. After she had told her mother, she told her fellow servant Riches, and Riches, then, for the first time, told her of the poison. Ringe and his mistress soon heard the sum, and questioned Cleobold

Cleobold about it: The girl readily confessed that she had told her mother and fellow servant all she knew; upon which her mistress, turning to Ringe, said, *Now Richard, you are done for; you will certainly be hanged.* She then expostulated with the girl, Did you not promise, said she, not to discover? Yes, said the girl, but I could not be easy, till I had discovered: And so, replied her mistress, to make yourself easy, you will ruin two for ever. Ringe then attempted to tamper with the girl, and would have had her gone to Saxmundham and swear to a paper of his dictating; but she refused: And his mistress foreseeing what would happen, absconded the same day, which was a Thursday; but on the Saturday following was taken up, with Ringe, who does not appear to have taken any precautions for his safety.

Their trial came on the 21st of March, 1763, when they were both capitally convicted, upon proper evidence being given of the facts already related. Both insisted upon their innocence, till a few days before their execution, when Ringe made a full confession, which has been included in this narrative. He said he did not, at any time after he committed the murder, believe he should escape: He acknowledged that he ought to die, and declared that he and his mistress only were guilty. He talked with much composure concerning the manner of his death, yet was greatly shocked at the thoughts of being dissected.

Beddingfield still persisted in declaring herself innocent: But being

told that Ringe had made a confession, she strongly expressed repentment against him for it, at last owned that she was guilty and deserved to die for having privy to the murder of her husband and having held correspond with Ringe for that purpose three months before.

They were both executed at Rushmere, near Ipswich, on 8th of the month following.

An account of the annual supplies have been granted by parliament to support the several wars have been carried on since the revolution.

King WILLIAM.

Annual supply. Medium

1693	4.017,079	
1694	5.539,087	
1695	5.036,430	5.195
1696	5.539,853	
1697	5.395,078	

Sum total 25,527,527

Queen ANNE.

1702	3.551,459	
1703	3.535,457	
1704	4.005,369	
1705	4.570,488	
1706	5.075,761	
1707	5.942,381	5.395
1708	5.926,849	
1709	6.563,138	
1710	6.425,268	
1711	6.789,169	
1712	6.680,495	

Sum total 59,065,834

For the YEAR 1763.

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King GEORGE II.			King GEORGE II. and III.		
Annual supply.		Medium per an.	Annual supply.		Medium per an.
1740	3.874,076	6.651,013	1756	7.229,117	13.229,326
1741	5.006,039		1757	8.350,320	
1742	5.723,537		1758	10.486,457	
1743	5.912,383		1759	12.761,310	
1744	6.243,538		1760	15.503,563	
1745	6.562,902		1761	19.619,119	
1746	7.088,354		1762	18.655,750	
1747	9.389,195		Sum total		92.605,636
1748	10.059,094				
Sum total		59.859,119			

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1763.

DECEMBER 2.

1. That 30000 men be employed for the sea service for 1763, including 4287 marines l. s. d.
2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea service. 1.560,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 3

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, from 25 December 1761, to 31 October 1762, both days inclusive, and not provided for by parliament 1.588,756 15 5

FEBRUARY 3.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers for 1763 380,661 3 11
2. For completing the works of the hospitals for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth 3,000 0 0
3. Upon account, to be applied by the commissioners, or governors, of Greenwich hospital, for the support and relief of seamen, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the said hospital 10,000 0 0
4. That provision be made, for enabling his majesty to satisfy all the bills payable in course of the navy and victualling offices, and for transports, which were made out on, or before, the 31st of December 1762, amounting to the sum of 3.075,316 0 3

3.468,977 4 2
FEB.

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to his Majesty	
his Majesty's	
or before,	
unaccounted,	
	595,423 2
for putting in	
last session of	
Westminster	
the fruits repof-	
	5,000 0
the like sum,	
in the last session of	
the first aids or supplies	
	1,000,000 0
rebuilt, and re-	
for 1763	100,000 0
	1,100,000 0
28.	
extraordinary expence of his	
and other services incurred,	
to 19 February 1763, and	
to the present	951,242 0
March 1.	
charge of 2120 horse, and 9900	
the general and staff officers, the	
hospital, and officers and others be-	
of artillery, the troops of the	
the Guard, in the pay of Great Bri-	
from 25 December 1762, to 24	
days inclusive, together with the	
to treaty	85,158 14
the charge of an additional corps	
to 24, together with the general	
the officers of the hospital, and	
belonging to the train of artillery,	
the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the	
Britain, for 328 days from 1 January	
November following, both days inclusive,	
to treaty	87,690 18
the charge of an augmentation	
of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in	
Great Britain, consisting of 656 horse,	
for 315 days, from 25 December	
to 24 November 1763, both days inclusive,	
to treaty	45,420 16
	4.

For the YEAR 1763.

4. For defraying the charge of 1444 cavalry, and 30 infantry, the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 86 days, from 25 December 1762, to the 20th day of March 1763, both days inclusive, together with the salaries for the said time, pursuant to treaties
5. To make good a deficiency in the sum voted last session, for the pay of an augmentation to the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, 1762
6. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land war, for 1763

49,000 1 11

4,328 8 5

204,329 6 11

476,235 10 11

MARCH 7.

1. To enable his majesty to pay off, and discharge, the exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act last session, intitled, *An act for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum, &c.* and charged upon the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in this year

1,500,000 0 0

2. For defraying the charge of 56360 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, including those in Germany, Portugal, and Sicily, for 121 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 April 1763, both days inclusive, according to their present establishment, and for reducing their numbers

485,317 8 10

3. For maintaining, his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadeloupe, Africa, Martinico, and the Havannah, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadeloupe, Cayenne, and Goree, for 121 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 April 1763, both days inclusive, according to their present establishment, and for reducing their numbers

278,803 11 0

4. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, serving in the East Indies, for 365 days, from 25 December 1762, to 25 December 1763, both days inclusive

71,381 16 8

5. For defraying the charge of two regiments of foot, serving in Germany, and four regiments of foot, serving in North America, on the Irish establishment, for 121 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 April 1763, both days inclusive

16,438 7 0

For VI.

[A]

3. For

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6. For the pay of the general and general staff officers, in Great Britain, for 1763	L. 1,1291
7. That a number of land forces, including 2743 invalids, amounting to 17,526 effective men, commissioned and noncommissioned officers included, be employed for 1763.	
8. For defraying the charge of the said number of land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, from April 25, 1763, to the 24th December following, both days inclusive, being 244 days	408,372 1
9. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Quebec, and Senegal, for 244 days, from the 25th of April 1763, to the 24th of December following, both days inclusive	281,781

3-053,476

MARCH 10.

For defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1763	150,000 c
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MARCH 15.

1. To enable his majesty to complete the payment of 220,000l. as a reasonable succour in money, to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty	50,000 c
2. To make good the deficiency of the half-subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts made in the 6th of queen Anne, and the 6th of king George I. to satisfy all annuities charged thereupon, to the 5th of January 1763	49,558 1
3. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1762, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act 31 George II. for paying annuities at the bank of England, in respect of 5,000,000l. borrowed towards the supply for 1758	48,891 14
4. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on January 5, 1762, of the additional duty upon strong beer and ale, to answer and pay the several annuities of 3l. per cent. and 1l. 2s. 6d. per cent on 1,140,000l. part of twelve millions borrowed towards the supply granted by an act of the 1st of Geo. III. for 1761	26,710 d

For the YEAR 1763:

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Upon account, towards enabling the governors and wardens of the Bountling-Hospital, to maintain and educate such children as were received into the Hospital, on, or before the 25th of March 1760, or the 31st of December 1762, exclusive, to the 31st of December inclusive, and that the said sum be and paid for the use of the said hospital, without reward, or any deduction whatsoever

40,050 0 0

Upon account, for defraying the charges in- by supporting and maintaining the settle- of Nova Scotia in 1760, and not provided for iament

4,580 13 11

Upon account, for maintaining and supporting il establishment of Nova Scotia for 1763

5,674 1 10

Upon account, for defraying the charges of the establishment of Georgia, and other incidental as attending the same, from the 24th of June to the 24th of June 1763

4,136 0 0

129,609 12 7 1/2

MARCH 17:

Upon account, to enable his majesty to give a compensation to the respective provinces in America, for the expences incurred by them in- ying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raised same, according as the active vigour, and us efforts, of the respective provinces shall be t, by his majesty, to merit

133,333 6 8

to make good the deficiency of the grants

7,151 9 1 1/2

to be employed in maintaining and supporting : at Anamaboo, and the other British forts and ants upon the coast of Africa

13,000 0 0

for the paying of pensions to the widows of : duced officers of the land forces and marines, upon the establishment of half pay in Great and who were married to them before the December 1716, for 1763

1,742 0 0

Upon account of the reduced officers of his ma- and forces and marines, for 1763

33,351 17 6

Upon account of the reduced officers of his ma- and forces already disbanded, and such as are danded, for 1763

88,704 3 4

for defraying the charge for allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two of horse guards, and regiment of horse re- duced,

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deduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1763 — — — — — 2,910 1

8. To be paid as a reward to John Harrison, upon a proper discovery to be made by him, for the use of the public, of the principles upon which his instrument, for measuring time at sea, is constructed, and that the said sum be applied for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money unapplied to the use of the navy, in the hands of the treasurer of the navy — — — — — 5,000 0

285,192 11

MARCH 19.

1. To make good to his majesty the like sum which has been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house — — — — — 6,410 5

2. Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, 1763 — — — — — 51,708 14

58,118 19

Sum total of the supplies granted in this session — 13,522,039 14

And in order to provide for this large sum of money, the following resolutions of the committee of ways and means were agreed to by the house on the days as follow.

DECEMBER 4.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the duties on malt, &c. be further continued from the 23d of June 1763, to the 24th of June 1764 — — — — — 750,000 0

DECEMBER 9.

That a land tax of 4s. in the pound be raised, in the usual manner, for one year, from the 25th of March 1763 — — — — — 2,037,854 19

FEBRUARY 7.

That all persons interested in, on intitled unto, any bills, payable in course of the navy, or victualling offices, or for transports, which were made out on, or before, the 31st day of December last, who shall, on, or before the 25th day of March next, carry the same (after having had the interest due thereupon computed, and marked upon the said bills, at the navy or victualling office respectively) to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified by him or his paymaster and cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto,

For the YEAR 1763.

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to, and have, an annuity, transferrable at the bank of England, for the principal and interest due on the bills, after the rate of 4 pounds per centum per annum, to commence from the 25th day of March next, payable half yearly, in lieu of all other interest, until redeemed by parliament, the said annuities to be charged upon the sinking fund, and the sums, which shall be issued out of the sinking fund, for payment of the said annuities, to be from time to time replaced out of the next aids to be granted by parliament —

L. S. d.

3.468,977 3 2

FEBRUARY 17.

That all persons interested in, or intitled unto, any debentures payable out of his majesty's office of ordnance, which were dated on, or before the 31st day of December last, who shall, on, or before, the 25th day of March next, carry the same to the treasurer of his majesty's ordnance, to be certified by him, or his deputy or cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto, and have, an annuity transferrable at the bank of England, for the sums due on the said debentures, after the rate of four pounds per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th day of March next, payable half yearly until redeemed by parliament, the said annuities to be charged upon the sinking fund, and the sums which shall be issued out of the sinking fund, for payment of the said annuities, to be, from time to time, replaced out of the next aids to be granted by parliament —

595,423 2 5

MARCH 8.

1. That there be raised in manner following; that is to say, the sum of 2.800,000 l. by annuities, after the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, transferrable at the bank of England, and redeemable by parliament, and the sum of 700,000 l. by two lotteries to be drawn at different times in the year 1763, each lottery to consist of 35,000 tickets, and every blank to be of the value of 5l. the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like 4 per cent. transferrable and redeemable annuities, the said several annuities to commence from the 5th day of April 1763, and to be payable half yearly on the 10th day of October, and the 5th day of April in every year, and that every contributor towards the said sum of 2.800,000 l. shall, for every 80l. so contributed, be intitled to receive a ticket in each of the said lotteries, upon the payment of 10 l. for each ticket; and that every contributor shall, on, or before, the 15th day of this instant March, make a deposit with the cashiers of the bank of England,

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of

of 12l. 10s. per cent. in part of the sum or sums to be contributed by him towards the said sum of 2,800,000l. and also a deposit of 10l. per centum, in part of the monies to be contributed by him in respect of each lottery, as a security for making the future payments respectively, on or before the times herein after limited: that is to say On the 2,800,000l.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 10th day of May next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 16th day of June next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 21st day of July next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 30th day of August next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 27th day of September next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before the 21st day of October next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 24th day of November next.

On the lotteries for 700,000l.

90l. per cent. on, or before, the 31st day of April next, for completing the payment upon the first lottery.

90l. per cent. on or before the 11th day of October next, for completing the payment upon the 2d lottery.

Which several sums so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that every contributor, who shall pay in the whole of his contribution on account of his share in the annuities attending the said sum of 2,800,000l. at any time, on or before, the 18th day of October next, or on account of his share in the first lottery, on or before the 20th day of April next, or on account of his share in the second lottery, on or before the 10th day of October next, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, on the sum so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of completing such contribution, to the 24th day of November next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the first mentioned annuities, and to the 21st day of April next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the first lottery, and to the 11th day

of October next, in
 account of the second lottery

EAR 1763

of the sum paid on

3,500,000

2. That an additional duty of 8l. per ton be laid on all French wines, and of 4l. per ton upon all ales, which shall be imported into this kingdom.
3. That the said annuities and lotteries be charged on the said additional duties upon wine, for which sinking fund shall be the collateral security.

MARCH 14.

1. That a duty of 2s. per hoghead be laid upon cyder and perry made within this kingdom, over and above all other duties now payable for cyder or perry, to be paid by the maker thereof.
2. That a duty of 2l. per ton be laid upon all cyder and perry imported into this kingdom.
3. That the said duties upon cyder and perry be charged, together with the duties upon wines granted in this session, with the payment of the annuities mentioned in a resolution of this house, of the 8th of this instant March.

MARCH 19.

1. That there be issued and applied out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the sinking fund, the sum of _____ 2,000,000
2. That there be issued and applied the money remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, being the surplus of the several duties upon beer and ale, granted by an act of the first of his majesty's reign, after satisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon, to the 5th of January 1763, amounting to the sum of 47,120 9 6
3. That there be issued and applied such part of the sum of 20,000l. granted to his majesty in the last session, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia then unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1762, as shall remain in the receipt of the exchequer, after the said charges are satisfied.
4. That there be raised, by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on, or before the 5th of April, 1764, to be exchanged, and received in payment

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payment in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment — L. s. d. 1,800,000 0

3,847,120 9

That an act, made in the sixth year of his late majesty king George the second, intituled, "An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade to his majesty's sugar colonies in America," which was to continue in force for five years, to be computed from the 24th day of June 1733, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which, by several subsequent acts, made in the 11th, 19th, 26th, 29th, and 31st, years of the reign of his said late majesty, and an act, made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until the 29th day of September 1763, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, be further continued, with amendments, until the 29th day of September 1764, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

That an act, made in the 21st year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, intituled, "An act for encouraging the making of indico in the British plantations in America," which was to continue in force for seven years, from the 25th day of March 1749, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which, by an act, made in the 28th year of the reign of his said late majesty, was further continued until the 25th day of March 1763, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, be further continued, with amendments, until the 25th of March 1770, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

Total sum provided for by this session — 14,199,375 16

Provisions exceed the grants in the sum of — 577,335 1

Besides what may arise from the said third resolution of the committee of ways and means agreed to on the 19th of March; therefore some of the grants, or provisions, made by this session, must be extremely deficient, if it should be found necessary hereafter to grant any thing for making good the deficiency of the grants for 1763.

Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.

DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered in the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof
 To pay off and discharge the bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores
 To freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforeaid Dec. 31, 1762, as also to several bills of exchange
 To his majesty's yards and rope-yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary
 To half-pay to sea officers, according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf

Seamen's Wages.

Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off
 To ships in sea pay, on the aforeaid Dec. 31, 1762
 To discharge and pay off the bills entered in course for stop-cloaths and bedding for seamen, surgeons necessities, free gifts, &c.
Virtualing debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.

Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off

For paying off all the bills entered on their course
 For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforeaid Dec. 31, 1762

For necessary-money, extra necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies
 To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office, as per estimate received from those commissioners viz.

Due, for the quarters and cure of the sick and wounded seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said office
 The total amounts to the sum of

From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands [as on the other side]
 As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year [as on the other side]

The debt will then be

For the YEAR 1763.

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Particulars.	£.	s.	d.	Total.	£.	s.	d.
1767576	12	11					
19824	8	8					
793893	14	7			3034394	1	5
426312	0	0					
26787	5	3					
877709	14	0					
2231812	0	0			3222297	15	2
113776	1	2					
18011	0	9					
1174138	17	6					
46275	10	2			1329321	9	3
23411	7	10					
67484	13	0					
					133628	15	5
					7700642	1	3
503616	15	31			1771517	6	15
1267900	10	10					
					5929124	15	11

Brought over

N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1762, and Dec. 31, following.

And it appears by an account received from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expense of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1762, and Dec. 31, following, amounts to

For which sum of 86,397*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like service was provided for last year.

The nett debt of the navy will then be

5929124 15 1½

734064 3 7

129908 3 1

863972 6 8

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the Navy on Dec. 31, 1762, in Money, as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforeaid Debt of the Navy.

In what treasurer's hands.	In MONEY.		Wear and tear ordinary and transp.		On the HEADS of		Fiducials.		Total.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Right Hon. George Dondington, Esq; first treasurer-ship.	In money		3363	5 7½	1539	12 10½	46	6 10½	5031	3 1½
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen				80	17 9½				
Right Hon. Henry Legges, Esq;	In money		6309	15 2	2632	2	2087	16 5½	11085	9 ½
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen				55	15 5				
Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; first treasurer-ship.	In money		4037	7 2½	2711	2 3½	1692	17 9½	8479	1 6½
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen				37	14 3				
Right Hon. George Dondington, Esq; second treasurer-ship.	In money		6736	10 2½	2699	3 1½	399	13 5	10122	18 5½
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen				287	11 9				
Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; second treasurer-ship.	In money		21586	17 5½	2882	6 4	9200	6 3½	62343	16 6
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen				2673	6 5				
Rt. Hon. William Lord Viscount Barrington.	In money		45432	0 4½	327604	10 10½	12641	6 ½	406555	6 7
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen				20877	9 3½				

EXCHEQUER.

Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company ———— 1,836,275 17 10½
 Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed ———— 108,100 ————
 Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths ———— 75,505 14 10½
 Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills ———— 2,400 ————
Note. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, nor the 1,500,000 l. towards paying off the navy debt, &c. anno 1762, nor the sum of 1,000,000 l. charged on the supplies anno 1763.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 per cent. per ann. 3,200,000 ————
 Annuities at 3 per cent. anno 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low ————
 wines, spirits, and strong waters ———— 1,000,000 ————

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from 1 Aug. 1743 ———— 3,200,000 ————
 For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I. ———— 500,000 ————
 Purchased of the South-Sea company ———— 4,000,000 ————
 Annuities at 3 per cent. charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714 ———— 1,250,000 ————
 Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1719 ———— 1,750,000 ————
 Ditto at 3 per cent. anno 1746, charged on the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady day, 1746 ———— 986,800 ————
 Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund by the acts 25, 28, 29, 31, and 33 George II. ———— 31,227,821 5 1½
 Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. by the act 31 George II. ———— 500,000 ————
 Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the additional duty on strong beer and ale, by the act 1 George III. ———— 12,000,000 ————
 Ditto at 3 per cent charged on the sinking fund by the act 25 George II. ———— 17,301,325 16 4

For the YEAR 1763

1763

Principal debt.	l.	s.	d.
charges payable for the	136,453	12	8
fund.	7,567	—	—
	93,55	12	—

l.	s.	d.
97,285	14	4
30,401	15	8
100,000	—	—
15,000	—	—
121,898	3	5½
37,500	—	—
52,500	—	—
29,604	—	—

l.	s.	d.
1,027,583	5	8
540,996	14	0

Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the said fund by the act 49 George II.
 Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and pensions, by the act 31 Geo. II.
 Ditto at 4 *per cent.* charged on the sinking fund by the act of the 2d of George III.

Memoir. The subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 18,354 l. and the subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 37,298 l. 10 s. and the subscribers of 100 l. for 3 *per cent.* annuities anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 21 s. 6 d. which amounted to 31,750 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 32,585 l. 17 s. 6 s. and the subscribers of 100 l. for 3 *per cent.* annuities, anno 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 21 s. 6 d. amounting with the charges of management to the bank of England to 130,053 l. 10 s. 3 d. which annuities are an increase of the annual interest, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the same; and the contributors to 12,000,000 l. for the service of the year 1762, were intitled to an annuity of 1 *per cent.* *per annum*, to continue for 98 years, and then to cease, which, with the charges of management to the bank of England, amount to the sum of 121,687 l. 10 s.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.

On their capital stock and annuities, 9 George I.
 Annuities at 3 l. *per cent.* anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund

53,343 15 —
 100,031 5 —
 820,985 — —

1,500,000 — —
 4,500,000 — —
 20,240,000 — —

109,979 7 9

55,126 3 1½
 64,181 5 —

4,409,797 13 8

25,025,309 13 11½
 2,100,000 — —

122,603,336 8 2½

For the Y E A R 1763:

[189]

the supplies and ways and means for the year 1764; as published by good authority.

he debt contracted during the last war, the government will
r pay off 2.771,867l. 13s. 6d. namely,

	£.	s.	d.
ian extras	500,000	0	0
debt	650,000	0	0
r extraordinaries	987,434	15	6
encies of land and malt	300,000	0	0
ie landgrave of Hesse	50,000	0	0
encies to sinking fund	147,593	18	0
ency of grants for 1763	129,489	0	0
nced on addressees	7,350	0	0

2.771,867 13 6

peace establishment for the navy, the most constitutional force,
security for Great Britain, is enlarged; the number of seamen
e same as last year, and 100,000l. more employed in ship-build-
keep our navy on a footing to be respected by all Europe

	£. 1,443,568	11	9
establishment of the army is not increased, and the staff much less			
peace; for though the whole sum is	1,500,313	14	0
it is to be observed, that the forces, ordnance, and staff in Ame-			
are	295,833	0	0
half pay list is	158,250	0	0
ea hospital, &c.	122,125	0	0
two last articles of which are deducted, being properly the tail			
war			

nifcellaneous articles of expence amount to £. 295,354 2 0

nnment of Nova Scotia	5,703	14	0
West Florida	5,700	0	0
East Florida	5,700	0	0
Georgia	4,038	8	0
ia	80,000	0	0
an forts	20,000	0	0
dling hospital	39,000	0	0
efs of Brunswick's fortune	80,000	0	0
dy to Brunswick	43,901	0	0
h Museum	2,000	0	0
Blake	2,500	0	0
ral survey of America	1,818	0	0
ig the freets	5,000	0	0

295,354 2 0

es this, the government found 1.800,000l. of Exchequer bills at-
ning discount.

This

This they have provided for, by transferring one million of them to the bank for two years, with a reduction of a fourth part of the interest on them.

The other 800,000l. old exchequer bills are to be paid off by issuing new ones for the like sum.

So that the whole state of the supplies is this :

Debt paid	_____	2,771,167	13	6
Exchequer bills	_____	1,800,000	0	0
Establishment for the navy	_____	1,443,568	11	9
Ditto army	_____	1,509,313	14	0
Miscellaneous articles	_____	295,353	0	0

7,820,102 19 5

To raise this large, necessary sum, the subject has not been oppressed with one additional tax.—It has not encouraged the spirit of gaming, by accepting a lottery, or taking to itself the not unpleasing power of disposing of tickets, commissions and subscriptions.

It has avoided going to market for money, at a time when, though it might have been advantageous to individuals, it must have been very detrimental to the public.

The ways and means are said to be these :

Land-tax and malt	_____	2,750,000	0	0
Exchequer bills taken by the bank	_____	1,000,000	0	0
New exchequer bills to be issued	_____	800,000	0	0
Of the bank, for the renewal of their contract	_____	110,000	0	0
Savings	_____	163,558	5	0
Militia money	_____	150,000	0	0
Annuity fund, 1761	_____	3,497	9	0

To this account, the government has brought to account what had long been unaccounted for,

The saving of non-effective men, which in the present year is _____

140,000 0 0

To this the bounty of the king has added the produce of the French prizes taken before the declaration of war _____

700,000 0 0

The king has freed the public from the expence of all the new governments, except that of the two Floridas.

And to make up the deficiency, the government has taken, with peculiar propriety, the surplus of the sinking fund, which in this year amounts to _____

2,000,000 0 0

So that the total of ways and means is _____

7,817,055 12 9

The total of supply _____

7,820,102 19 5

S T A T E

T A T E P A P E R S.

*Majesty's most gracious speech to
both houses of parliament, April
1, 1763.*

My lords and gentlemen,
I cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing my thanks for the signal and dispatch which you have effected in your proceedings, which make it unnecessary for me to continue it any longer. I informed you at your first meeting that preliminary articles were dictated by my minister and those of France and Spain; I ordered them to be laid before you, and the satisfaction I felt at the approaching establishment of peace, upon conditions so honourable to my crown, so beneficial to my people, was greatly increased by my receiving from both houses of parliament the warmest and most grateful expression of their entire approbation. The articles have been established, and even rendered still more advantageous to my subjects, by the desire treaty, and my expectations have been fully answered by the happy effects which the several alliances of my crown have derived from salutary measure. The powers of my good brother the King of Prussia, have been induced to such terms of accommodation as that great prince has secured, and the success which has attended my negotiation has necessarily and immediately diffused

the blessings of peace through every part of Europe.

I acquainted you with my firm resolution to form my government on a plan of strict economy. The reductions necessary for this purpose shall be complicated with all possible expedition; and although the army maintained in these kingdoms will be inferior in number to that usually kept up in former times of peace, yet I trust that the force proposed, with the establishment of the national militia, (whose services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend) will prove a sufficient security for the future.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have seen with the highest concern the great anticipations of the revenue, and the heavy debts unprovided for during the late war, which have reduced you to the unhappy necessity of imposing further burthens upon my people. Under these circumstances it is my earnest wish to contribute by every means to their relief. The utmost frugality shall be observed in the disposition of the supplies which you have granted; and when the accounts of the money arising from the sale of such prizes as are vested in the crown shall be closed, it is my intention to direct that the produce shall be applied to the public service.

My lords and gentlemen,
The extension of the commerce
of

of my subjects; the improvement of the advantages we have obtained; and the increase of the public revenue, are the proper works of peace. To these important and necessary objects my attention shall be directed. I depend upon your constant care to promote in your several counties that spirit of concord and that obedience to law, which is essential to good order, and to the happiness of my faithful subjects. It is your part to discourage every attempt of a contrary tendency; it shall be mine firmly to maintain the honour of my crown, and to protect the rights of my people.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, November 15, 1763.

My lords and gentlemen,
THE re-establishment of the public tranquillity, upon terms of honour and advantage to my kingdoms, was the first great object of my reign: that salutary measure has received the approbation of my parliament, and has since been happily completed, and carried into execution, by the definitive treaty. It has been, and shall be, my endeavour to ensure the continuance of the peace, by a faithful and steady adherence to the conditions upon which it was concluded: and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the several powers of Europe, who were engaged against us in the late war, have given me the strongest assurances of the same good disposition. Our principal care ought now to be employed to improve the valuable acquisitions, which we have made, and to cultivate the arts of peace

in such a manner, as may most effectually contribute to extend the commerce and to augment the happiness of my kingdoms.

For these great purposes I have called you together. It will ever be my earnest wish and endeavour to demonstrate to my people, by my actions, the love which I bear them; and I doubt not of receiving from them the grateful and just returns of duty and affection.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I will order the proper estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. The heavy debts contracted in the course of the late war, for many of which no provision is yet made, call for your utmost attention and the strictest frugality. I must however earnestly recommend to you the support of my fleet, to which our past successes have been so much owing, and upon which the future welfare and importance of Great Britain do most essentially depend. To ease my people of some part of those burthens, I have directed, as I promised at the end of last session of parliament, that the money arising from the sale of the prizes vested in the crown, should be applied to the public service. It is my intention to reserve, for the same use, whatever sums shall be produced by the sale of any of the lands belonging to me in the islands in the West Indies, which were ceded to us by the late treaty.

The improvement of the public revenue, by such regulations as shall be judged most expedient for that purpose, deserves your serious consideration. This will be the surest means of reducing the national debt, and of relieving my subjects

from those burthens, which
pence of the late war have
t upon them; and will, at
ne time, establish the public
upon the most solid founda-

Y lords and gentlemen,
he interests and prosperity of
ople are the sole objects of
e. I have only to desire, that
ill pursue such measures, as
nductive to those ends, with
h and unanimity. Domestic
will be essentially necessary
edy those evils which are the
quences of war, to enable us
p the most permanent advan-
from the conclusion of the
and to discourage that li-
as spirit, which is repugnant
true principles of liberty,
this happy constitution. In
opinion I trust that my subjects
e confirmed by your example;
hat they will be taught by
proceedings, to unite their
endeavours to support such
res, as may equally tend
honour and dignity of my
and to their own security
appiness.

*His Majesty's most excellent majesty.
 humble address of the right
 honorable the house of lords, No-
 vember 15, 1763.*

Most gracious sovereign,
y, your majesty's most dutiful
and loyal subjects, the lords
lat and temporal, in parliament
Med, beg leave to return your
ly our unfeigned thanks for
most gracious speech from the
e.
mit us, Sir, to take the ear-
portunity of congratulating
majesty on the happy addition
L. VI.

to your royal family, by the auspi-
cious birth of a second prince,
and of expressing our most sincere
wishes, that the same divine blef-
sing may be continued to your ma-
jesty's illustrious house, on which
the preservation of our holy reli-
gion, and our rights and liberties,
do, under God, so essentially de-
pend.

We beg leave also to declare our
utmost gratitude to your majesty,
for the re-establishment of the pub-
lic tranquillity upon terms of honour
to your crown, and advantage to
your people. We have the firm-
est reliance on your majesty's most
gracious assurances of your endea-
vours to secure the continuance of
a peace so necessary to the relief of
your subjects, who have long la-
boured under the burthen of a most
expensive, though successful war,
in every part of the globe; and
we receive, with great satisfaction,
the communication which your ma-
jesty has been pleased to make to
us, of the good disposition of the
several powers engaged in the late
war, whose concurrence in your
majesty's salutary intentions will,
we trust, long ensure the tranqui-
lity of Europe.

We are deeply sensible of your
majesty's paternal care and atten-
tion for the improvement of your
conquests; and the extension of the
commerce of your subjects, in
which the public welfare is so ma-
terially concerned; and we will not
fail, on our part, to exert our
warmest endeavours in forwarding
your majesty's great and gracious
purposes. For we have nothing
more sincerely at heart, than that
your majesty, having by your con-
duct impressed on the minds of
your faithful subjects a full con-
viction of your true affection, may
[O] receive

receive from them the most ample returns of duty and attachment which a loyal and grateful people can make.

Convinced, as we are, that domestic union is essentially necessary for securing the advantages derived to us from the late happy and honourable peace, we cannot sufficiently express our abhorrence of that seditious spirit which has of late manifested itself in defiance of the laws, to the subversion of good order, and to the disgrace of liberty, whose sacred name it has so insolently assumed. And we beg leave to assure your majesty, that by our zeal and application in bringing all offenders of that sort to justice, as well as by our proceedings in general, we will endeavour to give such an example as may induce your majesty's subjects to unite in discouraging a licentiousness which is so repugnant to the true principles of this happy constitution, and in promoting such measures as may equally conduce to the honour and dignity of your majesty's crown, and to their own happiness and security.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords,

THESE hearty assurances of your loyalty and affection are truly acceptable to me, and I receive, with particular satisfaction, your congratulations upon the birth of my second son.

Your concurrence with me in pursuing the essential objects of our national attention, under the present happy pacification, will be of great importance towards the success of my endeavours for securing the prosperity of my people.

I do both highly approve the

zeal which your professedly rely upon the exertion against that licentious and spirit, which is the most dangerous enemy to our excellent valuable constitution.

*To the king's most excellent majesty
The humble address of the
house of commons to the king.*

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's most and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in men assembled, beg leave to your majesty the most humble hearty thanks of this house for your most gracious speech at throne.

Permit us at the same time to offer our warmest congratulations to your majesty on the auspicious of another prince, and on the happy recovery of your royal now further endeared to the try by the increase of those of our liberty and future happiness.

We beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the completion of that great and salutary measure, the re-establishment of the public tranquillity upon terms so beneficial to your crown, and so advantageous to your people.

Allow us, Sir, to assure your majesty that we feel the highest satisfaction in the declaration which you have graciously pleased to make, and to resolve faithfully and steadfastly to adhere to the conditions of the treaty, in which your majesty has condescended, and that we cannot but be strengthened by the strong assurances of your good disposition given by the several powers of Europe who have lately engaged against us, and the natural consequence of your majesty's wisdom and firmness.

praise that the blessings will be uninterrupted and truly sensible of that passion your people, of which they is pleased to assure us in a manner; and we readily apply ourselves to the plishment of those great or which your majesty has together; the improvement of our valuable acquisitions, on of our commerce, and the bringing of every art of peace, which either tend to alleviate the burthens occasioned by war or may otherwise contribute to the general welfare of these

leave to assure your majesty that your faithful commerce cheerfully grant to your supplies as shall be necessary for the service of that they will be careful to maintain the navy of Great Britain on the most respectable and that they look upon your majesty's earnest recommendation as an important object, as a mark of your royal attention to the essential interests of your

knowledge, with the deep gratitude, your majesty's kind and tender concern for the poor people, by directing, money arising from the sale of the crown, shall be applied to the public service; this additional mark of your beneficence, in signifying intention to reserve for the whatever sums shall be by the sale of any of the crown, in of the West-Indies ceded treaty.

your majesty may be assured, that

we will bestow the strictest attention upon that interesting subject, which your majesty has pointed out to our serious consideration, and will diligently weigh every regulation which may be proposed for the improvement of the public revenue; as the most effectual method to reduce the national debt, to relieve your majesty's subjects from the burthens of the late war, and to confirm and strengthen the public credit.

We are thoroughly convinced, by the whole tenor of your majesty's most auspicious reign, that the common good and prosperity of your people, are the sole objects of your care; and that we should therefore be wanting to ourselves, and neglectful of our own happiness, if we did not pursue, with unanimity and dispatch, such measures as may best contribute to these great ends, and may most effectually discourage that spirit of disorder and licentiousness which is no less dangerous to liberty than destructive of government.

Animated with these sentiments, we will endeavour, by our own conduct, to set an example to others of duty to our sovereign, and of love to our country, being firmly persuaded, that under a prince adorned with those virtues which distinguish your majesty, your real interests and those of your people are inseparable.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address, and for your congratulations on the happy event of the birth of my second son. The satisfaction which you express at the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, is highly acceptable to me; and your resolution to pursue such measures,

as are most conducive to the honour and happiness of my kingdoms, will always meet with my warmest approbation and concurrence,

The speech of his excellency Hugh earl of Northumberland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to both houses of parliament, Oct. 11, 1763.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with the utmost satisfaction, that, in obedience to his majesty's commands, I am now to meet a parliament which has already given so many and such very distinguished proofs of its zeal and unanimity in the support and service of the crown.

I have it expressly in command from his majesty to declare to you his intire approbation of your past conduct, and to assure you, that the whole course of your late proceedings has filled his royal mind with every sentiment of regard which can flow from a just and gracious sovereign towards a dutiful and loyal people.

It is with particular satisfaction I communicate to you, at the opening of this session of parliament, those great and important events which have occurred since our last meeting.

By the conclusion of a general peace, the tranquility of every part of Europe is perfectly re-established; his majesty's dominions are enlarged; the commerce of his subjects is extended; and you are at length relieved from those burthens which are unavoidable in the progress even of the most successful war.

Interested as you are, in the happiness of so excellent a sovereign, and sensible, as you have ever been,

of the inestimable public which you have enjoyed, in illustrious house; you will with pleasure, the inform the auspicious birth of the of Wales, and the further in the royal family by the second prince: events, which give such an addition to his majesty's domestic felicity, and securing security to our happy nation.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the proper to prepare the several accounts and estimates, that they may in due time, before you: observe that, although, the exigences of several extraordinary services, the expences of preceding years have considerably exceeded what was usual in peace, yet they are fallen short of the sums which were so voted in the last session; a part of which still remains unexpended; his majesty having ordered to make use of the credit to his government in no proportion than as the necessity of his service exactly required. I consider it as extremely fortunate that I enter upon the government of this kingdom, at a time, when the situation of public affairs will admit so very considerable a saving in the public expences when I am commanded by his majesty to thank you only for your efforts, without again having recourse to the experienced wisdom of parliament. I have not to ask but the continuance of your supplies for the support of the necessary establishments, which, I hoped, will not exceed the ordinary revenue;

ed to you a proper atten-
tion to the reduction of the public

ords and gentlemen,
ly my duty, but my ear-
ly wishes for the prosperity
, oblige me to take, this
ty of mentioning to you
unpleasing circumstance
occured since my en-
try in this government; the
s risings of the lower peo-
ple in contempt of laws, and of
, and of every constitu-
tion, must, if not
checked, be productive of
fatal consequences: they
are a disgrace to a country of liber-
ty ruinous to a country
of peace; and must be par-
tial here, where the least
rising spirit of industry
is sensibly felt, and so very

be retrieved: no means
more effectual to prevent
them for the future, than
the encouragement of such institu-
tions to impress on the
the lower order of people
the spirit of industry, and true
of religion: for this pur-
pose protestant charter-schools
are instituted; to which I there-
fore recommend the continuance of
encouragement and sup-
port. The linen manufactory de-
serves to reward every in-
dustrious attention; there is
nothing which can more properly
encourage future endeavours, and
is more fully answered
our expectations: this
has been, at all times,
the object of parliamen-
tary encouragement; and I shall
be glad that any national ad-
ministration has been cultivated
should be neglected

under mine: be assured you can-
not take any measures which will
be more grateful to his majesty, or
which I shall be more sollicitous
to forward, than those which may,
in any respect, advance the grow-
ing prosperity of this very improve-
able country: If therefore, any of
your manufactures may be further
extended; if any thing can be
done towards exciting the spirit, or
providing the means of industry;
if any improvements in agriculture
can be introduced, upon wise and
practicable principles; and in every
thing that tends to the encourage-
ment of virtue, or the promoting
of true religion, you will have to-
wards the attainment of those ends,
not only my zealous co-operation,
but his majesty's steady and willing
protection. I come to this govern-
ment with the king's express com-
mands, and my own very warm
inclination to recommend and to
support such measures: his majesty
has the firmest reliance on your ex-
perienced duty and loyalty, on your
unbiased regard to the public: and
he doubts not that this session of
parliament will be carried on in a
manner suitable to your own dig-
nity, and to the unanimity of your
past proceedings.

If the most inviolable attach-
ment to his majesty, and zeal for
his service; if a firm adherence to
these principles, by which the pro-
testants of Ireland have ever been
distinguished, were qualifications
sufficient for the discharge of the
high and arduous trust committed
to my hands, I might ensure myself
an administration not unacceptable
to parliament: and I still flatter
myself that as the only ends I
have in pursuit, are, the king's
service, and the public welfare, I

may obtain the only rewards I have in view, his majesty's favourable acceptance of my services, and your intire approbation of my conduct.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgeses, of Ireland, in parliament assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to renew our unfeigned professions of the most zealous and affectionate attachment to your majesty's royal person and government; which we have been, upon all occasions, forward to express; and, we trust, have manifested by our conduct.

We now think ourselves, in a very particular manner, called upon to make the most solemn and public declarations of our inviolable duty and attachment to your majesty, when the most infamous and flagitious libels have been published and circulated through your kingdoms, filled with the grossest insults to your majesty's sacred person and royal authority; violating every rule of decency, order, and government; and tending to stir up, through all ranks of your majesty's subjects, a spirit of discontent and of disobedience to their prince, the laws, and the constitution.

As these audacious and outrageous attempts have been deemed fitting objects for the just and exemplary censure of the legislature of Great Britain; we think it cannot be unreasonable, and we hope it

will not be unacceptable, majesty, that we also express our detestation and abhorrence of such insolent and wicked practices.

And we beg leave, at this time, humbly to assure you that these sentiments proceed only from those principles by which we are bound; but from the most cordial and reverence for those noble and amiable virtues, which are objects of the love and affection of all your people.

We therefore intreat your majesty, graciously to receive our declarations from us; that we are fully sensible of the many blessings we enjoy under your majesty's mild and auspicious government; that we are truly thankful for the honourable and advantageous peace which your majesty, through your great and paternal concern for your subjects, hath happily concluded to the benefit of your kingdom; that it is our firm and unalterable resolution, to support the divine authority of your majesty's government, wheresoever our duty can extend, against all who presume to disturb it; and that your majesty may reign in us a long course of years, blessed with the increase of every public domestic felicity, and supported by the unanimous voice of your subjects.

To us who, by our duty, must be deprived of your immediate influence, it is of the utmost consequence, that your majesty's royal power should be delegated to persons sensible of the importance of that high trust by their capacity, probi-

tion, fitted for the execution. And we cannot omit mention of assuring your majesty of the rights and dignity of which we can never be more faithfully maintained nor more honourably supported, nor the administration of your majesty's government on, upon principles more agreeable to the constitution, nor in any more entirely acceptable manner satisfactory to the people; the earl of Northumber-

vince of Canterbury, in convocation assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate you on the good success with which Providence hath graciously crowned your humane and christian labours, for putting an end to the late necessary, but expensive and bloody war, by the conclusion of a just and honourable peace.

your majesty's most gracious answer.

O R G E R.

your majesty has received with most entire satisfaction, the loyal address of the lords and commons of Ireland: and them, that this very distinguishing proof of their zeal, warm and affectionate connections upon the re-establishment of public tranquillity, upon the honour and advantage to the kingdoms; their abhorrence of seditious spirit, which tends to the subversion of the government, the laws, and constitution, and their firm resolution to defend themselves so far as their interests extend, in discouraging and opposing it, are most peculiarly agreeable to his majesty.

A full and affectionate demonstration of the sentiments of the lords of Ireland, of whose loyalty his majesty has always been fully convinced, recommends them most effectually to his royal protection, upon which your majesty assures them that they may depend.

G. R.

king's most excellent majesty.

loyal address of the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, of the province

It adds greatly to our joy, that your majesty's influence and example have been happily instrumental to restore tranquillity throughout the rest of Europe. And our satisfaction is still further heightened by the prospect, that all our fellow-subjects, in your wide extended American dominions, will, by means of the acquisitions, which the British arms have made, and your majesty hath so prudently retained, live hereafter secure from savage incursions and alarms.

We trust also, that a door will thus be opened to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ in its native purity, by the only allowable method, rational and benevolent persuasion, amongst those who have hitherto either been ignorant of it, or mixed it with dangerous errors.

We earnestly pray God to direct and bless your majesty's counsels to the complete attainment of these salutary ends: and grant you long to see every part of the several nations under your government flourishing in the full enjoyment of all their religious and civil rights;

and shewing their thankfulnes for such inestimable blessings, by a cheerful and uniform obedience to God and your majesty.

Whatever we can do for the promotion of the public felicity, we shall always diligently endeavour, animated to it in the strongest manner, both by conscience and inclination.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords, and the rest of the clergy,
THIS fresh testimony of your duty and affection to my person and government, is very highly agreeable to me. It will ever be my sincere endeavour to extend our most holy religion throughout the vast dominions added to my crown by the late honourable and advantageous peace: In this pious work, I am persuaded, I shall have the hearty and zealous assistance of my faithful clergy; and they may be assured of my constant protection and support.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

*Address of the university of Oxford
on the peace.*

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Oxford, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence with our most sincere and cordial congratulations on this happy occasion. Under your majesty's most auspicious administration each year teems with new blessings, and each year calls upon us to present unto your majesty, our just tribute of dutiful acknowledgments.

Your majesty on your accession to the throne of these kingdoms, found the nation involved in a ne-

cessary, but expensive and desirous war; and your first care hath to ease your subjects from this then, and restore them the blessing of peace. Your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures have compelled the enemy to accept of reasonable terms of accommodation, happily put an end to a ghastly and successful war, by a most advantageous and honourable peace.

We have likewise the satisfaction, through your majesty's wise counsels and negotiation, see this blessing become general and all Christendom, which long groaned under the calamities of war, enjoying the benefit of quiet and repose.

Such an event, however so fully beneficial and universally interesting, is in a more particular manner favourable to our religion and learning: that religion, whose peculiar character is peace and benevolence, the arts and sciences, which chiefly flourish in peace, and always flourish most in times of public tranquillity.

Permit us, dread sir, on this happy occasion, to give the assurances of our inviolable attachment to your majesty's present government: and we promise ourselves all happiness and prosperity under your majesty's mild and partial administration, by being at peace with the neighbouring kingdoms, and at unity among ourselves. That your majesty may enjoy a long and happy reign, the blessings of peace may attend it, and the arts of peace advance, is the ardent wish and earnest desire of your ever grateful and devoted university.

Given at our house of education, this 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord

your majesty's most gracious answer.

It is highly acceptable to me to give these your warm congratulations on the re-establishment of public tranquillity: an event resting to humanity, so perfectly connected with the advancement of religion, and the improvement of letters. Your zealous and undivided attention to these great important objects of your care, justly invite you to my thanks and constant protec-

tions of war, and to complete your amiable character, the friend of mankind, and the father of your people.

It is with a peculiar satisfaction that your university of Cambridge embraces every opportunity of presenting themselves before your majesty, the heir and descendent of princes, who stand enrolled with our most munificent patrons and benefactors. And we shall always gratefully acknowledge that our invariable attachment to your majesty's illustrious house has been distinguished by many eminent and repeated marks of royal favour. We shall humbly hope, that our perseverance in the same good principles and practices will always recommend us to the same gracious favour and protection.

*king's most excellent majesty,
of the university of Cambridge on the peace.*

It pleases your majesty, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellors, masters, and scholars, of your university of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your majesty's throne, to express the warmest sentiments of our duty and gratitude to your majesty for your tender regard to the true happiness of your people, concluding an expensive, but successful war, by a safe and durable peace. An event which, we trust, will be attended with the most blessings and advantages to our latest posterity.

We have had frequent occasions, during the continuance of the late just necessary war, to admire the wisdom and greatness of mind, which your majesty pursued as a measure that could contribute to the glory, or the security of kingdoms. Permit us to declare our most affectionate sense of the goodness of heart, which has attended your majesty, even in the midst of your triumphs, to put a period to the manifold cala-

It shall be our particular attention, as it is our most bounden duty, to instil into those, who are committed to our care, the highest regard for our holy religion, every sentiment of loyalty and affection to their king, and every principle of obedience to the laws and constitution of their country.

May your majesty, who are formed to be the delight and happiness of any people, be ever possessed of the hearts of all your subjects! May that purity of manners, that undissembled piety, of which your majesty is so illustrious an example, effectually promote and recommend the cause of virtue and true religion! May it check the progress of all open vice and profaneness! And may that God, whom you so faithfully serve, long, very long, preserve your majesty the most beloved sovereign of an united, a dutiful, and an affectionate people!

ANNUAL REGISTER

...I cannot approve, and which I should have objected to, if I had been previously consulted, that my attendance, upon this occasion, will not be consistent with the part, which I, and other lords, thought ourselves obliged to take, when the consideration of the preliminaries was before the parliament. I therefore hope, that it will not be thought want of duty to the king, or of respect to the university (in neither of which will I ever be guilty of the least failure) if I desire you, Sir, (as has been very frequently done in our late chancellor's time) to acquaint the secretary of state, that the university had agreed upon an address to his majesty; and that you desire to know from his lordship, when you, and the university, may attend his majesty with it. This, I believe, has been the method most frequently followed by the university of Oxford, and in several instances, as I mentioned before, in the duke of Somerset's time.

*Written by a noble
Counsellor of Cam-
bridge of the fore-*

April 6, 1763.

...yesterday the favour of your letter of the 4th, directing to me the address, which the university have thought proper to make to his majesty, on the 10th of the peace.

I am extremely sorry, that any accident should prevent my attending the university with their address to his majesty. Nobody can be more ready and desirous, to shew his duty and loyalty, to his majesty, on all occasions, than myself;

in as far as in me lies, to promote and encourage, in the university, the principles of steadiness and affection to the protestant succession, especially established in his majesty, and his royal family, which now, many years, I have had the pleasure to see so uniformly pursued, and so warmly exerted there. I apprehend, from several expressions in the address, which I

I cannot approve, and which I should have objected to, if I had been previously consulted, that my attendance, upon this occasion, will not be consistent with the part, which I, and other lords, thought ourselves obliged to take, when the consideration of the preliminaries was before the parliament. I therefore hope, that it will not be thought want of duty to the king, or of respect to the university (in neither of which will I ever be guilty of the least failure) if I desire you, Sir, (as has been very frequently done in our late chancellor's time) to acquaint the secretary of state, that the university had agreed upon an address to his majesty; and that you desire to know from his lordship, when you, and the university, may attend his majesty with it. This, I believe, has been the method most frequently followed by the university of Oxford, and in several instances, as I mentioned before, in the duke of Somerset's time.

If you write to the secretary of state, as soon as you receive this, you may have his lordship's answer, time enough for you to come to town on the Monday, if his majesty should think proper to appoint (as you suppose) Wednesday, this day se'nnight, for receiving the university.

I am, &c.

*Address of the court of lord mayor
(Sir Charles Affgill, bart. town
tenens) and aldermen of the city of
London, on the peace.*

S I R,
YOUR majesty's faithful and
loyal subjects, the lord mayor
and aldermen of the city of Lon-
don,

effire to be permitted to pay
amable duty to your majesty,
express their grateful sense
of your majesty's gracious and benevolent
attention to the welfare of
people, in relieving them
from the increasing burthens of a
most expensive, though glorious
and successful war.

They enter not into a particular
enumeration of the national ad-
vantages resulting from the treaty
of peace, which your majesty has
pleased to conclude;---these
have been submitted to a confi-
dential examination; but they
have thus publicly to declare
their majesty their entire ac-
quiescence in a measure which your
majesty's councils, and the great
majority of the nation, have seen
fit to approve. And this they
thought it their duty to do
at this time when they have with-
in observed a spirit of faction
sensibly arising, and are appre-
hensive their silence might be in-
terpreted as an encouragement of
those practices which their dutiful at-
tention to your majesty's person
and government leads them to de-
test and abhor.

They further beg leave to assure
your majesty, that as magistrates to
the executive power of the gov-
ernment of the city of London
trusted, it shall be their con-
stant endeavour to maintain and
preserve their domestic tranquility,
and good government, and
true and perfect liberty which
is the foundation in obedience to
your laws, and of which licentious-
ness, though it often assumes the
name of liberty, is, in this country, the only
true enemy.

They also beg leave to assure
your majesty, that in a conduct so conformable to
your royal example, they presume
that they shall entitle themselves

to the continuance of your ma-
jesty's protection and favour.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Return you my sincere thanks
for this address, and for the
satisfaction you express in the suc-
cess of my endeavours to restore
the public peace.

I receive with great pleasure the
assurances you give me, of your
abhorrence and detestation of those
factious and licentious practices,
which, alone, can endanger our
present happy settlement, after the
conclusion of peace with all our
foreign enemies.

Your resolution to support, in
opposition thereto, the true con-
stitutional liberty of these king-
doms, is highly acceptable to me.

The city of London may depend
upon my constant favour and pro-
tection.

*Address of the protestant dissenting
ministers in and about the cities of
London and Westminster, on the
peace,*

Most gracious sovereign,
YOUR majesty's ever loyal and
faithful subjects, the protestant
dissenting ministers in and about
the cities of London and West-
minster, humbly beg leave to con-
gratulate your majesty on the re-
storation of peace to your own do-
minions, and to the world in ge-
neral: an event truly interesting to
all who are influenced by senti-
ments of humanity, and peculiarly
pleasing to the ministers of the
gospel of peace.

The unparalleled success and
glory, which crowned your ma-
jesty's arms, whilst they excited
our gratitude to the Almighty,
could

could not suppress our concern for the numberless calamities and disorders inseparable from war. As these are happily brought to a period, we can now indulge the delightful expectation, that the advancement of piety and virtue, of civil and religious liberty, and of those arts which improve and embellish human life, will be the result of public tranquillity, and the just praise of your majesty's reign.

The large accessions made to your majesty's empire in America, not only promise an increase of commerce, with its attendants, wealth, and power, but likewise opens a way for diffusing freedom and science, political order and christian knowledge, through those extensive regions, which are now sunk in superstition and barbarism, and for imparting even to the most uncultivated of our species, the happiness of Britons.

GREAT SIR,

The protestant dissenters have been ever strongly attached to those excellent princes your royal progenitors; having always considered the revolution as the glorious æra of liberty in these kingdoms, and the succession in your august house, as, under God, its firmest establishment: and the goodness of your majesty's heart, your high sense of domestic virtue, and your avowed regard to religion, concur to heighten our zeal for the dignity of your crown, and the prosperity of your government. It shall be our constant care to approve our loyalty and fidelity to your majesty, by promoting concord, and by recommending to those with whom we are connected, such principles, as are calculated to render them, at once, good subjects, and good men,

We have only to add, our fervent supplications to the Most High, that your majesty may reign long, the father of a free, and the delight of an happy people; and that the imperial crown of these realms may descend, in your illustrious line, to the latest generations.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Thank you for this affectionate and dutiful address. You judge rightly of my desire and intention to improve the blessing of the peace, which God has granted us, to the universal benefit of my subjects, and to the advancement of religion and virtue. Your resolution to inculcate the principles of piety and loyalty, is very agreeable to me; and you may rely on my protection, and my care to maintain the toleration.

The humble address of the merchants and traders of the city of London, on the peace.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's faithful subjects, the merchants and traders of the city of London, inviolably attached by every tie of duty and gratitude to your majesty's person and government, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for the constant and effectual support and protection we enjoyed during the late war; and, at the same time, most sincerely to congratulate your majesty on the success of your truly paternal and humane endeavours to restore to your people, and to Europe in general, the blessings of peace.

Through the care and attention of government, the national commerce,

amidst the tumults and dangers of the most extended war, my country was ever engaged in, and carried on with a degree of serenity and success beyond example: this, however, did not lead me to forget the adverse accidents to which the nature of war is usually exposed us, nor to neglect the wish for that stability and tranquillity, which peace alone can give.

I have now the satisfaction to say, that the war, founded in justice and equity, prosecuted with vigour and perseverance, at length concluded on the basis of real and solid advantage, and a treaty of peace, every where received with that moderation and equity, which afford the fairest prospect of its continuance.

My hearts, therefore, full of the highest sense of your majesty's goodness to the general welfare of your subjects, as well as to their particular interests, and animated by equal zeal for your person, and the horror of all disrespect to your dignity, we assure your majesty that nothing in our power shall ever be wanting, that may, by your degree, contribute to render your majesty's reign easy and happy, and over a loyal and grateful people.

Signed by 922 merchants and traders.

your majesty's most gracious answer.

I receive, with very particular satisfaction, from so numerous a body, the assurance of my subjects' dutiful assurances of their zeal for my person and government; these cordial expressions of their abhorrence of all disrespect to your crown and dignity.

My welfare of my people, and

the security of the flourishing and extensive commerce of my kingdoms, have ever been, and ever will be, the invariable objects of my care and attention: these invaluable blessings, I trust, will be rendered stable and permanent by the peace which I have concluded, whereby vast countries are added to the British empire, the improvement of which must produce solid and lasting advantages to all my subjects.

The merchants, and traders, of the city of London may firmly rely on my constant protection and favour; and on my steady resolution ever to support them, in the full and free enjoyment of their rights, liberties, and privileges.

To George the Third, king of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble address of his protestant subjects, the people called Quakers.

May it please the king,
BEING met in this our annual assembly, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, for the worship of Almighty God, and the promotion of piety and virtue, we embrace the opportunity which the restoration of peace affords us, to testify our affection to thy royal person, and family; and our dutiful submission to thy government.

To a people professing that the use of arms is to them unlawful; a people who reverence the glorious gospel declaration of good will to men, and fervently wish for the universal establishment of peace, its return must be highly acceptable.

To stop the effusion of blood, to ease the burthens of the people, and

uneasiness, and occasion to you the trouble of sending a messenger to Hayes. I desire you to be assured that few things can give me more real concern, than to find that my notions of the public good differ so widely from those of the man whose goodness of heart and private virtues I shall ever respect and love. I am not insensible to your kind motives for wishing to interpose time for second thoughts; but knowing how much you approve an open and ingenuous proceeding, I trust that you will see the unfitness of my concealing from my constituents the insurmountable reasons which prevented my obeying their commands, in presenting an address containing a disavowal of my opinion delivered in parliament relating to the peace. As their servant, I owe to these gentlemen an explanation of my conduct on this occasion; and as a man not forgetful of the distinguished honour of having been invited to represent them, I owe it in gratitude to them, not to think of embarrassing and encumbering for the future, friends to whom I have such obligations, and who now view with approbation measures of an administration founded on the subversion of that system which once procured me the countenance and favour of the city of Bath. On these plain grounds, very coolly weighed, I will venture to beg again, that my equitable good friend will be so good to convey to Mr. Mayor and the gentlemen of the corporation, my sentiments, as contained in my letter of the second instant.

I am ever, with unchanging sentiments of respect and affection, my dear sir, most faithfully yours.

W. PITT.

Prior Park, June

My dearest sir,

WITH the greatest anxiety and concern, I have, in obedience to your positive and repeated commands, executed the most perfect commission that I ever received.

Upon this disagreeable occasion, I give me leave just to say, however different our aims may be, it is the duty of every man, after he has made strictest enquiry, to act pursuant to the light which the Supreme has been pleased to dispense to him; and this being the case, that I am persuaded we both serve ourselves by, I shall take liberty now only to add, that it is impossible for any person to have higher sentiments of your late administration than I do, can be with truer fidelity, affection and respect, than I have been, still am, and always shall be, my dearest sir, your most humble and most obedient servant.

Signed R. ALLI.

The best wishes of this wait upon Lady Chatham.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION
GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS we have taken our royal consideration of the extensive and valuable acquisition in America, secured to our country by the late definitive treaty concluded at Paris the 10th February last; and being desirous that all our loving subjects well of our kingdoms as of our colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenience, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to commerce, manufactures, and

we have thought fit, with
ice of our privy council, to
us our royal proclamation,
to publish and declare to
loving subjects, that we
with the advice of our said
ouncil, granted our letters
under our great seal of
Britain, to erect within the
es and islands, ceded and
ed to us by the said treaty,
finct and separate govern-
stiled and called by the
of Quebec, East Florida,
lorida, and Grenada, and
and bounded as follows, viz.

the government of Que-
bounded on the Labrador
the river St. John, and
ence by a line drawn from
l of that river, through the
John, to the South end of
e Nipissim; from whence
line, crossing the river St.
ce and the lake Champlain
egree of North latitude,
ong the High Lands, which
he rivers that empty them-
to the said river St. Law-
rom those which fall into
; and also along the North
the Baye des Chaleurs, and
t of the Gulph of St. Law-
Cape Rosieres, and from
rossing the mouth of the
Lawrence by the West
he island of Anticosti, ter-
at the aforesaid river St.

dly, The government of
rida, bounded to the West-
the Gulph of Mexico and
lachicola river; to the
rd, by a line drawn from
of the said river where the
chee and Flint rivers meet,
ource of St. Mary's river,
he course of the said river
atlantic Ocean; and to the
V L

East and South by the Atlantic
Ocean, and the Gulph of Florida,
including all islands within six
leagues of the sea coast.

Thirdly, The government of
West Florida, bounded to the South-
ward by the Gulph of Mexico, in-
cluding all islands within six
leagues of the coast from the river
Apalachicola to lake Pontchartrain;
to the Westward by the said lake,
the lake Maurepas, and the river
Mississippi; to the Northward, by
a line drawn drawn due East from
that part of the river Mississippi
which lies in thirty-one degrees
North latitude, to the river Apa-
lachicola, or Catahouchee; and to
the Eastward by the said river.

Fourthly, The government of
Grenada, comprehending the island
of that name, together with the
Grenadines, and the islands of Do-
minico, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

And to the end that the open
and free fishery of our subjects may
be extended to, and carried on up-
on the coast of Labrador and the
adjacent islands, we have thought
fit, with the advice of our said pri-
vy council, to put all that coast,
from the river St. John's to Hud-
son's Streights, together with the
islands of Anticosti and Madelaine,
and all other smaller islands lying
upon the said coast, under the
care and inspection of our go-
vernor of Newfoundland.

We have also, with the advice of
our privy council, thought fit to
annex the islands of St. John and
Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with
the lesser islands adjacent thereto,
to our government of Nova Scotia.

We have also, with the advice
of our privy council aforesaid, an-
nexed to our province of Georgia,
all the lands lying between the ri-
vers Attamaha and St. Mary's.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling our said new governments, that our loving subjects should be informed of our paternal care for the security of the liberties and properties of those who are, and shall become inhabitants thereof; we have thought fit to publish and declare, by this our proclamation, that we have, in the letters patent under our great seal of Great Britain, by which the said governments are constituted, given express power and direction to our governors of our said colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the members of our council, summon and call general assemblies within the said governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in America, which are under our immediate government; and we have also given power to the said governors, with the consent of our said councils, and the representatives of the people, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other colonies; and in the mean time, and until such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in, or resorting to, our said colonies, may confide in our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England; for which purpose we have given power under

our great seal to the governors of our said colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the advice of our said councils respectively, courts of judicature and justice within our said colonies, for the hearing and determining of all civil causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, with all persons who may themselves be aggrieved by the sentence of such courts, in all civil causes, to appeal, under the usual limitations and restrictions, to us, in council.

We have also thought fit, with the advice of our privy council aforesaid, to give unto our governors and councils of three new colonies upon this present, full power and authority, to settle and agree with the grantees of our said new colonies, or any other person who shall claim thereto, for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as are hereafter shall be, in our said colonies, to dispose of, and them to lease to any such person or persons, upon such terms, and under such conditions, rate quit-rents, services, and acknowledgments, as have been pointed and settled in other colonies, and under such other regulations as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees, for the improvement and settlement of our said colonies.

And whereas we are desirous to show, upon all occasions, to the people, our royal sense and approbation of their conduct and bravery of the soldiers of our armies, and to reward the same, we do hereby command and empower our governors of our said three ne

Neither our governors of all provinces on the continent of North America, to grant, fee or reward, to such officers as have served in America during the late war, are actually residing there, personally apply for the following quantities of land, at the expiration of five years, to the same quit-rents as lands are subject to in the colonies within which they are, as also subject to the same laws as of cultivation and improvement, viz.

Every person having the rank of an officer, 5000 acres.

Every captain, 3000 acres.

Every subaltern or staff officer, 2000 acres.

Every non-commission officer, 1000 acres.

Every private man 50 acres.

likewise authorise and require our governors and commanders in chief of all our said colonies on the continent of North America, to grant the like quantities of land upon the same conditions as reduced officers of our like rank, as served on board ships of war in North America at the times of the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in 1759, and who shall personally to our respective governments such grants.

Whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, the security of our colonies, and the several nations or Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of the lands or parts of our dominions and territories, as, not having been purchased by us, are re-

served to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, that no governor, or commander in chief, in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments, as described in their commissions; as also that no governor or commander in chief of our other colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or north west; or upon any lands whatever, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of our said three new governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay company; as also all the land and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and north-west as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements, whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved,

without our especial leave and licence for that purpose first obtained.

And we do farther strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our privy council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the governor or commander in chief of our colony respectively within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietaries, conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that pur-

pose: and we do, by the advice of our privy council, declare and enjoin, that the trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our subjects whatever, provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a licence for carrying on such trade, from the governor or commander in chief of any of our colonies respectively, where such person shall reside; and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think fit, by ourselves or our commissaries, to be appointed for that purpose, to direct and appoint to the benefit of the said trade; and we do hereby authorize, enjoin, and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our colonies respectively, as well those under our immediate government as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licences without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such licence shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly enjoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as civil, employed in the management and direction of Indian affairs within the territories reserved, as aforesaid, for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who standing charged with treasons, misprisions of treason, murders, or other felonies or misdemeanours, shall fly from justice and take refuge in the said territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the colony

where

the crime was committed
th they shall stand accused,
r to take their trial for the
en at our court at St. James's,
e 7th day of October 1763,
the third year of our reign.
O D save the K I N G.

Court of St. James's, Dec. 29.
P R E S E N T;

ing's most excellent majesty
in council.

reasignior Francis D'Age-
io, minister of the most fe-
public of Genoa, hath by
ial to his majesty at this
represented, that the advan-
he said republic have lately
over the rebellious faction
kingdom of Corsica, are
ecome manifest, as well by
ppy successes of their arms,
the great number of inha-
who daily return to their
wards their lawful sovereign,
ve the republic the greatest
of being able to re-establish
and tranquility through that
and which would have been
accomplished, if the chiefs
rebels had not eluded it,
iting the spirit of revolt
st the inhabitants, in hopes
wing succours from foreign
; and therefore the said mi-
humbly requested, that his
r would be pleased to give
st exprefs orders to all his
s not to have or hold any
ondence with the said re-
or to furnish them with any
succours whatsoever, agree-
what was enjoined upon a
caſion by order of his late
y in council, dated the 10th
r 1753: his majesty, having
the ſaid memorial into his
onſideration, and being de-

ſirous of giving all further juſt
and reaſonable ſatisfaction to his
majesty's ſaid good friends and al-
lies the republic of Genoa, and
to maintain inviolably the peace
and friendship ſubſiſting between
his majesty and them, is hereby
pleaſed, with the advice of his pri-
vy council, ſtrictly to command all
his majesty's ſubjects, of what con-
dition ſoever they be, that they
forbear to give or furniſh aid, af-
ſiſtance, countenance or ſuccour,
by any ways or means whatſoever,
to any of the inhabitants of the
iſland of Corſica, in rebellion
againſt the ſaid moſt ſerene re-
public, upon pain, not only of his
majesty's high diſpleaſure, but of
ſuffering ſuch puniſhment as by
law may be inflicted on ſuch as
wilfully violate his majesty's trea-
ties, and infringe the peace and
friendſhip ſubſiſting between his
majesty and any foreign princes or
ſtates.

*Separate act ſigned by the plenipoten-
tiaries of her majesty the empreſs
queen of Hungary and Bohemia,
and of his majesty the king of Pruſ-
ſia, in purſuance of the 20th ar-
ticle of the treaty of peace conclud-
ed at Hubertſbourg, the 15th of
February 1763. [See this trea-
ty in our laſt volume, p. [247].*

WHEREAS it has been ſtipulat-
ed in the 20th article of the
treaty of peace, concluded between
her majesty the empreſs apoſtolic
queen of Hungary and Bohemia,
and his majesty the king of Pruſſia,
bearing date the 15th of February
1763, that their ſaid majeſties
agreed to include their allies and
friends in that treaty of peace, and
that they reſerved to name them in
a ſeparate act, which ſhould be of
the ſame force as the ſaid principal
treaty,

treaty, and should in like manner be ratified by the high contracting parties, they would not defer carrying this stipulation into execution: and for that purpose, her imperial majesty, apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Prussia, declare, that they do by name and expressly include in the aforesaid treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, their allies and friends, viz. On the part of her majesty the empress apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the most christian king, his majesty the king of Sweden, his majesty the king of Poland elector of Saxony, and all the princes and states of the empire, who are either her allies or her friends;—and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the king of Great Britain, elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, the most serene duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and the most serene landgrave of Hesse-Cassel:

The high contracting parties do likewise include in the aforesaid treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, her majesty the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the bonds of friendship which subsist between her and the two high contracting parties, and of the interest which her majesty has declared that she takes in the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Germany.

In witness whereof, we the plenipotentiaries of her majesty the empress queen; and of his majesty the king of Prussia, have, by virtue of our full powers and instructions, signed the present act, which shall have the same force, as if it was inserted word for word in the treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, and shall be ra-

tified in like manner by the two high contracting parties. Done at Dresden the 12th of March, and at Berlin the 20th, in the year 1763.

Ewald Frederic de Heitzbach.

The exemplar of the court of Vienna is signed,

Henry Gabriell de Collenbach.

Although this separate act be itself of no great importance, it is remarkable, as it shows that either the court of Vienna, or that of Berlin, were not, on the 15th of February, in so good humour with their allies, as they afterwards came to be on the 15th of March; and if we compare the 13th article of the preliminaries between France and us, with what afterwards happened, we may perhaps guess at the reason of this, not naming their friends and allies in the treaty of peace which they concluded on the 15th of February.

Abstract of the convention made between the king of Sardinia, the Most Christian king, and the Catholic king, concerning the pretensions of his Sardinian majesty to the duchy of Placentia.

ART. I. **T**HEIR most christian and catholic majesties acknowledge again, in favour of the king of Sardinia, the right of reversion to the sovereignty of the duchy of Placentia, and to the part of the Placentine as far as the river Nura; as mentioned in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in case of failure of the male line of the infant don Philip; as also in case his prince or his heirs should succeed to one of the crowns of his family.

II. Their most christian and catholic majesties guaranty the aforesaid reversion against all powers that might attempt to oppose it.

III. Till

Till such time as the re-
may happen, his Sardinian
shall enjoy the same an-
venue (deducting the charges
nment) which the city and
mentioned in the first ar-
ruld yield were he in ac-
cession thereof: to which
most christian majesty will
his Sardinian majesty the
um of the revenue of the
ritories.

Whenever the reversion
the king of Sardinia is
re the capital sum mention-
in preceding article.

The king of Sardinia shall
be equivalent for the re-
of the Placentine, from the
March of the present year,
the day of exchanging the
ons of the treaty of peace
e and Spain, with England;
le to the most christian
letter to his Sardinian ma-
ated the 5th of February

The present convention
communicated to the other
concerned in the treaty of
Chapelle, and the three
ing monarchs will require
arapty thereof.

The ratifications of the
convention shall be ex-
within a month, or sooner,
e.

at Paris the 10th of June,
53, signed by the Baili Selar
Breille, on the part of Sar-
ia, Choiseuil duke de Pras-
for France, and the mar-
s Grimaldi for Spain.

are two separate articles,
of which is only matter of
out titles in the full powers
nistrars; and the other sti-
that though the conven-
ade in the French tongue,

this shall not be considered as of
any consequence, nor be drawn into
a precedent.

*Substance of a memorial delivered on
the 16th of July, by the chancellor
of Russia to the Polish resident at
Peterburgh.*

I N this memorial her imperial ma-
jesty first sets forth her great love
of peace, and how careful she has
been to preserve it; and then pro-
ceeds thus: "Filled with these sen-
timents, it is with regret, that the
empress sees his Polish majesty fol-
low different maxims with regard
to her, and make no return to her
friendly proceedings but by pro-
ceedings directly opposite.

In the first place, in the affair of
Courland, her imperial majesty, at-
tentive to every thing that concern-
ed the dignity of the king of Po-
land, has not ceased to claim his
justice, in which she always placed
the greatest confidence.

Secondly, she has not only paid
all possible regard to the representa-
tions made to her, touching the da-
mage which the Poles might have
suffered by the passage of the Rus-
sian troops, but even at this mo-
ment she waits only for the naming
of commissaries by the republic,
to settle and give orders for indem-
nification.

Her imperial majesty is not con-
tent with convincing his Polish ma-
jesty of her friendship in those two
general objects which regard the re-
spective estates; she has no less at
heart the giving proofs of her per-
sonal regard for his majesty and his
family. She has already interested
herself, and will still interest her-
self, at every favourable opportu-
nity, to procure a proper establish-
ment

ment for his royal highness the king's son, prince Charles: nevertheless, his majesty the king of Poland has hitherto refused to listen to any overtures for an accommodation, or for making satisfaction for the many complaints of the empress: not to mention the treaty of perpetual peace established between Russia and the republic of Poland, and which has been infringed by Poland, in many points; her imperial majesty complains, first, that, notwithstanding the requisition made by her ambassador, the king has not given her satisfaction with regard to the irregular conduct of the four ministers, who signed a memorial highly offensive to the court of Russia and its sovereign. Secondly, that the king has not yet acknowledged the lawful duke of Courland. Thirdly, that the laws and liberties of Poland are oppressed, as well as the friends of Russia, who are kept from all employments, and from all favours, because they support liberty and the laws; and who, on that very account, merit the protection of Russia; who, being the guarantee of the rights of the republic, must not suffer any change in its constitution, but must be its firmest support, &c. &c."

A circular letter, sent by the Elector of Saxony to all the nobles of Poland.

SIR,
YESTERDAY it pleased the Almighty to afflict me with a blow, no less terrible than unexpected. He has taken to himself the king my father, by a death easy to him, but very cruel for me,

who had no time to prepare myself for it. The grief with which I am justly oppressed cannot make me forget a kingdom which was so dear to the kings my father and grandfather, or those faithful servants who gave them so many proofs of a sincere attachment. I feel the irreparable loss you have suffered; and it would give me the highest consolation to be able to mitigate it.

I propose to make the republic an offer of my service, and of all the assistance that is in my power to give her, if, by conferring the crown on me, she will entrust me with the reins of government: and I have all reason to hope, that if the Polish nation be disposed to give me this mark of their affection and confidence, all the neighbouring powers will cheerfully acquiesce in it. You gave the last king, my father, so many proofs of your attachment, that I flatter myself you will shew the same affection to me: and I am very sensible how much it is in your power to contribute to procure me the satisfaction I aspire after, of governing an illustrious nation, which will ever be distinguished by its fidelity and attachment to their kings. Be persuaded that my gratitude shall be in proportion to the greatness of the service done me: of this you can have no doubt, if you do me the justice to believe me animated with the same spirit as my ancestors. I pray God to direct the deliberations of the republic, and to keep you, Sir, in his holy protection. I am, your affectionate friend,

FREDERICK.

C H A.

H A R A C T E R S.

*conceived, that we could not
ore agreeably open this part of
rn, than by laying before the
he present state of a people,
ressed by slavery and sunk in
est ignorance, who were once
famous in the world for va-
genius, for arts and learning.
portunity Mr. Stuart had, du-
long residence at Athens, of
intimately acquainted with
us and disposition of that peo-
l his well known abilities to
nd to describe, will naturally
following article all possible*

*ount of the modern Athenians.
Stuart's antiquities of Athens.*

THE Athenians have perhaps
to this day more vivacity,
nius, and a politer address,
y other people in the Tur-
ominions. Oppressed as
re at present, they always
with great courage and
ful sagacity, every addition
r burden, which an avari-
r cruel governor may at-
to lay on them. During
r, they, by their intrigues,
away three of their gover-
or extortion and mal-admi-
on; two of whom were im-
d, and reduced to the great-
refs. They want not for
peakers and busy politicians,
as relates to the affairs of
vn city; and it is remark-
. VI.

able enough, that the coffee-house,
which this species of men frequent,
stands within the precincts of the
ancient Poikile. Some of their
priests have the reputation of being
learned men, and excellent preach-
ers: the most admired of them, in
our time, was the abbot of St.
Cyrianée, a convent on Mount Hy-
mettus; he is a man of great read-
ing, and delivers himself with be-
coming gesture, and a pleasing
fluency of elocution. Here are
two or three persons who practise
painting; but whatever genius
we may be tempted to allow them,
they have indeed very little science;
they seem never to have heard of
anatomy, or of the effect of light
and shade; though they still re-
tain some imperfect notions of
perspective and of proportion.
The Athenians are great lovers of
music, and generally play on an
instrument, which they call a *Lyra*,
though it is not made like the an-
cient lyre, but rather like a guitar,
or mandola. This they accom-
pany with the voice, and very fre-
quently with extempore verses,
which they have a ready faculty at
composing.

There is great sprightliness and
expression in the countenances of
both sexes, and their persons are
well proportioned. The men have
a due mixture of strength and agi-
lity, without the least appearance
of heaviness. The women have a
peculiar elegance of form and of
manner;

manner; they excel in embroidery and all kinds of needle-work.

The air of Attica is extremely healthy.

The articles of commerce which this country produces, are chiefly corn, oil, honey, wax, rosin, some silk, cheese, and a sort of acorns, called *velansde* by the Italians and the French, but written *Balasitrus* by the Greeks: these acorns are used by the dyers and leather-dressers. The principal manufactures are soap and leather. Of these commodities, the honey, soap, cheese, and leather, and part of the oil, are sent to Constantinople; the others are chiefly bought by the French, of which nation they reckon that seven or eight ships are freighted here every year.

The Turkish governor of Athens is called *Vainvode*. He is either changed or renewed in his office every year, the beginning of March. The Athenians say, he brings the cranes with him, for these birds likewise make their first appearance here about that time; they breed, and when their young have acquired sufficient strength, which is some time in August, they all fly away together, and are seen no more till the March following.

Besides the *Vainvode*, there is a *Cadée*, or chief man of the law. His business is to administer justice, to terminate the disputes which arise between man and man, and to punish offenders. There is also a *Mudeerêse Effendi*, who presides over the religious affairs of the Mohammedans here; and those, who are designed to officiate in the moschêas, are by him instructed in the Mohammedan ritual. The *Dîşdâr Agâ* is the governor of the fortress of Athens, which was an-

ciently called the *Acropolis*; the *Azâp Agâ* is an officer who commands a few soldiers in that fortress.

The inhabitants of Athens between nine and ten thousand about four fifths of whom Christians. This city is an archiepiscopal see, and the archbishop maintains a considerable authority among the Christians, which he usually strengthens by keeping on good terms with the Turkish office. He holds a kind of tribunal, at which the Christians frequently agree to decide their differences, without the interposition of the Turkish magistrate.

*Memoirs of the late Dr. BERKELEY
bishop of Cloyne.*

George Berkeley was the first a clergyman in Ireland, a small living, but at the same time remarkable for his learning and piety; he therefore gave him the best education his circumstances would admit of; and, when for the university, taxed his fortune, in order to send him to Trinity college, Dublin.

Here he soon began to be looked upon, as the greatest genius of the age, the greatest dunce, in the university; those who were slightly acquainted with him looked upon him as a fool; but those who shared his most intimate friendship looked upon him as a prodigy of learning and good-nature. However he appeared abroad, was but seldom, he was surrounded by a crowd of the idle and facetious, who followed him to be improved, but to laugh at him; this he frequently complained

as no redress; the more he became only the more anxious. An action of his, however, soon made him more ridiculous than before: concluding him one day to see a physician, he returned home and melancholy, and could not cease reflecting on what he had done. He desired to know where the pains and symptoms of a fever felt upon such an occasion, and communicated to his physician the cause of his strange conduct. In short, he resolved to put himself up for a trial; at the same time desiring his companion to follow him down at a signal agreed

upon, whose name was Contarine, was to try the experiment himself immediately. Berkeley was accordingly taken up to the ceiling, and his companion took him down from under his feet. At soon losing the use of his legs, his companion, it seems, was a little too long for the signal; and our enquirer, finding it to have been hanged in earnest; for as soon as he was taken down, he fell, senseless and motionless, upon the floor. Some trouble, however, he was brought to himself; and observing his band, "Bless my heart," says he, you have quite loosed my band." When it was Contarine's turn to go up, he easily evaded the proposal; and his danger had quite abated his anxiety.

However, Berkeley pursued his studies with unabated ardour.

A fellowship in that college obtained by superior learning, where the candidates are examined in the most public manner, in an

amphitheatre erected for that purpose, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry are present upon the occasion. This examination he passed with the utmost applause, and was made a fellow, the only reward of learning that kingdom has to bestow.

Metaphysical studies are generally the amusement of the indolent and the inquisitive; his business as a fellow, allowed him sufficient leisure, and his genius prompted him to scrutinize into every abstruse subject. He soon, therefore, was regarded as one of the best metaphysicians in Europe; his logic was looked upon rather as the work of a man skilled in metaphysics, than in the dialect of the schools; his treatise upon matter, was also thought to be the most ingenious paradox that ever amused learned leisure; and many were the answers made to it by the literati of Europe.

His fame as a scholar, but more his conversation as a man of wit and good-nature, soon procured him the friendship and esteem of every person of fortune and understanding; among the rest, Swift, that lover, yet derider, of human nature, became one of the most intimate, and it was by his recommendation that he was introduced to the earl of Peterborough, who made him his chaplain, and took him, as his companion, on a tour through Europe.

Some time after his return, he was promoted to a deanery, in which situation he wrote his *Minute Philosopher*, one of the most elegant and genteel defences of that religion which he was born to vindicate, both by his virtues and his ingenuity. It was at this time

also, that he attempted to establish an university for our American colonies, in Bermudas, one of the Summer islands. Doctor Depusch, an excellent musician, and some others of great abilities, were engaged in this design, and actually embarked in order to put it in execution; but the ship being cast away, Berkeley was left to contrive something else to the advantage of his country.

He interested himself deeply in a scheme for improving the English language, by a society of wits and men of genius, established for that purpose, in imitation of the academy of France; in this design Swift, Belingbroke, and others, were united; but the whole dropt by the death of queen Anne, and the removal of Harley from the office of prime minister.

His friendship and connections, however, did not, as was the case with Swift and some others, prevent his promotion; he was made bishop of Cloyne; and sure no clergyman ever had juster pretensions to the mitre! No man was more assiduous or punctual in his duty, none exacted it more strictly from his inferior clergy, yet no bishop was ever more beloved by them. He spent his time with the utmost cheerfulness, innocence, and humanity; the meanest peasant within ten miles of his seat, was familiar with him; those of them that wanted, shared his bounty; and those that did not, had his friendship and advice. The country which was desolate and unimproved, he took the utmost pains to improve, and attempted to set an example of the proper methods of agriculture to the farmer, as he had before of piety and benevolence to the whole kingdom.

Metaphysical studies were his amusement, and the donations of charity he looked upon as his duty.—But the opinion of metaphysicians he, at last, he contemn, and to doubt of tainty, not only of every science. He therefore turn thoughts to more beneficial to politics and medicine, as instances in both, of what he have done, had he made en particular study.

In politics, a pamphlet p ed by him, intituled, *The* is a fine instance of his sci was attended with some be circumstances to his native c — His treatise on tar-wa dered him more popular th of his preceding producti the same time that it was t whimsical of them all. E pretends to prove, a *pris* effects of this, sometimes- able medicine; but then he them to every, and even c disorders.—The public we undeceived before his lordsh was the inventor, could be had built an hospital at l expence, near his gate, u all the poor were welcome; tended them himself as phy dosed them with tar-water, virtues of which he was confident.—His intention particular cannot be suff applauded, though, perha success might not have a his expectations. Perhaps ried his veneration for t to an excess: he drank it i dance himself, and atten mend the constitutions of dren by the same regime however, he could never

perhaps, his desire of improving their health, and their unwilling, at which he laboured sedulously, might have imputed. But his faults, if we find any, all proceeded from a love of humanity, benevolence, and a natural simplicity.

He reserved the closest intimacy with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood; and while he cultivated the studies of his station, he was reserved to the innocent amusements of life: music he was particularly fond of, and always kept about him exquisite performers to amuse his leisure hours.

When he was entirely convinced that he was offered by the Duke of Chesterfield, then Lord of Ireland, a bishopric more beneficial than that he desired, he declined it, with words, "I love the neighbourhood they love me; why then begin, in my old days, to waken connections, and tear from those friends whose love to me is the greatest happiness?" acting, in this

like Plutarch, who being why he resided in his native country so obscure and so little? "I thought he, lest it should grow dull, at length, finding his mind constitutionally impaired the power of medicine, his own far-water, he retired towards the end of the year, to Oxford, an university loved, and at which he had a great part of his education, hopes of receiving some benefit from the change of air. His

motivation, however, was to enlighten himself in the superintendence of his son, whom he lived with him; and the prof-

pect of enjoying two or three years among the literati of that famous seminary,

After a short passage, and a very pleasant journey, he arrived at that famous seat of learning, where he was visited by many of his former friends and admirers: but the certainty there was of speedily losing him, greatly damped the pleasure they would otherwise have had in his company. In a short time after his arrival he expired, on the 14th of January, 1753, greatly regretted, by the poor, whom he loved, and the learned, whom he had improved.

Having in a former volume given a picture of Rousseau by Voltaire we here present the reader with a character of that great philosopher, drawn by himself in his expository letter to the archbishop of Paris.

Character of Monsieur ROUSSEAU. By himself.

BEfore I proceed to my defence, I cannot forbear reflecting a little on the peculiarity of my destiny: peculiar, indeed, to myself alone! I was born with some share of natural genius; the public hath authorized me to make this boast. I spent my youth, nevertheless, in an happy obscurity, out of which I never attempted to emerge. Had I made such an attempt, indeed, it would have been as great a peculiarity, that, during the viracity of youth, I should not have succeeded, as that I should succeed but too well in the sequel, when that vivacity should begin to decay. In this obscurity, my lord, instead of a fortune I always despised

despised, and a name I have since bought too dear, I possessed the only blessings my heart was desirous of, those of tranquillity and friendship. Thus, easy in my mind, and happy in my friends, I drew near my fortieth year, when unluckily an academical question engaged my attention, and drew me into a profession for which nature never intended me. The unexpected success of my first essay proved seductive. A numerous party of opposers started up against me, and, without understanding my arguments, answered them with a petulance that piqued me, and a degree of vanity, that, perhaps, excited mine. I stood up, of course, in my own defence; and, being urged from one dispute to another, found myself engaged in a career of controversy, almost before I was aware. Thus I became an author at a time of life when authors usually throw up their profession, and a man of letters even from my contempt for that character. From this time, I have been a writer of some little consequence with the public: but at this time, alas! my friends, and my repose, forsook me. My labour was all I got for my pains; and a little reputation was to make up for every thing else. If this be any indemnification to those who are ever absent from themselves, it never was any to me.

Had I placed, even for a moment, any hopes on so frivolous a gratification, I should have been soon undeceived. In what a fluctuation hath the public opinion constantly been, with regard to my abilities or character! Being at a distance, I was judged only by interest or ca-

price; and for hardly together was I looked on as the same light. Sometimes dark and gloomy being an angel of light. I myself, within the space applauded, courted, and sought for, even a speedily after, insulted, hated, and abused. assassins lay in wait for streets; and in the moment threatened with a *let*. The good and the evil almost the same source of them were the effect.

I have written, it is on several subjects, but all the same principles; I have the same system of moral faith, the same maxim you will, the same opinion different, however, the opinions that have passed in books, or rather on those books; because judged rather from have treated of, than sentiments on those subjects publication of my first was said to be a writer: radoxes, who amuse proving things he did. After my letter on the I was called a profane that nation, and was being treated as a traitor: one would be by the zeal shewn on that the fate of the monarchy was attached to their opinion. course on the inequality I was deemed an atheist: after my letter

* In answer to the question, Whether the cultivation of the arts had contributed to the purity of manners?

t, on the theatres, I was called as the defender of christianity: after Eloisa, I was supposed to be passionate and tender: I am a monster of immodesty and shall, probably, by and by, be a miracle of devotion.

Fluctuating is the public opinion concerning me; those who are being as ignorant why they are now, as why they once loved me. As to myself, however, I have always remained the more zealous, perhaps, than I was in my researches, but in all, even against myself; and well-meaning, but sensible; often doing wrong, always respecting what was connected by friendship, necessity, and ever more influenced by sentiment than interest; requiring nothing from others; unwilling to render myself dependent on any; submitting their prejudices as little as my will, and preserving my freedom as my reason: fearing nothing without being afraid of hell; sagacious on matters of religion; licentiousness, approving neither impiety nor fanaticism; hating persecutors still more than infidels; without diffidence in my sentiments from any without affectation, without without deceit; telling my friends, my friends, my friends, my world, and to the public what they wish to hear, without ceremony, and without pride, careless whether I should offend or offend it. Such are my merits and such my merits.

Length, totally disgusted with the intoxicating vapour of reputation which inflates the imagination, satisfying the mind; wearied by the opportunities of indolence

visitors, who overburdened with their own time; were prodigal of mine; and sighing after that necessary repose of which my heart is so fond, I had joyfully laid down my pen. Satisfied with the reflection that I had never taken it up but for the good of my fellow-creatures, I required only, as the reward of my zeal, that I might be permitted to live unmolested in my retreat, and to die in peace. In this, however, I was mistaken; the officers were sent to apprehend me; and just at the moment when I flattered myself the troubles of my life were at an end, my greatest misfortune began. There is something singular in all this; yet this is nothing.

A citizen of Geneva had a book printed in Holland, and, by an order of the parliament of Paris, this book is burnt by the common hangman, without any respect shown to the sovereign, whose privilege it had obtained. A protestant proposes, in a protestant country, certain objections to the church of Rome, and he is sentenced by the parliament of Paris. A republican makes objections, in a republican government, against monarchy, and he is condemned by the parliament of Paris. The parliament of Paris must surely have strange notions of their own jurisdiction, to imagine themselves the legal judges of all mankind.

The same parliament, ever so remarkably strict in the order of their proceedings, when individuals of their own nation are concerned, break through them all in passing sentence on a poor stranger. Without knowing whether he was really author of the book attributed to him, whether he acknowledged it, or caused it to be printed, without any regard to the unhappiness of

his situation, or pity for his bodily infirmities, they began their process by ordering him to be clapped into prison. Thus they would have had him taken out of his bed, and dragged from his house, to be thrown among infamous criminals, to rot in a jail. Nay, who knows but they might have burnt him at a stake, without suffering him to speak in his own defence? for what reason is there to think, they would have proceeded more regularly afterwards than at first, in a prosecution so violently commenced, as to be almost without example, even in the countries of the inquisition? Thus it is, in my case alone, that this sagacious tribunal forgets its prudence; it is against me alone, that a people, who boast so much of their politeness, and by whom I thought myself beloved, act with the strangest barbarity; it is thus the country I have preferred as an asylum above all others, justifies me in giving it that preference! I know not how far such proceedings may be consistent with the law of nations; but I know very well, that where they are practised, a man's liberty, and perhaps his life, lies at the mercy of the first printer who pleases to set his name to a book.

A citizen of Geneva owes no respect to such unjust magistrates, who order persons to be apprehended, and committed to prison, upon a scandalous information given them, without citing the accused to appear and answer for himself. Not having been cited to appear, he is not obliged to it. But being thus proceeded against by force and violence, he is justified in flying from persecution. He shakes the dust off his feet, therefore, and leaves an inhospitable country, where the

strong are so ready to oppress the weak, and to load the stranger with chains, without hearing his defence, without knowing whether the act he is accused of be criminal, or, being so, whether he hath, indeed, committed it.

He abandons with regret the pleasing solitude he had chosen, leaving all his possessions, his few, but valuable friends behind. Weak and infirm as he is, he is obliged to undergo the fatigues of a long journey; hoping at the end of it to breathe in a land of liberty; he approaches his own country, flattering himself his reception there will console him for his past disgrace.—But what am I going to say? My heart sinks, my hand trembles, and my pen falls to the ground: let me be silent, therefore, on this affecting subject.

Anecdotes of eminent and illustrious personages, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Watkinson; to whom the public is indebted for the Memoirs of bishop Hoadley, in our last volume.

Of doctor THOMAS HERRING, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

HE was born at Walsoken, in Norfolk, in 1603, his father, Mr. John Herring, being rector of that parish. His education was at Westch school, in the isle of Ely, under Dr. Carter, afterwards fellow of Eton college. In June 1710, he was admitted into Jesus college, Cambridge, Dr. Warren being his tutor. While member of this college he took the degree of bachelor of arts: but seeing no prospect there of obtaining a fellowship, he removed in July 1714 to Corpus Christi

college, of which he was fellow in 1716; and the year following treated master of arts. He learned Dr. Denne (now saron of Rochester) were joint there upwards of seven years. Herring read classical, Dr. philosophical lectures. He entered into priests orders in and was successively minister ear Sheffield, Stow cum Qui, Frinity in Cambridge. In Dr. Fleetwood (Bishop of made him his chaplain. His ip had generally preached him the chapel belonging to Ely during the winter season, but decline of life, when his was greatly impaired, Mr. g preached for him; and this ent prelate declared to his that he never heard a ser- from Mr. Herring, but what uld have been proud to have he author of himself. In the end of this year, the bishop ted him to Rettingdon in Es- id afterwards to the rectory of in Hertfordshire. In 1724, lerring took the degree of lor of divinity, and about the ime was presented by his ma- o Allhallows the Great, in n, which he gave up before ion. In 1726, the honourable of Lincoln's-inn (on the death Lupton) chose him their er. About the same time he was ted chaplain in ordinary to his ; and in 1728, took the de- f doctor of divinity at Cam-

sermons at Lincoln's-inn were received with the approbation by that learn- judicious society. They ed with manly sense, ani-

mated by the most benevolent prin- ciples, and adorned by his happy elocution and unaffected delivery. He seldom entered into the disputes canvassed amongst christians, hav- ing observed, that these more fre- quently exasperate, than convince. But he explained and enforced, with the utmost perspicuity and warmth, the fundamental duties of christianity.

He was of opinion with a very ingenious writer, that "True re- ligion is true reason, which " smiles at pointed wit, mocks " the scoffer's tongue, and is a- " like invulnerable by ridicule or " rage."—Once, indeed, a great clamour was raised on account of his alluding to a popular thea- trical entertainment, * then exhi- bited, and presuming to condemn it, as of pernicious tendency with regard to the interests of morality and virtue. He was not singular in this opinion, and experience hath confirmed the truth of his animad- versions. In 1731, Dr. Herring was presented to the rectory of Blechingly in Surrey; and towards the close of the year, promoted to the deanery of Rochester, where he was installed February 5th 1732. In 1737, he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743, translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, on the demise of Dr. Blackburn. In 1745, the rebellion broke out in Scotland, which gave this re- spectable prelate an opportunity of displaying that noble patriotic ar- dour, which reflected equal honour on himself, and the instruments of his advancement. He possessed the spirit of a Roman senator, the ele- gance of an Atticus, and the in- tegrity of a Cato. The progress then

* The Beggar's Opera,

them made was so artfully concealed by their friends in England, that it was scarce known or believed that the Highlanders were up in arms, before certain advice came that they had actually defeated the king's troops at Preston-pans &c. The panic with which all were then seized, is well remembered. The archbishop gave the first alarm, and awakened the nation from its lethargy. This will eternize his name, and place his image in the heart of every sincere protestant. His example was successfully followed by the bishops and clergy in general. An association was entered into at York, and a subscription proposed, for money to raise troops for the defence of that country. The neighbouring nobility, gentry, and clergy, met for that purpose at York-castle, September 21. 1745; where his grace addressed them in a *noble* speech, which had such an effect upon his auditors, that a subscription ensued to the amount of 40,000*l*. In 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury, on the demise of Dr. Potter. His accession to the highest dignity in the church, gave great joy to the friends of the present happy and excellent constitution in church and state. He resembled archbishop Tillotson in his known reluctance to accept of the *first* station in the church, with this peculiar circumstance of having before shewn the highest qualifications for it, by a conduct in the *second*, from which the public interest received its earliest support at its most dangerous crisis.

In 1753, he was seized with a violent fever at Lambeth-house,

which brought him to the brink of the grave; and though he did in some measure recover, yet from that time he might be rather said to *languish* than *live*.

He retired to Croydon—declined all public business,—and *few* little other company than his relations and particular friends. After languishing for about four years, he expired March 13, 1757; and, agreeable to the express direction of his will, was interred in a *private* manner in the vault of Croydon church. He left to the incorporated society for the relief of the widows and sons of poor clergymen, the sum of 1000*l*.—To the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college 1000*l*. He also expended upwards of 6000*l*. in repairing and adorning the palaces and gardens of Lambeth and Croydon.

One circumstance reflects peculiar honour on this worthy prelate—that the dignities conferred on him, were unsolicited, and owing solely to his merit, which alone recommended him. He possessed the virtues of public and private life in a most eminent degree—and was a true friend to civil and religious liberty. Adorned with the most valuable of all moral and intellectual accomplishments, he lived in the esteem of the wise, and good, and great, and died sincerely lamented by every friend to learning, truth, and virtue.

His sermons, lately published, bear the strongest marks of unassisted piety and benevolence; and though, when read in the closet, they lose the graces of that elocution, which attracted admiration when pronounced from the pulpit, yet they will be read with pleasure

† “*Conjuratorem nascentem non credendo, corroboraverunt.*” Cicero.

every sincere christian, as
ing the true spirit of free-

WILLIAM DAWS, *Bart.*
Archbishop of York.

was descended from an an-
cient and honourable family
county of Essex (born in
educated at Merchant-taylors

London—and from thence
to St. John's college in Ox-
ford which he was afterwards

He was the youngest of
brothers, three of whom dy-
ing, the title and estate of
family fell to him. As soon
as he had taken his first degree in
and upon the family estate
being to him, he resigned his
ship, and left Oxford. For
some time he applied his attention
to affairs of his estate; but
having a greater propensity to in-
tellectual studies, than rural pur-
sues, he entered into holy orders.
William did not long remain in
parish without preferment—

—his fortune and family conducing to
advancement, which is no un-
common case,—for *these* advantages
tend more to a person's pro-
motion in the ecclesiastical, as well
as civil stations of life, than all
natural or acquired abilities
in them. Sir William was made
Dean of Catharine-hall, in Cam-
bridge, chaplain to Queen Anne,
Dean of Bocking. In 1708, he
was consecrated bishop of Chester,
and in 1713, translated to the
episcopal see of York, on the
death of Dr. Sharp. Whilst he
was at the university, before he
entered into orders, he wrote the
poem of Atheism, a poem, de-
signed to Sir George Darcy, Bart.

printed in 1701, octavo. The de-
sign of this piece (as his lordship
declares in the preface) is to ex-
pose the folly and presumptions of
those, who are arrived at that pitch
of prophaneness, as to think it
worthwhile to deny the existence of a
deity, and to ridicule *that* which
they cannot argue against. Such
impious characters are well de-
lineated in the following lines :

“ See then our atheist all the world
oppose,

“ And, like Drawcanfir, make all
men his foes ;

“ See with what saucy pride he
does pretend,

“ His wiser father's notions to
amend ;

“ Huffs Plutarch, Plato, Pliny,
Seneca,

“ And bids even Cicero himself
give way ;

“ Tells all the world they follow a
false light,

“ And he alone, of all mankind,
is right.”

This amiable prelate was distin-
guished for candour, humility, and
that universal benevolence, which
is the peculiar characteristic of true
christianity. Secure in his own
greatness, he feared no diminution
of it ;—with a happy facility, he
united the dignity of the prelate,
with the ease of the gentleman.
He was esteemed an eloquent
preacher, and his charity was very
extensive. He expired April 30,
1724, in the 53d year of his age.
He had a genius for poetry, but the
duties of his exalted station divert-
ed him from a pursuit of the muses.
He published sermons on various sub-
jects, particularly on the Eternity of
Hell-torments, a doctrine which he
endeavour-

endeavoured to vindicate, His humanity and candour was remarkably conspicuous to *all*; but with regard to his clergy, so easy of access,—so affable and courteous, as to be entirely beloved by them.

Of the Right Reverend Dr. GIBSON, Lord Bishop of London.

THIS eminent prelate was born in 1669. He appeared in early life, and made an uncommon proficiency in the most useful branches of literature. Nothing was too difficult for his studious ardour, indefatigable diligence, and profound erudition: the numerous productions of his pen display his shining talents, abilities, and intense application to the improvement of the mind in arts and sciences. He was honoured with the patronage of archbishop Tennison, and was appointed domestic chaplain to his grace; who had a due sense of his eminent qualifications, and rewarded his merit accordingly. To enumerate his works would be unnecessary; they are in the cabinets of the curious; esteemed by the *literati*; and have done signal service to the interests of religion, morality, truth, and virtue. That work for which Dr. Gibson was most distinguished, is his celebrated *Codex* (published in 1713.) The scheme of this comprehensive work was formed and prosecuted by the particular encouragement and deserved patronage of archbishop Tennison, whose assistance tended to the improvement of that plan, and to the execution of so great a design. This celebrated work engaged a consi-

derable part of Dr. Gibson's life; and when his judgment was matured by age and experience, and consequently qualified for the completion of such an elaborate performance, had he executed no other work, he might justly be said to have spent the best of his days in the service of the church and clergy;—but as he had the warmest zeal for the interest of both, so he gave other signal instances of affection for them from time to time.—His judicious collection of the principal treatises against popery, and in defence of the reformation,—at a time * when our liberties (both civil and religious) were in the most imminent danger, must render his memory dear to every sincere protestant,—every true friend to our present most happy and excellent constitution in church and state. His *Pastoral Letters* are justly esteemed as the most masterly productions against infidelity and enthusiasm.

With regard to bishop Gibson's private life, he was, in every respect, a perfect œconomist. His abilities were so well adapted to discharge the duties of the sacred function, that during the incapacity of archbishop Wake, the transaction of ecclesiastical affairs was committed to the bishop of London. He was a true friend to the established church and government, and as great an enemy to persecution. He was usually consulted by the most learned and exalted personages in church and state, and the greatest deference was paid to his judgment. He possessed the social virtues in an eminent degree, and his beneficence was very extensive. His intense application to

* In the reign of king James the Second.

lies impaired his health, notwithstanding which he attained to th year : he expired September, 1748, after an episcopate of 33 years.

Right Reverend Dr. HOUGH, rd Bishop of Worcester.

IS respectable prelate was born in 1655. I shall pass he former more private part life, and willingly hasten to period,—that critical juncture, reign of James the Second, at the head of a society (St. Magdalen college at Oxford) where that noble stand in defence of the reformation—of civil religious liberty. In this noble effort, it is difficult to say whether his personal abilities or patriotic virtues, shone more conspicuous.—His public benevolence were very extensive. He was the sum of one thousand pounds to St. Magdalen college, the place of education, as well as scene of government for several years. He embraced every opportunity to prize genius, encourage learning and promote the interests of knowledge.

When his lordship was translated from Oxford to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, he almost rebuilt the palace of Eccleshall. On the demise of bishop Lloyd, he was translated to Worcester. On his accession to this see, he gave a proof of his unbounded generosity, in rebuilding great part of the episcopal palace, and expended on that (and his seat at Ebury) at least 7000 l. His benevolence were equal to

his public ; he was liberal, without profusion ; and distinguished for candour, and humanity. His amiable virtues procured him the affection and veneration of the clergy, and the respect and honour of the laity in general.

It may not be improper to observe, that Dr. Hough particularly excelled in epistolary writing—a branch of literature that requires peculiar talents, and in which art should never want ease, nor elegance lose sight of nature.

The solid ornaments of his *moral* excellencies claim our greatest regard. His piety was unaffected, and his virtues exemplary. The principles of religion had made a deep impression on his mind, shone forth in his conduct with the most refulgent lustre, and animated his writings. A diffidence of our own abilities, and a desire to avoid those honours, which ambition greedily runs after, is a certain criterion, whereby to distinguish true merit, and real magnanimity. An instance of this appeared in Dr. Hough, who actually declined to accept an offer made him of the highest ecclesiastical dignity (vacant by the demise of Dr. Tenison) ; the bishop of Worcester was contented with the exalted station he *did* enjoy, and aspired no higher. He died (satisfied with a long life, equally full of days and honour) May 8, 1743, aged 92. During an episcopacy of 53 years he displayed an amiable pattern of those virtues, which are the ornaments of the religion he explained, and the faith he professed.

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EDERICK."

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more important than if they passed
their time in singing and embroi-
dery. Besides, the necessity they
are under to succour, by a thousand
little kind offices, the poor women
and girls who work there, renders
them more condescending, kind
and humble, more serviceable to
society, than if they had only con-
versed with persons of rank and
distinction. Accordingly we see
here none of those airs of preemi-
nence and disdain, which are met
with in other places. When they
leave the house, they carry with
them to their relations, linen,
cloaths, and money. If they chuse
to enter a convent, and live a reli-
gious life, a sufficient sum is allot-
ed to them for that purpose. M.
Languet used besides to grant great
sums of money to such ladies, as
were examples of œconomy, virtue
and piety, in those religious houses
which he had the goodness to su-
perintend. The poor women and
children, who form the second part,
are provided with food every day,
and work at the spinning-wheel.
They make a great quantity of li-
nen and cotton. Different rooms
are assigned to them. They are un-
der different classes. In each room
are two ladies of the society of St.
Thomas, of Ville-Neuve, of which
M. Languet was superior-general.
These ladies are placed there to
oversee the work, and to give such
instructions as they think proper.
They never leave the room, till
others come in their places. The
women and the girls who find em-
ployment in this house, have, in a
former period of their lives, been
licentious and dissolute, and are ge-
nerally reformed, by the examples
of virtue before their eyes, and by
the salutary advice given to them.

They

The life of M. LANGUET, the famous vicar of St. Sulpice, in Paris.

John Baptist Joseph Languet, doctor of the Sorbonne, the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and one of those extraordinary men whom Providence raises up for the relief of the indigent and wretched, for the good of society, and the glory of nations, was born at Dijon on the 6th day of June, 1675. His father was Denis Languet, procurator general of that city. After having made some progress in his studies at Dijon, he continued them at Paris, and resided in the seminary of St. Sulpice. He was received into the Sorbonne the 31st day of December, 1698, and took his degree with applause. He was ordained priest at Vienne in Dauphiny, after which he returned to Paris, and took the degree of doctor the 15th day of January, 1703. He attached himself from that time to the community of St. Sulpice, and was of great service in the parish. Mons. de la Chetardie, who was vicar there, conscious of his talents, chose him for his curate. M. Languet continued in that office near ten years, and sold his patrimony to relieve the poor. During this period, M. de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, being prisoner in England, requested of the king, that M. Languet might be his assistant in North America. M. Languet was about to accept of the place, prompted to it by his zeal for the conversion of infidels, but his patrons and friends advised him to decline the voyage, as his constitution was by no means strong. He succeeded

Mons. de Chetardie, vicar of St. Sulpice, in the month of June, 1714. His parish church being much out of repair, and, like that of a poor village, scarce fit to hold 1200, or 1500 persons, whereas the parish contained 125,000 inhabitants, he conceived a design to build a church capable of containing such a great number of people, and worthy of the majesty of that God whom we adore; and some days afterwards undertook this great work, putting his trust in God, and having no greater fund to begin with than the sum of one hundred crowns, which had been left him, for this design, by a pious and benevolent lady. He laid out this money in stones, which he caused to be carried through all the streets, to shew his design to the public. He soon obtained considerable donations from all parts, and the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, granted him a lottery. That prince likewise laid the first stone of the porch, in the year 1718, and M. Languet spared neither labour nor expence, during his life, to make the church one of the finest in the world, both for architecture and ornaments. It was consecrated in the year 1745, with so much splendor, that his present majesty of Prussia wrote the vicar a letter, which we here transcribe:

“ S I R,

“ I have received with pleasure
“ the account of the consecration
“ of your church. The order and
“ magnificence of the ceremony
“ cannot fail to give one a
“ idea of the beauty of the building
“ which has been the object
“ of them, and are sufficient to
“ characterize your good taste

that which I am persuaded distinguishes you much more, is the piety, beneficence, and zeal, which you have displayed throughout the whole undertaking; qualities, which, however necessary in a man of your function, do not, on that account, the less merit the esteem and attention of all mankind: it is to these, Sir, that you owe the testimony which I am desirous to give you of my regard. I pray God to have you in his holy protection.

Posdam, FREDERICK."

October 4, 1748.

Another work, which does not less honour to Monsr. Languet, is the house *de l'enfant Jesus*. The establishment of this house, so advantageous to the community, will best evince the piety and the talents of our celebrated divine. It consists of two parts. The first is composed of about 35 poor ladies, descended from families illustrious from the year 1535 to the present time. The second of more than four hundred poor women and children of town and country.

Those young ladies whose ancestors have been in the king's service are preferred to all others. An education is given to them suited to the dignity of their birth. They are employed, by turns, in inspecting the bakehouse, the poultry-yards, the dairies, the laundries, the gardens, the laboratory, the linen warehouses, the spinning-rooms, and other places belonging to the house. By these means they become good house-wives, and able to relieve their poor relations in the country. Services, these, far

more important than if they passed their time in fringing and embroidery. Besides, the necessity they are under to succour, by a thousand little kind offices, the poor women and girls who work there, renders them more condescending; kind and humble, more serviceable to society, than if they had only conversed with persons of rank and distinction. Accordingly we see here none of those airs of preeminence and disdain, which are met with in other places. When they leave the house, they carry with them to their relations, linen, cloaths, and money. If they chuse to enter a convent, and live a religious life, a sufficient sum is allowed to them for that purpose. M. Languet used besides to grant great sums of money to such ladies, as were examples of economy, virtue and piety, in those religious houses which he had the goodness to superintend. The poor women and children, who form the second part, are provided with food every day, and work at the spinning-wheel. They make a great quantity of linen and cotton. Different rooms are assigned to them. They are under different classes. In each room are two ladies of the society of St. Thomas, of Ville-Neuve, of which M. Languet was superior-general. These ladies are placed there to oversee the work, and to give such instructions as they think proper. They never leave the room, till others come in their places. The women and the girls who find employment in this house, have, in a former period of their lives, been licentious and dissolute, and are generally reformed, by the examples of virtue before their eyes, and by the salutary advice given to them. They

They have the amount of their works paid them in money when they leave the house. They become industrious and exemplary, and, by this establishment, are restored to the community and to religion. There were in the house *de l'enfant Jesus*, in 1741, more than 1400 women and girls of this sort, and the vicar of St. Sulpice employed all the means in his power to make their situation agreeable. Although the land belonging to the house measured only 17 arpens*, it has a large dairy which has given milk to more than 2000 children belonging to the parish, a managery, poultry of all sorts, a bake-house from whence more than one hundred thousand pounds of bread have been distributed every month to the poor of the parish, spinning rooms, a very neat and well cultivated garden, and a magnificent laboratory where all sorts of medicines are made.

The order and oeconomy observed in this house, in the education, instruction, and employment of so many people, were so admirable, and gave so great an idea of the vicar of St. Sulpice, that cardinal Fleury proposed to make him superintendent-general of all the hospitals in the kingdom : but M. Languet used to answer him, with a smile, *I have always said, my lord, that it was the bounty of your highness led me to the hospital.* The expence of this establishment was immense. He spent his revenue on it, an inheritance which came to him by the death of the baron of Montigni his brother, and the estate of the abbé de Bernay, granted him by the king.

M. Languet was not less esteemed for his beneficence his zeal in aiding the poor of all sort. Never man took more than he did, in procuring sedonations and legacies, which distributed with admirable dence and discretion. He enquired with care, if the legacies which were left him, were to the advantage of the poor relations of the testator ; if he found that to be safe, he restored to them, not the legacy, but gave them, wanting, a large sum of his. Madame de Cavois, as illustrious for the benevolence of her disposition as for her rank in life, having left him, by her last will, a legacy of more than 600,000 livres he took only 30,000 livres for the poor, and returned the remainder to her relations. It is from very good authority, that he disbursed near a million of livres in charities every year. He also chose noble families reduced to poverty, before all others : we have heard from persons who knew him well, that there were some families of distinction in his parish, to each of whom he distributed 30,000 livres per annum. Always willing to serve mankind, he gave liberally, and before any application was made to him. When there was a great dearth in the year 1725, he in order to relieve the poor his household goods, his pictures, some scarce and curious pieces of furniture which he had procured with difficulty. From that time he had only three pieces of plate, tapestry, and but a mean serge which madame de Cavois had

* An arpen is a French measure, of 100 perches square, every perch 18

having fold before, for the all the presents she had made different periods. His character not confined to his own. At the time that the plague at Marfeilles, he sent large into Provence to assist those who were afflicted with that

He interested himself with zeal in the promotion of arts, commerce, and in whatever raised the glory of the nation. Cases of public calamity, as rations, &c. his prudence and duty have been much ad-

He understood well the different dispositions of men. He knew how to employ every one according to his talent or capacity. He was most intricate and perplexed, he decided with a sagacity and judgment that surprised every man. Monsr. Languet refused the office of Couferans, and that of Chancellor, and several others which conferred him by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. under the ministry of the Duke of Orleans and cardinal

He resigned his vicarage of the Pabbé du Lau, in 1748, and continued to preach every Sunday according to his custom, in his parish church, and continued to support the house of Jesus, till his death, which happened on the 11th day of October, 1750, in the 75th year of his age: the abbey de Bernay, to which place he went to make some new establishments. His piety and continued application to works of beneficence, did not hinder him from being lively and cheerful. He was a true genius, which shewed itself in the agreeable repartees, and the remarks he made in conversation.

VI.

Some account of the life of TORQUATO TASSO, prefixed to a new translation of the Jerusalem Delivered, by Mr. Hoole; and taken from that, which was written by Giovanni Battista Manso, a Neapolitan, lord of Bifaccio and Pianea; an intimate friend of Tasso's, and witness to many of the particulars he relates.

TOrquato Tasso was descended from the noble family of the Torregiani, lords of Bergamo and Milan, which, being expelled by the Visconti, settled in the most advantageous parts of the mountain Tasso, from which the family, from this time, took its name.

He was the son of Bernardo Tasso, the author of several ingenious compositions both in verse and prose, and of Portia de Rossi, a lady of an illustrious family of Naples. He was born at Sorrento on the 11th of March 1544. The fondness of the Italians for their most admired author, has caused them to relate many extravagant fictions concerning him. They pretend, that at six months old he not only spoke clearly and distinctly, and expressed his wants, but that he answered questions, thought, and reasoned.

His father being obliged to accompany the prince of Salerno to the emperor Charles the Vth, upon a deputation from Naples to remonstrate against erecting the inquisition there, committed the care of his son, then three years old, to Angeluzza, a man of great learning, who, we are told, at this tender age, began to teach him grammar: at four he was sent to the Jesuits college, and at seven was well acquainted with Latin and Greek. At the same age he is said to have

C

made

made public orations, and composed some pieces of poetry, which had nothing childish either in the thought or expression.

The prince of Salerno succeeded, but the viceroy of Naples, by whom the project of establishing the inquisition in that city had been formed, conceived so bitter a resentment against him, as the instrument of setting it aside, that he found means to incense the emperor against him, and the prince thinking it proper to retire to Rome, Bernard Tasso went thither also, taking with him Torquato his son.

The prince, with all his adherents, was, soon after their departure, declared rebels to the state, and in this declaration, Torquato, though no more than nine years old, was included.

At twelve years of age he went from Rome to Mantua, where his father had entered into the service of the duke Guglielmo Gonzaga: he had then completed his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; he was well acquainted with rhetoric and poetry, and a master of Aristotle's ethics; he had also studied the precepts of Maurizio Cataneo with particular attention, and ever after revered him as a second father.

He was soon after sent to the university of Padua, and in his 18th year published his *Rinaldo*, a poem written upon the plan of Homer's *Odyssey*. This extended his reputation throughout all Italy, but greatly displeased his father, who foresaw that it would seduce him from studies of more advantage: he went to Padua to remonstrate against his apparent purpose of giving himself up to philosophy

and poetry, and made use of very harsh expressions, which heard with a patience and tranquility that made the old gentleman more angry: "Of what," says he, "is that philosopher which you value yourself so much?" *It has enabled* replied Tasso, *to endure the blows of your reproofs.*

He soon after went to Bologna by the invitation of the university college, but in a little time returned to Padua at the pressing invitation of Scipio Gonzaga, who had been elected prince of the academy, had been established in that city the name of the *Ætherei*. He incorporated into this society took upon himself the name of Penitente.

He was now in his 20th year, and applying himself wholly to poetry and philosophy, he soon became a perfect master of both. Philosophy prevented him from becoming licentious, and poetry kept his philosophy growing austere.

In this retreat he formed the design of his *Jerusalem Delivered*, vented the fable, disposed the action, and determined to dedicate it to the house of Este, but whether to Alphonso the 11th, the last duke of Ferrara, or to his brother, the cardinal Luigi, to whom he had already dedicated his *Rinaldo*, he was yet in doubt. Being pressed by both the brothers to reside with them at Ferrara, he consented. The duke gave him an apartment in his palace, where he lived in peace, and affluence, and prosecuted his work, which he notwithstanding determined to dedicate to the university, and which was published by subscription, book by book as he finished it.

The duke being desirous in
tion as his reputation in-
d; of fixing him near him,
thoughts of marrying him ad-
reously, but he declined all
als of that kind.

When he was about 27, he made
voy into France with the cardi-
e duke's brother, who went
r in quality of legate; here he
ed very distinguishing favours
Charles the IXth, the wretch
afterwards perpetrated the
massacre called *St. Bartolo-*
Day, which will render his
infamous and detestable to
next generation.

In France he returned to Fer-
rara with the cardinal, the next
and published a pastoral co-
called *Anima*; this was re-
with universal applause, as
a masterpiece in its kind, and is the
model of the *Pastor Fido*, and
li Sciro.

In the 30th year of his age he
published his *Jerusalem*, and the
work was reprinted and published
abroad: the success of it was
striking; it was translated
into Latin, French, Spanish, and
into the oriental languages, almost
as it appeared.

It was Tasso's fate to become
famous from the moment that he
lost the summit of reputation:
soon after his *Jerusalem* was
published he lost his father, who died
near upon the Po, the govern-
ment of which place had been given
by the duke of Mantua; his
Jerusalem was attacked by a swarm
of ignorant, but petulant critics,
who gave the preference to the
poems of Pulci and Boyardo;

and the perfidy of a friend drew
upon him much greater mis-
fortunes.

This friend was a gentleman of
Ferrara, to whom Tasso had indis-
creetly communicated some trans-
actions of a very delicate nature,
concerning his patron the duke,
with whom he lived. This secret
being betrayed, Tasso reproached
his friend for his treachery, and
this reproach was retorted in
such a manner as provoked Tasso
to strike him; a challenge imme-
diately ensued, and the opponents
met and engaged; but during the
encounter, three brothers of Tas-
so's antagonist came up, and all
fell upon him together: Tasso de-
fended himself so well, that he
wounded two of them, and kept
his ground against the others till
some people came up and parted
them. This made a great noise at
Ferrara, where nothing was talked
of but the valour of Tasso, and it
became a kind of proverb*, "That
"Tasso, with his pen and his
"sword, was superior to all men."

The duke being informed of
the quarrel, banished the brothers
from his dominions, and confiscat-
ed their estates, provoked, per-
haps, not less by the subject of
the quarrel, than by the unmanly
attack of Tasso; but as the sub-
ject of the quarrel drew his resent-
ment also upon Tasso himself, he
shut him up in prison, under pre-
tence of securing him from any
future attacks of his enemies.

Tasso found means to escape
from this confinement, after hav-
ing suffered it about a year; and
being now about 34 years of age,
retired

C 2

* *Con la penna e con la spada
Nessun val quanto Torquato.*

retired to Turin, where he was soon known and recommended to the duke of Savoy, who shewed him many marks of esteem and affection; but Tasso fearing that the duke of Ferrara would require him to be delivered up, and that then the duke of Savoy would chuse rather to comply, than forfeit the friendship of that prince, precipitately set out for Rome alone, and without proper necessities for such a journey.

He got safe, however, to Rome, where he went directly to his friend Mauritio Cataneo, who received him with great kindness, and the whole city seemed to rejoice at the presence of so extraordinary a person. He was visited by princes, cardinals, prelates, and all the learned in general: but being impatient of exile, and longing to return to his native country, and to see his sister Cornelia, who lived at Sarento, he left his friend Cataneo one evening, without giving him any notice, and setting out on foot, arrived the same night at the mountains of Veletri, where he took up his lodgings with some shepherds; in the morning having procured the dress of one of these peasants, as a disguise, he continued his journey, and in four days reached Gaeta, where he embarked for Sarento, and arrived safely at that city the next day: he went directly to his sister's house, who was a widow; she had two sons, who were both absent, so that when he arrived she had nobody with her but some female attendants: he pretended to have a message from her brother, and being admitted, he gave her a letter which he had prepared for that purpose: this letter informed her that

his life was in great danger, intreated her to use all her power to procure the interposition of some powerful person in his favour, referring to the messenger the particulars. The lady immediately applied to him for particulars, with all the candour and solicitude of a sincere sister affection, and he gave touching an account of his supposed misfortunes, that, to sustain her affliction, she might be sensibly touched. Indubitable proof of her affection and repented that he had gone so far; he then began to comfort and removing her fears by little and little, at last discovered himself. When she had somewhat recovered from her surprise, he told her, that he desired nothing more than to remain with her until she could return to the world: she replied, that she desired nothing more than to see him, and to be in his pleasure; and in regard to her children, and his nearest relations, it was agreed that he should pass a distant relation who came from Bergamo to Naples upon business, and from Naples he proceeded to Sarento to pay a visit.

It appears, however, that Tasso pretended to his sister that he intended nothing less than to live in obscurity, for he immediately took measures to make peace with the duke, and for that purpose wrote severally to the duchess of Ferrara his father and to the duchess of Urbino and the princess Leonora of his sisters, who lived with him. He says himself, in a letter to the duke of Urbino, who had separated from his wife, that

ed no answer to any of these, except from the princess Ferrara, who assured him it was in her power to do him any service; yet he very soon set out for Ferrara; and the writer of his takes no scruple of affirming, he did so at the request and by the advice of this lady.

The duke received him with an appearance of satisfaction, gave him fresh marks of his regard; but would not restore such writings as were in his possession, which was the principal thing Tasso desired, exhorting him to lead a quiet and easy life, not attempting either to write poems, or to correct those already written. Of this Tasso complains in another letter to the duke of Urbino. "He, (Alphonso, of Ferrara) says Tasso, endeavours to make me a shameful error of Parnassus for the garb of Epicurus; for scenes of mine are unknown to Virgil, Callimachus, Horace, and Lucretius him-

self; whatever pleasures Tasso enjoyed, which Alphonso forbade him to enjoy, it is certain that he desired to some which Alphonso would not permit: he appears to have made some attempts on the person of Leonora, whom he has seduced in several of his verses; the duke therefore denied him access to her, and to the other princesses; but whatever were the duke's reasons, he did not yet deny him his protection. It is probable, however, that Tasso, after the promise to visit the princesses, gave some farther provocation on that account; for the next thing heard of him is, that he fled from Ferrara a second time, leaving all

his books and MSS behind him, under the utmost apprehension of the duke's resentment. He first sought an asylum under the prince Guglielmo Gonzaga, at Mantua, but he found him decrepid with age, and very little disposed to afford him protection. Vincentio Gonzaga, his son, was better inclined to him; but he was too young: Tasso therefore fled successively to Padua and to Venice; but being in continual dread of being delivered up to the duke of Ferrara, he applied to the duke of Urbino, his brother-in-law, to employ his good offices, and once more bring about a reconciliation.

The duke of Urbino shewed him great kindness, and probably having made some overtures which produced encouraging circumstances, though without perfect success, advised Tasso to throw himself on the duke's clemency, and return again to Ferrara. Tasso, who was now about 35 years old, took this advice; but the duke believing, or pretending to believe, that his ill conduct proceeded from a disordered understanding, caused him to be strictly confined in the hospital of St. Anne. Tasso applied to the duke, by every friend he had, to release him from this confinement; but the duke coldly answered, that, instead of endeavouring to procure the enlargement of a person in his condition, they ought rather to exhort him to submit patiently to such remedies as were judged proper for him. Tasso was certainly disordered in his mind, whether as the effect or cause of this confinement; he was conscious that he laboured under some distemper, and he believed the cause of it to be supernatural, and fancied

cied himself haunted by a spirit, that continually distorted his books and papers, to which, however, the tricks played him by his keepers magnanimously. He continued, notwithstanding, to solicit the interposition of all the powers in Italy, to whom he could find means to apply, particularly the emperor and the pope, but without success. But it happened, that after he had been a prisoner seven years, his young friend Vincenzo Gonzaga, who was then prince of Mantua, his father Guglielmo being dead, came to Ferrara, among other great personages, during the festivals and rejoicings that were held there on the marriage of Caesar of Este with Virginia of Medici. Vincentio greatly distinguished himself on this occasion in the feats of chivalry, that were usual in those days, and taking advantage of the influence and honour which he had thus acquired, he urged Alphonso so earnestly to set Tasso at liberty, that he at last consented, and Vincentio took him with him to Mantua, he being then in the 42d year of his age.

At Mantua he lived about a year in great favour with the prince, and in all the splendor and affluence which the favour of great princes confers: but he was weary of a state of dependence, however splendid and luxurious, and therefore resolved to go to Naples, and endeavour to recover his mother's jointure, which had been seized by her relations, when he went into exile with his father Bernardo: With this view he procured letters of recommendation to the viceroy, and having taken leave of the prince of Mantua, he went first to Bergamo, where he stayed some

time, and from thence proceeded to Naples.

At Naples he immediately commenced a suit at law for the recovery of his right, and divided time between a prosecution of and his studies. Here he was cited by the young count of P to accept an apartment in his lace. Tasso consented, but so it not agreeable to the count's father, the prince of Conca, a count of Tasso's former attack to the family of Salerno, bet whom and Conca there had been hereditary enmity, Tasso with not only from the palace but Naples, and retired to Bis with one Giovanni Batista M with whom he had contracted intimate friendship.

At Bisaccio he lived in tranquillity with his friend M till the approach of the w and then they returned again to Naples, where the issue of the suit was still in suspense.

Tasso, who was now in his 43d year, appeared to Manso, they were at Bisaccio, to be afflicted with a melancholy, which had singular effects: he therefore frequently questioned him on them, and Tasso told him that he had a familiar spirit, with which he frequently and freely conversed. Manso treated this as an ill but Tasso still affirmed it real; and telling him that the spirit would meet and converse with him the next day, invited him to be present. Manso coming the next hour appointed, saw Tasso sitting by the window, and perceiving him to continue without motion, he called him several times by his name, but Tasso made no reply; but at

For the YEAR 1763.

out with great vehemence, re is the friendly spirit that come to converse with me : t, and be convinced that t I have said is true." Manso l, not without some surprise, w nothing except the sun- which shone through the w : he was just going to ask the pretended spirit was, he was prevented by Tasso's ng with great earnestness to maginary being, sometimes g questions, and sometimes answers, in a manner so g, and with such elevation ression, that Manso had no to interrupt him : the con- on at last ended by the sup- departure of the spirit; when turning round to his friend, if his doubts were removed ; ch he made no reply, being ch amazed that he gladly all farther conversation on ject.

ling his law-suit not likely soon determined, he went Naples to Rome, where he ued about a year, in high fa- with pope Sextus Quintus, en went to Florence, at the g invitation of Ferdinando, duke of Tuscany, who had ardnal at Rome when Tasso sided there.

ing spent about another year rence, he returned again to i, taking Rome in his way ; e old prince of Conca being lead, he accepted an apart- in the palace of the young of Paleno, who succeeded und there applied himself to his *Jerusalem Delivered*, or to compose a new work, he called the *Jerusalem Con-*

The young prince of

Conca, knowing how from Tasso had eloped from his without warning, and bei very anxious to keep possession boun of the poet and his work, caused him to be very narrowly watched, which Tasso observing, and being dis- pleased at it, found means to elude his diligence, and retired to his friend Manso's, where, however, he still continued upon good terms with the prince of Conca.

His *Jerusalem Conquered* was the *Jerusalem Delivered* altered, or rather new written, with a view to obviate the objections of the critics, by a conformity to their rules ; and about this time, being now in his 48th year, he published his new and elaborate performance ; but it served only to prove that the critics were mistaken, for it was received with much less approbation than that in which he had delivered himself up to the enthusiasm of his genius, and in a short time was almost forgotten. It is said, that he began a third correction of his poem, compounded partly of the *Jerusalem Delivered*, and partly of the *Jerusalem Conquerea* ; but this he never completed.

Soon after the publication of his *Jerusalem Conquered*, Hippolito Aldrobandini succeeded Sextus Quintus to the papacy, by the name of Clement the VIIIth ; and his two nephews, Cynthio and Pietro Aldrobandini, were created cardinals. Cynthio, who was a great patron of learning and genius, and had known Tasso when he last resided at Rome, prevailed with him once more to leave his retreat at Naples, and live with him in that city.

When Tasso set out on this journey, the confines of the ecclesiastical state being greatly infested with

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 for whom he had a partic
 neration; having spent the
 of Christmas at this place,
 ceeded to Rome, where he
 in the beginning of the yea
 being then about 51 years
 was met at the entrance of
 by many prelates and per
 cunction, and was introd
 the two cardinals to the po
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perfectly recovered, Tasso himself was taken ill. Though he was more than fifty-one years of age, yet his studies and his miseries had brought on all the disorders and infirmities of old age. He was now confirmed in the opinion that his end was near, he expressed a desire of being removed to the monastery of St. Onuphrius, and was accordingly carried thither in cardinal Cynthio's coach, attended with the utmost tenderness by the prior and brethren in that order. Many medicines administered by the advice of the most eminent physicians of Rome, but without effect; and as it never coming on, occasioned it is said, by his having unduly eaten some milk, Rinaldini who was physician to the emperor and Tasso's intimate friend, told him that his last hour was at hand.

Tasso received the information with great composure, and calling Rinaldini with great confidence, thanked him for it. He then looked upwards, and pronounced a short ejaculatory prayer, from this time his mind seemed to be wholly disengaged from worldly things. He was conducted to the chapel of the monastery, where he received the sacrament; and when he was brought back to his chamber, he asked, where he wished to be buried? he answered, In the church of St. Onuphrius; and desired to leave some memorial of his will in writing, and to have some epitaph to be engraven on his tomb, he smiled and said, as to the first, he had but little to bequeath; and, as to the second, a plain stone would suffice for him. He did, however,

make a will, by which he made cardinal Cynthio his heir, and left his picture to Manso his friend. On the 14th day of his sickness he received the extreme unction, and the pope's benediction, which was brought to him by cardinal Cynthio, and was a grace never conferred in this manner but upon persons of the first distinction: Tasso was sensible of the honour, and acknowledged it with great humility and devotion; "This," says he, is the crown I came to receive at Rome." The cardinal then asked him if he had any other desire which his survivors could fulfill; upon which he requested, that all the copies of his works might be collected and burnt; he knew, he said, that as they were numerous and widely dispersed, it would be difficult, but he trusted not altogether impracticable; in this strange request, in which it is difficult to say whether vanity or humility had the greatest share, he persisted with so much earnestness, that the cardinal, unwilling to discompose him by a refusal, gave him such an answer as led him to believe it would be granted. Tasso then requesting the cardinal to leave him, he took his last farewell of him with tears in his eyes, and left with him his confessor and some of the brethren of the monastery. He survived till the middle of the next day, the 25th of April, being the festival of St. Mark; and then finding himself fainting, he embraced his crucifix, uttering these words, *In manus tuas Domine*, but expired before he could finish the sentence: he was buried the same evening, without pomp, according to his desire, in the church of St. Onuphrius; and his body covered with

with a plain stone; cardinal Cynthio, whom he made his heir, always professing an intention of erecting a monument to his memory, but though he survived many years, yet he died without putting it into execution. Manso, to whom he left nothing but his picture, when he came, ten years after his death, and found not so much as his name inscribed upon the stone that lay over him, would have taken upon himself the care of erecting a monument, but he was not permitted; however, he procured the words, *Hic jacet Terquatus Tassus* to be engraven on the stone that covered his grave. A stately monument was at last erected to his memory in the church where he was buried, by cardinal Bonifacio Bevilacqua, of an illustrious family of Ferrara.

He was tall and well shaped, his complexion fair but pale; the hair of his head was of a chestnut colour, that of his beard somewhat lighter, thick, and bushy; his forehead was square and high, his head large, and the fore-part of it in the latter part of his life, bald; his eye-brows were dark, his eyes full, piercing, and of a clear blue; his nose large, his lips thin, his teeth well set and white, his neck well proportioned, his breast full, his shoulders broad, and all his limbs were more sinewy than fleshy. His voice was strong, clear, and solemn; he spoke with deliberation, and generally reiterated his last words: he seldom laughed, and never to excess; he was very expert in the exercises of the body. In his oratory he used little action, and pleased rather by the beauty and force of his language, than by the graces of gesture and utter-

ance. His writings make it necessary to mention the natural endowments of his mind, but said of him, that there never a scholar more humble, a wit, devout, or a man more amiable.

*Some account of the life of the
brated French academiſt M.
DE REAUMUR.*

Rene-Anthony Ferchault, of Reaumur, was born at chelle in the year 1683: he learned grammar at the place of birth, and studied philosophy the Jesuits college at Poitiers 1699 he went from thence to Le Mans, at the invitation of an uncle where he studied the civil law 1703 he went to Paris, and applied himself wholly to the mathematics and natural philosophy; and in being then only four-and-twenty years old, he was chosen a member of the royal academy of sciences of that city, and during the following year, he described a general method of finding the extremity of a right line the other end of which is moved at a given curve, and by lines which fall upon a given curve under a certain angle greater or less than a right angle.

These are the only geometrical performances that he produced. In the year 1710, he read his observations upon the formation of fossils in which he proved that they were not like the other parts of the mineral body by expansion, but by the external addition of new particles. He also assigned the cause of transparency, in point of colour, figure, and magnitude which distinguished

from another. During the experiments which this enquiry led him to make upon snails, he discovered a very singular insect which lives only upon these animals, but not within their bodies, a situation in which he never leaves unless he is put out of it by the snail. This discovery also gave occasion to M. Reaumur to account for the proper motion of testaceous animals of different kinds, and to describe and explain an almost endless variety of organs which the author has adapted to that purpose, produced also the same year a natural history of cob-webs. In the first president of the series of accounts at Montpellier, he shewn that the webs made by spiders to deposit their eggs in are spun into a kind of silk, applicable to useful purposes, but it is still necessary to determine whether spiders could be bred in sufficient numbers, without an expense too great for the understanding to bear, and M. Reaumur found that M. Bon's discovery was a mere matter of curiosity, that the commercial world could derive no advantage from cob-webs. It has been long known, that marine animals adhere to solids of various kinds, either by attachment which continues to their existence, or which we can determine at pleasure; and this attachment was formerly remained a secret, till it was discovered by M. Reaumur, to whose enquiries we are indebted

for our knowledge of many organs and materials adapted to that purpose, of which we had no conception before. In the course of this enquiry, M. Reaumur discovered a fish different from that which furnished the ancients with their Tyrian dye, but which has the same property in a yet greater degree; upon the sides of this fish there are small grains, like those of a hard roe, which being broken, yield first a fine full yellow colour, that upon being exposed for a few minutes to the air becomes a beautiful purple.

About the same time M. Reaumur made a great variety of experiments, to discover whether the strength of a cord was greater or less than the sum of the strength of the threads of which it consists. It was generally believed that the strength of the cord was greater, but M. Reaumur's experiments proved it to be less, whence it necessarily follows, that the less a cord differs from an assemblage of parallel threads, *i. e.* the less it is twisted, the stronger it is.

It had been long asserted by those who lived on the sea coast, or the banks of great rivers, that when a craw-fish, crabs, and lobsters, happen to lose a claw, nature produces another in its stead. This, however, was disbelieved by all but the vulgar, till M. Reaumur put the matter out of dispute, and traced the re-production through all its circumstances, which are even more singular than the thing itself.

that mode of uniting various threads into a cord, is undoubtedly the best, causes the tensions of the threads to be equal in whatever direction the cord is pulled; and this consideration is sufficient to render the common method of joining threads into cords by twisting, preferable to all others.

INDEX REGISTER

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On the summit of a hill covered with a mouldy grass, the following substance necessary to the formation of their colour, which is a red earth called *ochre*, was found. He drew up, at the same time, a diffraction upon the spectrum, which he supposed to be a solid concretion in the eye of the animal.

At the Christmas season after publication of the history of the settlement, the author of the book, in which he has been so successful, has received of the American nation, among the gifts of the old year, an aid with which to build up.

Among other men he drew
 to the altar of the Church

ing the wet bank of fossil
iron in Turaine, is de-
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ear, Upon the light of *dark*
light of their *dark*, which first
the dark, but loses its lustre
grows pale, *dark*. Upon the
fire with which iron and steel
become magnetic by percussive

In 1720, he published a
under the title of *The art of
writing one's self right*, and of re-
solving one's self.

The use of iron is well known under the three forms of cast-iron, forged or bar-iron, and steel: in the first state it is susceptible of fusion, but it is brittle and cannot be forged by hammer, nor cut by the chisel; in the second state it is malleable and may be both filed and cut; it is no longer fusible without the addition of a foreign substance; in the third it acquires a very singular property of becoming hard and brittle, if after it has been heated it is dipped into cold water; the extreme brittleness of cast-iron makes it unfit for the construction of any thing that is required to sustain weight, and still more for any use in which it will be necessarily employed as a tool of any kind as it comes out of the font, for no one can use it. On the other hand the manner of converting forged or bar-iron into steel, was long ago known in France.

M. Reaumur having, in the course of other enquiries, found that steel differed from iron only in containing more sulphur and more in its composition, undertook to discover the method of giving it what was wanting to make it perfect, and at length perfectly succeeded, so as to make steel of quality he pleased.

The same experiments, which convinced M. de Reaumur that steel differed from iron only in containing more sulphur and salt, convinced him also that cast iron differed from forged iron, only by containing still more sulphur and salt; it was steel with an addition of its specific difference from forged iron: he therefore set himself about taking away this excess, and he succeeded so well, as to produce a great variety of utensils of iron, which were as easily wrought as forged iron, and did not half the money. However, the manufactory set on foot in France for rendering cast iron sufficiently malleable to be forged and wrought, after some time, discontinued, and has never been revived, though for what reason does not appear.

On discovering the secret of converting iron into steel, the duke of Orleans being then regent, set a pension upon M. de Reaumur of 12,000 livres a year, and, on request, it was settled upon his academy after his death, to be used for defraying the expences of future attempts to improve the

M. de Reaumur also discovered the secret of making tin, as it was then used in Germany; and his disciples, instructed in that manufacture, no longer imported tin from abroad.

He invented the art of making porcelain. A few simple observations upon fragments of glass, porcelain, and pottery, convinced him that china was nothing more than a demi-vitrification; now a demi-vitrification may be obtained either by exposing a vitrifiable matter to the action of fire, and withdrawing it before it is perfectly vitrified, or by making a paste of two substances, one of which is vitrifiable, and the other not: it was therefore very easy to discover by which of these methods the porcelain of China was made; nothing more was necessary than to expose it with a strong fire; if it consisted wholly of a vitrifiable matter half vitrified, it would be converted into glass; if of two substances, one of which was not vitrifiable, it would come out of the furnace the same as it went in: this experiment being made, the China porcelain suffered no alteration, but all the European porcelain was changed into glass.

But when the China porcelain was thus discovered to consist of two distinct substances, it was farther necessary to discover what they were, and whether France produced them. M. Reaumur accomplished these desiderata, and had the satisfaction to find that the materials for making China porcelain were to be had in France in the same abundance, and in greater perfection than in India. M. Reaumur also contrived a new species of porcelain, consisting only of glass, annealed a second time, with certain easy precautions, which, though less beautiful than other porcelain, is yet a useful discovery, considering the great facility and cheapness with which it is made.

M.

M. Reaumur was the first that reduced thermometers to a common standard, so as that the cold indicated by a thermometer in one place, might be compared with the cold indicated by a thermometer in another; in other words, he prescribed rules by which two thermometers might be constructed, that would exactly coincide with each other through all the changes of heat and cold: he fixed the middle term, or zero, of his division of the tube, at the point to which the liquor rises when the bulb is plunged in water that is beginning to freeze, he prescribed a method of regulating the divisions in proportion to the quantity of liquor, and not by the aliquot parts of the length of the tube, and he directed how spirits of wine might be reduced to one certain degree of dilatibility. Thermometers constructed upon these principles were called Reaumur's thermometers, and soon took place of all others.

M. de Reaumur invented the art of preserving eggs, and of hatching them; this art had been long known and practised in Egypt, but to the rest of the world was an impenetrable secret: M. de Reaumur found out and described many ways of producing an artificial warmth in which chickens might be hatched, and some by the application of fires used for other purposes; he shewed how chickens might be hatched in a dunghill; he invented long cages in which the callow brood were preserved in their first state, with fur cases to them to creep under instead of the hen's bosom, and he prescribed proper food for them of such things as are every where to be procured in great plenty.

He found also that eggs be kept fresh, and fit for incu- tion, many years, by washing with a varnish of oil, greasing any other substance, that would effectually stop the pores of the shell and prevent the contents from evaporating; by this contrivance may not only be preserved young birds before hatching in the hot climates, but the eggs of birds of every kind may be transported from one climate to another, and a breed of those that could not survive a long voyage, propagate in the most distant part of the world.

While he was employed in his discoveries, he was gradually proceeding in another work, *the history of insects*, the first of which he published in 1735.

This volume contains the history of caterpillars, which he divides into seven classes, each of a different kind and character: He describes the manner in which they live, as well under the form of caterpillars as in the chrysalis state; the several changes which they undergo in their manner of taking food, and spinning their webs.

The second volume, which he published in 1736, is a continuation of the same subject, and describes caterpillars in their first state, that of butterflies, and the curious particulars relating to their figure and colour, the dust with which they are covered, their coupling and their eggs, which the wise Providence has, by an instinct, directed them to do that their young may most conveniently find shelter and food.

The third volume contains the history of moths, not only of those which are so pernicious to

urniture, but those which live g the leaves of trees, and in ater; the first is perhaps the useful, because M. de Reau- has given directions how the moth may be certainly de- d; but the second abounds particulars that are not only is, but wonderful in the ft degree.

is volume also contains the y of the vine-fretter, an in- ot less destructive to our gar- han the moth to our furni- with an account of the worm devours them, and the galls ced upon trees by the punc- of some insect, which often them for habitations.

on the gall, or gall-nut, pro- so called, M. de Reaumur ds in his fourth volume to story of those protuberances , though galls in appearance, ally insects, but condemned ture to remain for ever fixed nmoveable upon the branches es, and he discloses the asto- g mystery of their multipli- . He then proceeds to give ount of flies with two wings, he worms in which they the first part of their lives; ticle includes the very singu- lary of the gnat. The fifth e treats of four-winged flies, nong others of the bee, con- g which he refutes many ffects opinions, and establishes not less extraordinary.

bee is not the only fly that honey, many species of the genus live separate, or in societies. The history or egin the sixth and last vo- and contains a description of ccesses in which they deposit ure their eggs, with proper

nourishment for the worms they produce till their transformation. The author then proceeds to the history of wasps, as well those who live separate, as in companies, to that of the lion-pismire, the horse-finger, and lastly to the fly called an ephemeron, a very singular insect, which, after having lived in the water three years as a fish, lives as a fly only one day, during which it suffers its metamorphosis, couples, lays its eggs, and leaves its dead carcase upon the surface of the water which it had inhabited. To this volume there is a preface, containing the wonderful discovery of the polypus, an animal that multiplies without coupling, that moves with equal facility upon its back or its belly, and each part of which, when it is divided, becomes a complete animal, a property then thought singular, but since found to be possessed by several other animals.

It had long been a question amongst anatomists, whether digestion is performed by solution or trituration: M. de Reaumur, by dissecting a great number of birds of different kinds, and by many singular experiments, discovered that the digestion of carnivorous birds is performed by solution, without any action of the stomach itself upon the aliments received on it; and that, on the contrary, the digestion of granivorous birds is effected wholly by grinding, or trituration, which is performed with a force sufficient to break the hardest substances.

M. de Reaumur, during the course of his experiments upon birds, remarked the amazing art with which the several species of these animals build their nests.—

His

His observations on this subject he communicated to the society in 1756, and this memoir was the last that he exhibited. He died by a hurt in his head received from a fall at Bermondiere in the Main, upon an estate that had been left him by a friend, on the 17th of October, aged 75 years.

He was a man of great ingenuity and learning, of the strictest integrity and honour, the warmest benevolence, and the most extensive liberality.

Letter written by Alfred the Great, prefixed, by way of preface, to his translation of Gregory's pastoral Letter, and directed to Wulf-fig, bishop of London.

Alfred king, wisheth greeting, to Wulf-fig bishop, his beloved and friendlike, and thee to know I wish, that to me it cometh very often in my mind, what manner of wise men, long ago, were throughout the English nation, both of the spiritual degree, and of the temporal; and how happy the times then were, among all the English; and how the kings, which then the people, God and his written will obeyed: how well they behaved themselves both in war and peace; and, in their home government, how their nobleness was spread abroad; and how they prospered in knowledge, and in wisdom. Also, the divine orders, how earnest they were as well about preaching as about learning, and about all the services they should do to God; and how men from abroad, wisdom and doctrine here in this land sought; and how we the same now must get abroad, if we would have them.

So clean has learning among the English nation, there have been very few since Humbert, that were able to understand the English of olden times, or turn an epistle from old into English; and I wot that not many beyond Humbert could do it. There were as that I cannot bethink on south side of the Thames, first came to reign. God be thanked, that we have a teacher in pulpit now. Thus I pray thee, that thou do, I believe thou wilt) bestow wisdom that God has given on all about, on them that bestow it; think what punishment shall for this world befall us: as neither we ourselves have wisdom, nor left it to other only loved the names that Christians, and very few of duties. When I minded methought also that I saw all was spoiled and burnt, the churches throughout the English nation stood filled with wit and ornaments, and a great multitude of God's servants; that time they wist very little of their books, because they understood nothing of the things that they were not written in their own language. So they left that our ancestors, that bore held those places, loved and through the same got and left it us. A man may see their swath; but we can quire after it, because we go both wealth and wisdom that we could not stoop our minds to the seeking of it. I thought of all this, then I was greatly, that their wise men, that were every

t the English nation, and learnt all those books, and no part of them into language: but I then quickly answered myself, they weened not that I could become so reckless, if learning would so devalue it, they willingly let it go, that here would be wisdom in the land, the wages that we under-

called to mind how that as first found written in speech; and after that I had learned it, then I put it into their own speech, and also all other books. The Latin people, a little they had learned it, they still, through wise interpretation, their own language; and Christian people also have a part thereof into their use.

For, methinketh it better, think, that we also, some be deemed most needful to understand, into that turn; that we all know, we bring to pass, (as we with God's help, if we needs) that all the youth of Englishmen (such as I, that they may mainly be committed to learn, while they of no other they first learn well to handwriting; afterwards, rather teach, in the Latin use that they will further and have to a higher

mind how this learning Latin tongue, heretofore, through the English, though many could

still read English writing; then began I, among diverse and manifold businesses of the kingdom, to turn into English this book, (which in Latin is named *Pastoralis*, and in English *The herdsmen's book*) sometimes word for word, sometimes understanding for understanding, even as I learned them of Plegmond my archbishop, of Assemy my bishop, and Grimbald my mass-priest, and John my mass-priest. After that I had learned of them how I might best understand them, I turned them into English, and will send one to each bishop's see in my kingdom; and upon each, there is a stile, that is, of fifty marks. And I command, on God's name, that no man the stile from the books, nor the books from the minister, take; seeing we know not how long there shall be so learned bishops as now, God be thanked, every where there are. Therefore, I would they should always remain in their places, except the bishop will have them with him, or that they be lent some whether, until that some other be written out.

Some particulars of the life of the celebrated Christina, queen of Sweden; from a work lately published in French by M. Lacombe.

CHRISTINA was the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Maria Elcönora of Brandenburg. She was born on the 18th of December 1626; during the queen's pregnancy, the astrologers, whose art was then much in fashion, predicted that the child would be a

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son,

son, who was destined to maintain all the glory that his father had acquired: the prejudice which these predictions produced, joined to some false appearances, at first deceived the women, and they deceived the king into an opinion, that the child was a boy; but his sister Catherine discovered and told him the truth. "Let us still be thankful to God, said Gustavus, I trust this girl will be as good as a boy; adding, with a smile, she must certainly be clever, for she has deceived us all already."

Gustavus took great pleasure in carrying her about with him, when he went a journey; and when she was about two years old, he took her to Calmar: the governor had the precaution to ask, whether he should give his majesty the usual salute, by firing the cannon, fearing that the noise might possibly fright the child: the king hesitated a little at first, but after a moment's pause, "Fire, said he, for the girl is a soldier's daughter, and she should be accustomed to it betimes." They fired, and the child, so far from being frightened, laughed, clapped her hands, and in her broken language cried, *more — more —*. This natural intrepidity greatly pleased Gustavus, and he afterwards caused her to be present at a review: perceiving the delight she took in this military show, he cried, "Very well; I'll warrant I'll take you where you shall have enough of this diversion." But he died too soon to keep his word; and Christina laments, in her memoirs, that she was not permitted to learn the art of war under so great a master; she regretted also, during her whole life, that she never marched at the

head of an army, nor so saw a battle.

The tears which she shed when she set out for his German expedition were regarded as a sin, and she betrayed the hero into tears, by an act of simplicity, which was, I characteristic of the child Christina. She took leave of her father by a little compliment which had been made for her, as she had learned by heart. She repeated it, Gustavus, ruminating and abstracted thought, did not hear; she said; the child, not completing her lesson, formed the task that had assigned her, pulled him by the sleeve to excite attention, and began to repeat her little speech. At this, the father burst into tears, caught her in his arms, after pressing her to his breast some minutes, gave her a attendant, without speaking of the incident which put some spectators in mind of the death of Hector with Andromache.

The states of Sweden assembled, after the death of Gustavus, the marshal of the court proposed the crowning of Christina by virtue of a decree which declared the daughters of Charles IX. eligible to the throne. A member of the order of peasants, whose name was Larssen, when he heard the proposal, cried out, "Who is Christina, this daughter of Gustavus? let us see her; let her be brought out to us."

The marshal immediately complied with the demand, and returned with Christina, whom he brought in his arms.

of the assembly. The
 and up to her, and having
 her very attentively,
 "Yes, this is she her-
 has the nose, the eyes,
 friend of Gustavus Adol-
 "We will have her for
 eign." She was imme-
 diately upon the throne, and
 a queen; and from this
 derived great pleasure in
 in her regal capacity.
 Having sent ambassadors
 her accession, to ratify
 with Sweden, the peo-
 Christina were appre-
 hensive of the rude appearance
 strangers, their great
 their long beards, their
 habits, their singular ad-
 dress, the ferocity even of their
 countenances would fright her; but
 she had been delighted with
 the rattle of war, was not
 to be terrified by the mini-
 sters. She not only re-
 mained without the least ap-
 pearance of discomposure, but as-
 sumed an air of importance, and
 which seemed intended to
 strike with awe, and which
 without its effect, for it
 did not give them with a sense of her
 as the daughter of a hero
 and.

She discovered, even in
 her memoirs, an in-
 tensity for the employ-
 ment of conversation of women;
 and the natural awkward-
 ness of man, with respect to all
 works which generally
 require their share. She was, on
 the contrary, fond of violent ex-
 ercise and such amusements as
 require strength and action.
 She had also both ability and

taste for abstracted speculations,
 and amused herself with language
 and the sciences, particularly that
 of legislation and government: she
 derived her knowledge of ancient
 history from its sources; and Poly-
 bius and Thucydides were her fa-
 vourite authors.

While she was thus improving
 her infancy, by studying the arts
 of peace, the generals Weismar,
 Banier, Torstensson, and Wrangel,
 sustained the glory of the Swedish
 arms in the thirty years wars,
 which rendered Germany at once
 desolate and illastious.

Christina having attained her
 18th year, on the 18th of Decem-
 ber, 1644, took the reins of go-
 vernment into her own hands, and
 was in every respect able to manage
 them. As she was the sovereign
 of a powerful kingdom, it is not
 strange that almost all the princes
 in Europe aspired to her bed:
 Among others were the prince of
 Denmark, the Elector Palatine,
 the elector of Brandenburg, the
 king of Portugal, the king of
 Spain, the king of the Romans,
 don John of Austria, Sigismund
 Rakocci, count and general of
 Cassovia; Ladislaus, king of Po-
 land; John Casimir, his brother,
 and Charles Gustavus, duke of
 Deux Ponts, of the Bavarian Pa-
 latinate family, son of her father
 the great Gustavus's sister, and
 consequently her first cousin. To
 this nobleman, as well as to all his
 competitors, she constantly refused
 her hand; but she caused him to
 be appointed her successor by the
 states. Political interests, differ-
 ence of religion, and contrariety
 of manners, furnished Christina
 with pretences for rejecting all her
 suitors; but her true motives were

the love of independence, and an unconquerable aversion which she had conceived, even in her infancy, for the yoke of marriage. "Do not force me to marry," said she to the states, for if I should have a son, it is not more probable that he should be an Augustus than a Nero."

An accident happened in the beginning of her reign, which gave her a remarkable opportunity of displaying the strength and equanimity of her mind.

As she was at the chapel of the castle at Stockholm, assisting at divine service with the principal lords of her court, a poor wretch who was disordered in his mind, came to the place with a design to assassinate her. This man, who was preceptor of the college, and in the full vigour of his age, chose for the execution of his design, the moment in which the assembly was performing what in the Swedish church is called *an act of recollection*, a silent and separate act of devotion performed by each individual kneeling, and hiding the face with the hand. Taking this opportunity, he rushed through the crowd, and mounted a ballustrade, within which the queen was upon her knees: the baron Brahi, chief justice of Sweden, was alarmed, and cried out; and the guards crossed their partisans, to prevent his coming farther; but he struck them furiously on one side, leaped over the barrier, and being then close to the queen, made a blow at her with a knife that he had concealed, without a sheath, in his sleeve. The queen avoided the blow, and pushed the captain of her guards, who instantly threw himself upon the assassin, and seized

him by the hair: all this in less than a moment. The man was known, and therefore nobody felt had any accomplices; therefore contented themselves locking him up, and then turned to her devotion the least emotion that perceived by the people, much more frightened than

One of the great affairs employed Christina, when upon the throne, was the Westphalia. She had renipotentaries to the court was Oxenstiern, whose grand chancellor, had honoured with the entire of the great Gustavus had governed Sweden with authority almost absolute, minority of Christina, began to be weary of which was by no means light; the other was lord privy seal, who at queen's confidence, and into the secret purpose mind. He pushed on with all his power, and the queen's desire; but on the contrary, who peace would diminish ance of his family, thousand difficulties in the peace, however, so much and so necessary, in which claiming interests were and so many claims was at last concluded in of October, 1648. The Swedish arms rendered the arbiters of this treaty as to the affairs of which this peace confirmation of many important Christina, at the concl

it affair, rewarded Salvius
g him to the rank of se-
dignity which till then
ys been the prerogative of
it which Christina thought
a right to confer upon

iblic event of importance
ce during the rest of Chris-
ign, for there were nei-
s abroad, nor troubles at
his quiet might be the ef-
hance, but it might also
fest of a good administra-
d the great reputation of
n; and the love her peo-
or her ought to lead us to
mination.

ign was that of learning
us; she drew about her,
she was, all the distin-
characters of her time;

Paschal, Bochart, Des-
assendi, Saumaïse, Naude,
Heinsius, Meibom, Scu-
mage, Lucas, Holstenius,
is, Bayle, madam Dacier,
and many others. The
r fail to immortalize the
o protects them, and al-
these illustrious persons
brated Christina either in
etters, or literary pro-
of some other kind, the
irt of which are now for-
They form, however, a
ry of praise, and a mass
onials which may be con-
a solid basis of reputation.
e few of these pieces that
particularly remembered,
epigram, in which Bo-
ws an ingenious parallel
Christina and the queen of

la suis Salomonem inuifit ab

d hanc docti, quo doceantur,

Christina, however, may be just-
ly reproached with want of taste,
in not properly assigning the rank
of all these persons, whose merits,
though acknowledged, were yet
unequal; particularly for not hav-
ing been sufficiently sensible of the
superiority of Descartes, whom she
disgusted, and at last wholly ne-
glected. The rapid fortune which
the adventurer Michon, known
under the name of Bourdelot, made
by her countenance and liberality,
was also a great scandal to litera-
ture. He had no pretensions to
learning; and though sprightly,
was indecent; he was brought to
court by the learned Saumaïse, and
for a time drove literary merit in-
tirely out of it, making learning
the object of his ridicule, and ex-
acting from Christina an exorbitant
tribute, to the weakness and in-
constancy of her sex; for even
Christina, with respect to this man,
shewed herself to be weak and in-
constant: when at last she was
compelled, by the public indigna-
tion, to banish this unworthy mi-
nion, she distinguished him by
marks of the greatest confidence,
and heaped presents upon him with
a most shameful prodigality. Yet
he was no sooner gone, than her
regard for him was at an end. She
was ashamed of the favour she had
shewn him, and in a short time
thought of him only with hatred
and contempt; and though she did
afterwards correspond with him, it
was only to render him subservient
to a taste for literature, which he
had for a time suspended, by giving
him commissions for such valuable
books as appeared in France, where
Bourdelot was born, and whither
he retired.

This, Bourdelot, during his

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ascend-

ascendency over the queen, had supplanted count Magnus de la Gardie, son of the constable of Sweden, who was a relation, a favourite, and perhaps the lover of Christina. Madam de Motteville, who had seen him ambassador in France, says, in her memoirs, that he spoke of his queen in terms so passionate and respectful, that every one concluded his attachment to her to be more ardent and tender, than a mere sense of duty can produce.

This nobleman fell into disgrace, because he shewed an inclination to govern, while Bourdelot seemed to aim at nothing more than to amuse, and concealed, under the unsuspected character of a droll, the real ascendency which he exercised over the queen's mind.

Scudery having obtained permission to dedicate his *Alaric* to her, she was so weak as to require him to strike out of the poem some verses, in which he had complimented the count de Gardie, who was then quite out of favour; and Scudery had the noble fortitude to reply, "that he would never destroy the altar upon which he had sacrificed."

About this time an accident happened to Christina, which brought her into still greater danger, than that which has been related already. Having given orders for some ships of war to be built at the port of Stockholm, she went to see them when she heard they were finished; and as she was going on board of them, cross a narrow plank, with admiral Fleming, his foot slipping, he fell, and drew the queen with him into the sea, which in that place was near 90 feet deep. Anthony Steinberg, the queen's first

equerry, instantly threw himself into the water, laid hold of her and with such assistance given him, got the queen on shore during this accident, her lesson and presence of mind such, that the moment she was above water, she cried "Take care of the admiral." she was got out of the water discovered no emotion either in gesture or countenance, and dined the same day in the same place where she gave a humorous account of her adventure.

But though at first she was conscious of the power and splendor of her exaltation, yet she began to feel that it embarrassed her the same love of independence and liberty, which had determined her against marriage, at last made her weary of her crown.

As, after the first disgust, she grew more and more irksome to her every day, she resolved to abdicate, and in 1652, communicated her resolution to the senate. The senate zealously removed against it, and was joined by the people, and even by Charles X. himself, who was to her: she yielded to their importunities, and continued to live to her own pleasure to the will of the public, till the year 1655, when she carried her design into execution.

It appears, by one of her letters to M. Canut, the French ambassador, in whom she placed confidence, that she had meditated this project more than eight years, and that she had communicated it to him five years before it took place.

The ceremony of her abdication was a mournful solemnity,

in pomp and sadness, in which my eyes but her own were. She continued firm and com- through the whole, and as it was over, prepared to e into a country more favour- science than Sweden.

cerning the merit of this the world has always been i. in opinion; it has been nued, alike both by the ig- and the learned, the trifler e sage: it was admired, er, by the great Condé; v great was the magnanimity s princess, says he, who so easily give up that for the rest of mankind are con- y destroying each other, and so many throughout their lives pursue, without at- !” It appears by the works Evremond, that the abdica- Christina was at that time iversal topic of speculation ate in France.

istina, besides abdicating her abjured her religion; but t was universally approved party, and censured by ano- the papists triumphed, and testants were offended.

prince, after a long imprit, ever shewed so much joy eing restored to his kingdom, istina did in quitting hers. she came to a little brook, separates Sweden from Den- she got out of her carriage, ping to the other side, she out in a transport of joy, last I am free, and out of t, whither I hope I shall eturn.” She dismissed her , and laid by the habit of ; “I would become a man, ; yet I do not love men be- hey are men, but because : not women.”

She made her abjuration at Bruf- sels, where she saw the great Condé, who after his defection, made that city his asylum. “Cousin, said she, who would have thought, ten years ago, that we should have met at this distance from our coun- tries!” But there happened ano- ther thing less likely than their meeting, the great coldness with which, after they had been drawn towards each other by mutual ad- miration, they came together at last, when the interview which they had both so ardently desired, took place. The prince of Condé de- manded to be received with the same honours that had been shewed to the archduke Leopold at his in- terview with the queen; but this she refused. The prince, there- fore, determined to see her *incog.* and with that view he got into her apartment among the crowd; the queen knew him the moment she saw him, by a picture which had been given her, and was about to give him a reception suitable to his rank; but the prince, seeing himself discovered, instantly with- drew; and perceiving that the queen followed to bring him back, he turned about and said, “Ma- dam, all or nothing:” and imme- diately left the room. From this time they never saw each other but by chance, with great coldness and a mutual discontent with each other.

The inconstancy of Christina’s temper appeared from her going perpetually from place to place; from Brussels she went to Rome; from Rome to France, and from France she returned to Rome again; after this she went to Sweden, where she was not very well re- ceived; from Sweden she went to

Hambourg, where she continued a year, and then went again to Rome; from Rome she returned to Hambourg, and again to Sweden, where she was received still worse than before, upon which she went back to Hambourg, and from Hambourg again to Rome; she intended another journey to Sweden, but it did not take place, any more than an expedition to England, where Cromwell did not seem well disposed to receive her; and after many wanderings, and many purposes of wandering still more, she at last died at Rome.

It must be acknowledged, that her journeys to Sweden had a motive of necessity, for her appointments were very ill paid, though the states often confirmed them after her abdication, but to other places she was led merely by a roving disposition, and what is more to her discredit, she always disturbed the quiet of every place she came into, by exacting greater deference to her rank as queen, than she had a right to expect, by the total nonconformity to the customs of the place, and by continually exciting and fomenting intrigues of state. She was indeed always too busy, even when she was upon the throne, for there was no event in Europe in which she was not ambitious of acting a principal part. During the troubles in France by the faction called the *Fronde*, she wrote with great eagerness to all the interested parties, officiously offering her mediation to reconcile their interests, and calm their passions, the secret springs of which it was impossible she should know; this was first thought a dangerous, and afterwards a ridiculous behaviour. Du-

ring her residence in France she gave universal disgust, not only by violating all the customs of the country, but by practising others directly opposite; she treated the ladies of the court with the greatest rudeness and contempt; when they came to embrace her, she being in a man's habit, cried out, "What a strange eagerness have these women to kiss me, is it because I look like a man?"

But though she ridiculed the manners of the French court, she was very solicitous to enter into its intrigues. Lewis the XIVth, then very young, was enamoured of mademoiselle de Mancini, niece to cardinal Mazarine; Christina flattered their passion, and offered her service: "I would fain be your confidante," said she; if you love, you must marry."

The murder of Monaldeschi is to this hour an inscrutable mystery; many particulars have been related from the Trinitarian frier of Fontainebleau, who confessed him in the gallery des Cerfs, and who saw him assassinated; but they do not remove the veil. Whatever was Monaldeschi's crime, whatever were the rights of Christina, and however specious the pretences by which flattery and cunning influenced the supine, or corrupt juriconsults to justify it, the fact was, without doubt, most flagitiously wicked.

It is, however, of a piece with the expressions constantly used by Christina, in her letters, with respect to those with whom she was offended, for she scarce ever signified her displeasure without threatening the life of the offender. "If you fail in your duty, said she to her secretary, (whom she sent

Stockholm after her abdication) the power of the king of shall save your life, though could take shelter in his

the affair of the Franchises, extended rights of which she with great haughtiness, she thus to the pope's officers: e my word, that those whom ve condemned to die, shall, leave God, live some time, and if it happens that they violent death, be assured all not die alone."

officer having quitted her for that of the duke of she was so transported with to disgrace herself by these in a letter written with her and: "He lives only for and if he does not sing for: shall not sing long for any -It is his duty to live only service; and if he does not, I forely repent it."

she was also threatened very y, for having said that the which Christina wrote, upon vocation of the edict of, was a remain of Protestant: but he made his peace logies and submission.

in the whole, she appears to be an uncommon mixture of talents and great qualities, which, or it might excite fear and, was by no means amiable. Had wit, taste, parts, and g; she was indefatigable on the throne, great in private firm in misfortunes, impass contradiction; and, ex- the love of letters, inconsistent inclinations. The most able instance of this fickleness, that after she had abdicated the crown of Sweden, she

intrigued for that of Poland. She was, in every action and pursuit, violent and ardent in the highest degree; impetuous in her desires, dreadful in her resentment, and fickle in her conduct. She says of herself, "That she was mistrustful, ambitious, passionate, haughty, impatient, contemptuous, satirical, incredulous, undevout, of an ardent and violent temper, and extremely amorous;" a disposition, however, to which, if she may be believed, her pride and her virtue were always superior. In general, her failings were those of her sex, and her virtues the virtues of ours.

Some letters published at Amsterdam in 1759, and at Geneva in 1761, said to be private letters of Christina, and dedicated to the king of Prussia, are wholly spurious.

Translation of a letter from the empress of Russia to M. d'Alembert, at Paris, whom she had invited into Russia to educate her son.

M. d'Alembert,

I Have just received the answer you wrote to Mr. Odar, in which you refuse to transplant yourself to assist in the education of my son. I easily conceive that it costs a philosopher, like you, nothing to despise what the world calls grandeur and honour: these, in your eyes, are very little; and I can readily agree with you that they are so. Considering things in this light, there would be nothing great in the behaviour of queen Christina [of Sweden] which hath been

been so highly extolled; and often censured with more justice. But to be torn and called to contribute to the happiness and even the instruction of a whole nation, and yet decline it, is, in my opinion, refusing to do that good which you wish to do. Your philosophy is founded in a love to mankind: permit me then to tell you, that to refuse to serve mankind, whilst it is in your power, is to miss your aim. I know you too well to be a good man, to ascribe your refusal to vanity. I know that the sole motive of it is the love of ease, and leisure to cultivate letters and the friendship of those you esteem. But what is there in this objection? Come, with all your friends; I promise both them and you, every convenience and advantage that depends upon me; and perhaps you will find more liberty and ease here, than in your native country. You refused the invitation of the king of Prussia, notwithstanding your obligations to him; but that prince has no son. I own to you, that I have the education of my son so much at heart, and I think you so necessary to it, that perhaps I press you with too much earnestness. Excuse my indiscretion for the sake of the occasion of it; and be assured that it is my esteem for you that makes me so urgent.

Moscow, CATHERINE.
Nov. 13, 1762.

In this whole letter I have argued only from what I have found in your writings: you would not contradict yourself.

An authentic and literal translation of the Dey of Tunis's letter to his majesty King George III. on his accession to the throne.

THE greatest of the princes of the nations of the Messiah, and the greatest of the governors of the affairs of the Nazarenes, the most mighty, noble, and our high and great friend, the new George the Third, whose end may be in bliss, and after our best wishes and prayers for his health and felicity, I am to acquaint my dear friend, that your majesty's English consul of the city of Tunis, by name Charles Gordon, received from the kingdom of London a letter, the contents of which was, that his majesty George the Second's appointed time being finished, he is passed into life eternal; that in his place, your majesty George the Third had ascended the throne; this news being dispatched on purpose to be communicated to the governor of Tunis. His excellency Ally Basba, which we was acquainted with in this year seventy-four, in the latter end of the month of Gimadit (June) so that ancient friendship subsists the same from your majesty, may the God of the world prolong your majesty's life with joy, felicity, and strength for ever, and maintain the friendship, with the greatest strength, Amen. And on consideration of the ancient friendship this friendly letter is wrote, and sent, I hope, by the will of God, on the receipt, that in every form, the friendship articles, and former promises, will not be changed nor altered, but that the advantages, harmony and friendship will be

aug.

and, and since

in your loving

wer will

May the — of the
preserve your majesty for
all health and prosperity.

March Genl, 1174.

1174, governor of the city
of Tunis.

at Tunis.

1174, 1174, 1174.

*The letter from Jane Shore to
Edward the Fourth.—Taken
from a very ancient history of Jane*

please my king and master,
chafe to stayne thy royal
ack with the poor inkling
servant and handmaide,
nathlesse, thou hast most
thy dayghed to raise unto
ra couche, as Abraham did
nathmaide Hagar; though I
be to share her misfortune,
be driven from my master's
be. Could my unworthy
live a decent colouring to
me's affection, then might
which be the painting of
ites in the true hearte, do
to the loyal love she beareth
by worthy personne.

how can the black rivulet,
my pen is eager to drinke,
thily enabled to exprefs, in
ynge termes, the ocean of
that aboundye in my true
! Woulde to my Savioure,
his ocean of love were not
ed with winds, which blow
and rayse the waves of af-
within my moody soul.—I
compassed by three potent
es; albeit, not the flesh, the
; and the devil, unless lord
gs be resembled to the first,
worketh to withdraw my
om thee, and in thy absence
place thee from the throne

whereon the king is established in
my hearts.

The royal partner of thy bosom,
the queen, may indeed be likened
unto the world, for she encom-
passeth me round with spies, who
watche out for my thoughts.—And
though I will not be so harthe in
my thought or deed, to say thy
noble brother Gloucester be, in any
shape, like unto the devil, yet I do
verily believe he be more dangerous
than the other twain, though he
beareth him towardly. There be
some, and divers some, who say he
wishest not well unto thy govern-
ment, any unto thy children. Among
the rest, the noble lord
Hastings doubted very much, and
wishest thee long to reign, in order
that thou mayest the better survive
to establish thy royal issue. Believe
what I write cometh from my true
heart's affection, and with comfort
to the wounded spirit of thy loyal
servant,

JANE SHORE.

*The last will and testament of the
famous George Psalmazar, a
reputed native of the Island of
Formosa, in the East-Indies.*

THE last will and testament of
me a poor sinful and worthless
creature, commonly known by the
assumed name of George Psalmaza-
zar.

Thy ever blessed and unerring
will, oh! most gracious, though
offended God, be done by me and
all the world, whether for life or
death.

Into thy all merciful hands I
commit my soul, as unto a most
gracious Father, who, though just-
ly provoked by my past vain and
wicked life, but more especially so
during the wild follies of a rash and

unthinking part of it, has yet been graciously pleased, by thy undeserved grace and mercy, to preserve me from the reigning errors and heresies, and the more deplorable apostacy and infidelity of the present age, and enabled me to take a constant and stedfast hold on the holy author of our salvation, thy ever adorable and divine Son Jesus Christ, our powerful and meritorious redeemer, from whose alone, and all-powerful intercession and merits, (and not from any the least inherent righteousness of my own, which I heartily abhor as filthy rags in thine all purer eyes) I hope and beg for pardon and reconciliation, and for a happy resurrection unto that blessed immortality to which we are redeemed by his most precious and inestimable blood. I likewise bless and adore thy infinite goodness for preserving me from innumerable dangers of body and soul, to which this wretched life, but more particularly by my own youthful rashness and inconsideration might have exposed me, had not thy divine Providence interposed in such a wonderful manner, as justly challenges my deepest admiration and acknowledgment: particularly I am bound to bless thee for so timely nipping that ambition and vain-glory, which had hurried me through such scenes of impiety and hypocrisy, and as the most effectual antidote against it, next to thy divine grace, hast brought me not only to prefer, but to delight in a state of obscurity and lowness of circumstances, as the surest harbour of peace and safety; by which, though the little I have left in my possession, be dwindled to so little value as to be but a poor acknowledgment for the ser-

vices which I have occasioned from my friend hereafter named, to whom I can do no less than breathe it all, yet I hope the will may be accepted for the deed, and that the divine Providence will supply to her what is wanting in me. And now, O Father of mercies, I beseech thee for thy dear Son's sake, so to direct me by thy grace through all these future concerns of this life, that, whithersoever, or in what mannersoever it shall please thee to call me out of it, I may be found ready and willing to resign my soul, worth less as it is of itself, to thee who gavest it; and my death, as well as my latter end may be such, as may tend all possible ways to thy glory, the edification of thy church, and my own eternal comfort. And in hopes there is nothing in this my last will that is not agreeable to thine, I leave it to be executed after my death by my worthy and pious friend Sarah Rewalling, of this parish of St. Luke, in Middlesex, in the manner hereafter mentioned, viz.

I desire that my body, wherever I die, may be kept so long above ground, as decency or conveniency will permit, and afterwards conveyed to the common burying ground, and there interred in some obscure corner of it without any further ceremony or formality than is used to the bodies of the deceased pensioners when I happen to die, and about the same time of the day, and that the whole may be performed in the lowest and cheapest manner. And it is my earnest request that my body be not inclosed in any kind of coffin, but only decently laid in what is called a shell, of the lowest value, and without lid or other

covering which may hinder natural earth from covering it and.

books relating to the Universal History, and belonging to proprietors, are to be returned in according to the true list in, which will be found in a paper in my account-book; rest, being my own property together with all my household wearing apparel, and what money shall be found due to my decease, I give and with to my friend Sarah Rogers above-named, together such manuscripts as I had at different times, and desire to be made public, if they be deemed worthy of it, they being of sundry essays on some parts of the Old Testament and chiefly written for the use of a young clergyman in the country, and so unhappily unacted with that kind of learning that he was likely to become the object of his sceptical parishioners but being, by this means, furnished with proper materials, enabled to turn the tables upon them.

The principal manuscript I set myself in duty bound to publish, is a faithful narrative of my education, and the fall of my wretched youthful life, and the various ways by which I was in some measure unavoidably led into the base and shameful imposture of passing upon the world for a native of Formosa a convert to christianity, lacking it with a fictitious account of that island, and of my travels, conversion, &c. all of it hatched in my own mind, without regard to truth and

honesty. It is true, I have long since disclaimed even publicly all but the shame and guilt of that vile imposition; yet as long as I knew there were still editions of that scandalous romance remaining in England, besides the several versions it had abroad, I thought it incumbent on me to undeceive the world, by unravelling that whole mystery of iniquity in a posthumous work which would be less liable to suspicion, as the author would be far out of the influence of any sinister motives that might induce him to deviate from the truth. All that I shall add concerning it is, that it was begun above twenty-five years ago with that view, and no other, during a long recess in the country, accompanied with a threatening disease, and since then continued in my most serious hours, as any thing new presented itself; so that it hath little else to recommend itself but its plainness and sincerity, except here and there some useful observations and inuendos on those branches of learning in which I had been concerned, and particularly with such excellent improvements as might be made in the method of learning of Hebrew, and in producing a more perfect body of universal history, and more answerable to its title than that which hath already passed a second edition. And these, I thought, might be more deserving a place in that narrative, as the usefulness of them would, in a great measure, make amends for the small charge of the whole. If it therefore shall be judged worth printing, I desire it may be sold to the highest bidder, in order to pay my arrears for my lodgings and to defray my funeral;

neral; and I further request that it be printed in the plain and undisguised manner in which I have written it, without alteration or embellishment. I hope the whole is written in the true sincere spirit of a person awakened by a miracle of mercy, unto a deep sense of his folly, guilt, and danger, and is desirous, above all things, to give God the whole glory of so gracious a change, and to shew the various steps by which his divine Providence brought it about. The whole of the account contains 14 pages of preface, and about 93 more of the said relation, written in my own hand with a proper title, and will be found in the deep drawer on the right-hand of my white cabinet. However, if the obscurity I have lived in, during such a series of years, should make it needless to revive a thing in all likelihood so long since forgot, I cannot but wish that so much of it was published in some weekly paper, as might inform the world, especially those who have still by them the above-mentioned fabulous account of the island of Formosa, &c. that I have long since owned, both in conversation and in print, that it was no other than a mere forgery of my own devising, a scandalous imposition on the public, and such as I think myself bound to beg God and the world pardon for writing, and have been long since, as I am to this day, and shall be as long as I live, heartily sorry for, and ashamed of.

These I do hereby solemnly declare and testify to be my last will and testament, and in witness thereof have thereto set my name, on the 23d day of April, in the year

of our Lord 1752, O. S. and in the 73d of my age.

G. Pfallmanazar.

The last will and testament of G. Pfallmanazar, of Ironmonger-row, in the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, whenever it shall please God to take him out of this world unto himself.

January 1, 1763, being the day of circumcision of our divine Lord, then, blessed be God, quite sound in my mind though weak in my body, I do ratify and confirm the above particulars of my last will made.

There is not, perhaps, in all history a more melancholy example than the following, that great parts, which, when well applied, are the greatest blessing of heaven, become, when misapplied, a misfortune to the possessor, and a curse to mankind.

Some particulars relating to the life of Philip, duke of Wharton.

THIS nobleman by his father's express order was educated at home: as it was the earl of Wharton's view to qualify his son to fill that high station in which his birth would one day place him, with advantage to his country; his great care was to form him a complete orator. The first prelude to his misfortunes may justly be reckoned his falling in love with, and privately marrying a young lady, the daughter of major general Holmes, a match by no means suited to his birth, fortune, and cha-

ster, and far less to the am-
is views his father had of dis-
g of him in such a marriage,
uld have been a considerable
on to the fortune and gran-
of his illustrious family.

wever disappointed the earl
arton might be in his son's
ing beneath his quality, yet
miable lady, who became his
ster-in-law, deserved infinite
re felicity than she met with
a alliance with his family;
he young lord was not so un-
through any misconduct of
as by the death of his father,
this precipitate marriage is
ht to have hastened. The
being so early freed from pa-
restraints, plunged himself
those numberless excesses,
became at last fatal to him;
ie proved, as Pope expresses

ant to the wife his heart ap-
prov'd,
el to the very king he lov'd.

e young lord, in the begin-
of the year 1716, indulged
sire of travelling, and finish-
is education abroad; and as
is designed to be instructed in
richest Whig principles, Ge-
was judged a proper place for
sidence. He took the rout
olland, and visited several
s of Germany, that of Ha-
in particular.

e marquis being arrived at
va, he conceived so great a dis-
o the dogmatical precepts of
overnor, that he fell upon a
e of avoiding these intoler-
cumbrances, left him at Ge-
and set out post for Lyons,

where he arrived about the middle
of October, 1716.

His lordship somewhere or other
had picked up a bear's cub, of
which he was very fond, and car-
ried it about with him. But when
he was determined to abandon his
tutor, he left the cub behind him,
with the following address to him:
"Being no longer able to bear with
your ill usage, I think proper to
be gone from you; however, that
you may not want company, I
have left you the bear, as the most
suitable companion in the world,
that could be picked out for you."

When the marquis was at Lyons,
he took a very strange step, little
expected from him. He wrote a
letter to the chevalier de St. George,
then residing at Avignon, to whom
he presented a very fine stone-horse.
Upon receiving this present, the
chevalier sent a man of quality to
the marquis, who carried him pri-
vately to his court, where he was
received with the greatest marks of
esteem, and had the title of duke
of Northumberland conferred upon
him.

He remained there, however,
but one day, and then returned
post to Lyons, from whence he set
out for Paris. He likewise made
a visit to the queen dowager of
England, consort to king James
II. then residing at St. Germain's,
to whom he paid his court, per-
suing the same rash measures as at
Avignon.

During his stay at Paris, his
winning address, and astonishing
parts, gained him the esteem and
admiration of all the British sub-
jects of both parties, who happen-
ed to be there. The earl of Stair,
then the English ambassador there,
not-

notwithstanding all the reports to the marquis's disadvantage, thought proper to shew some respect to the representative of so great a family.

His excellency never failed to lay hold of every opportunity to give some admonitions, which were not always agreeable to the vivacity of his temper, and sometimes provoked him to great indiscretions.

Once in particular the ambassador extolling the merit and noble behaviour of the marquis's father, added, that he hoped he would follow so illustrious an example of fidelity to his prince, and love to his country: upon which the marquis immediately answered, that he thanked his excellency for his good advice; and as his excellency had also a worthy and deserving father, he hoped he would likewise copy so bright an original, and tread in his steps.

This was a severe sarcasm, as the ambassador's father had betrayed his master in a manner that was quite shameful.

Before he left France an English gentleman expostulating with him, for swerving so much from the principles of his father, and his whole family; his lordship answered, that he had pawned his principles to Gordon, the pretender's banker, for a considerable sum, and till he could repay him, he must be a Jacobite; but when that was done, he would again return to the Whigs.

About the latter end of December, 1716, the marquis arrived in England, where he did not remain long till he set out for Ireland, in which kingdom, on account of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him of being admit-

ted, though under age; to take his seat in the house of peers. Here he espoused a very different interest from that which he had so lately embraced.

He distinguished himself on this occasion as a violent partizan for the ministry; and acted in all other respects, as well in his private as public capacity, with the warmest zeal for the government.

In consequence of this zeal, he was at a time when they stood much in need of men of abilities, and so little expected from the young marquis, the king, who was no stranger to the most refined rules of policy, created him a duke.

As soon as the duke of Wharton came of age, he was introduced to the house of lords in England, with the like blaze of reputation. A little before the death of lord Stanhope, his grace again changed sides, opposed the court, and endeavoured to defeat the schemes of the ministry.

He appeared one of the most forward and vigorous, in the defence of the bishop of Rochester, and in opposing the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on that prelate.

Notwithstanding his astonishing activity in opposition to the court, he was not yet satisfied that he had done enough: he printed his thoughts therefore twice a week, in a paper called, *The True Briton*, several thousands of which being dispersed weekly, the duke was pleased to find the whole kingdom giving attention to him, and admiring him as an author, though some did not at all approve of his reasoning.

The duke's boundless profusion had by this so burthened his estate, that a decree of chancery took hold

ad vested it in the hands of for the payment of his but not without making a n of 1200l. per annum for stence.

not being sufficient to sup- title with suitable dignity , he resolved to go abroad :state should be clear. But the world was deceived ; went to Vienna, to execute e commission, not in favour English ministry; nor did shine to greater advantage is personal character, than imperial court.

Vienna his grace made a Spain, where his arrival the English minister so that two expresses were m Madrid to London, up- prehension that his grace would be there in the character nbassador; upon which the ceived a summons under ry-seal to return home.

behaviour on this occasion efficient indication, that he resigned to return to Eng- lish affairs remained in the te.

he often declared, from his abroad the second time, no doubt was the occasion of ing that solemn order with indignity, and endeavour- inflame the Spanish court, against the person who de- the warrant, but also a- the court of Great Britain or exercising an act of pow- he was pleased to call it, the jurisdiction of his ca- majesty. After this he act- ly in the service of the pre- and appeared at his court, he was received with the : marks of favour.

. VI.

While his grace was thus em- ployed abroad, his duchess, who had been neglected by him, died in England, April 14, 1726, and left no issue behind her. Soon af- ter this, the duke fell violently in love with M. Oberne, then one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain. She was daughter of an Irish colonel in that service, who being dead, her mother lived upon a pension the king allowed her; so that this lady's fortune consisted chiefly in her personal accomplishments.

Many arguments were used by their friends on both sides, to dis- suade them from the marriage. The queen of Spain, when the duke asked her consent, represent- ed to him in the most lively terms, that the consequence of the match would be misery to them both, and absolutely refused her consent.

Having now no hopes of ob- taining her, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a lingering fever, of which he lan- guished till he was almost ready to drop into the ground. This cir- cumstance reached her majesty's ear; she was moved with his dis- tress, and sent him word to en- deavour the recovery of his health, and as soon as he was able to ap- pear abroad, she would speak to him in a more favourable manner than at their last interview.

The duke, upon receiving this news, imagined it the best way to take advantage of the kind dispo- sition her majesty was then in, and summoning to his assistance his little remaining strength, threw himself at her majesty's feet, and begged of her either to give him M. Oberne, or order him not to live.

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The

The queen consented, but told him he would soon repent it; and the young lady being dazzled with the splendor of a ducal title, and besides having a real value for her lover, they were soon united by an indissoluble bond.

After the solemnization of his marriage, he passed some time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, affected to appear with the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince.

But as he could not always keep himself within the bounds of Italian gravity, and having no employment to amuse his active temper, he soon ran into his usual excesses; which giving offence, it was thought proper for him to remove from that city for the present, lest he should at last fall into actual disgrace.

Accordingly the duke quitted Rome, and went by sea to Barcelona, and then resolved upon a new scene of life, which few expected he would ever engage in. He wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would assist at the siege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his service. But he soon grew weary of this, and set his heart on Rome.

In consequence of this resolution, he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, full of respect and submission, expressing a desire of visiting his court; but the chevalier returned for answer, that he thought it more advisable for his grace to draw near England.

The duke seemed resolved to follow his advice, and accordingly set out for France in company with

his duchess, and attended or three servants arrived at in May, 1728. Here he little stay, but proceeded to in his way, as some imagine England; but he stopped, and up his residence at Rouen, reflecting the least on the that brought him to France.

He was so far from making concession to the government order to make his peace, did not give himself the trouble about his personal or any other concern in England.

The duke had about 60 his possession when he arrived at Rouen, where more of his friends joined him from Spain. A indictment was about this time preferred against him in England for high treason.

The chevalier soon after him 2,000*l.* for his support, which he was no sooner in possession of, than he squandered it in a course of extravagance; a long journey did not prove suit with his grace's finances. He went for Orleans, thence for the river Loire, to Nantz, and there he stopped some time, till he got a remittance from Paris, which was squandered most as soon as received.

At Nantz some of his servants rejoined him, and thence he took shipping with for Bilbao, as if he had been carrying recruits to the Spaniards. From Bilbao he wrote a humorous letter to a friend in Paris, such as his fancy, not circumstances dictated, giving a full account of his voyage, and his manner of passing his time. The queen of Spain took the opportunity to attend her person.

he beginning of the year
duke declined so fast,
his quarters at Lerida,
d not the use of his limbs
move without assistance;
was free from pain did
ll his gaiety. He conti-
his ill state of health for
hs, when he gained a
gth, and found benefit
rtain mineral water, in
tains of Catalonia; but
much spent to recover:
d the May following at
t, whither he removed
regiment, and going to
-mentioned waters, he
one of those fainting fits,
e had been for some time
a small village, and was
stitute of all the necessa-
s, till some charitable fa-
Bernardine convent of-
what assistance their house

ake accepted their kind
upon which they re-
m to their convent, and
ed all the relief in their
nder this hospitable roof,
ishing a week, the duke
on died, without one
acquaintance to close his
s funeral was performed
e manner in which the
ter those of their own

*st of the late trial of
Molloy, Esquire, and his
at Dublin, for the sup-
usage of their daughter.*

ndictments were prefer-
ainst the prisoners. The
of the first was, that they

had assaulted and wounded Sarah
Molloy their daughter, on, before,
and after, the 30th of December, in
the 26th year of the late king, with
an intent to destroy her; and had
imprisoned her, and kept her with-
out the necessaries of life during
ten years; and of the other in-
dictment, that they had abandoned
and exposed her, bound with cords,
on the 20th of January, in the 2d
year of his present majesty, with
an intent that she should perish,

In support of these indictments,
the counsel for the prosecutors exa-
mined many witnesses, whose names
and testimony are in substance as
follows.

Eleanor Campbell deposed, That
about seven and twenty years ago
she was employed to nurse a female
child of Mrs. Molloy's, who had a
mole under her right breast, and a
mark resembling a trout on the
outside of her right thigh; that she
was hired for this service nine
months before Mrs. Molloy was
brought to bed; that she nursed
the child two years, the greatest
part of the time at her own house;
that the child being then removed
to Carduff, she visited there; and
that when she was seven years old,
she saw her at her mother's in
Chancery-lane, it being four years
and eight months after she had last
seen her; and that, observing the
mother to use her with great cruel-
ty, she requested to have her home,
and offered to maintain the child
at her own expence; after which
she was never permitted to see her;
That hearing a young person had
been found in Ross-lane, and sent
to the Dublin hospital for incu-
rables, she went thither, and found
that this person was the same Sally
E. a Molloy,

Molloy whom she had nursed ; and described her marks, which, upon search, were found. The girl who had been sent to the hospital was then brought into court, and placed in a chair on a table, and this witness swore, directly and positively, that she was the same Sally Molloy whom she had nursed, and seen ill treated by her mother. She was then asked, whether she thought this person to be 25 years old ? she answered, Yes,—and more. Being asked whether she did not believe this person to be an idiot from her birth ? she answered, No. — A young lady, said by the defendants to be their daughter, was then produced ; and the witness being asked, whether she had ever seen her before, answered, She had not. — This young lady was then removed out of court, but ordered to remain within call.

Arabella Mara deposed, That she lived with the defendants six weeks as a servant, in 1752 ; that they had one son and one daughter ; that she had been in the house three or four days when she first saw the daughter, who then came down into the kitchen, and catching up some turnip-parings, eat them ravenously ; that the next time she saw her was some days afterwards, and then she was locked in her mother's closet, and begged, for God's sake, to have something to eat, thrust to her under the door ; that she was then greatly emaciated for want of food, and her hands and face overgrown with hair ; that she afterwards heard her crying for food, and put some under the door of the closet to her ; that her mother going with the witness to get some sugar, the child followed, and taking up

a little of the sugar in her hand, her mother took the sugar and knocked her on the head, the blow gave her a wound, bled, and left a scar ; and then discovered the scar, so left, the head of the girl in the hospital, which, by that token, as well as the features of her face, she took to be Sally Molloy ; and bore her to be six or seven and years old. She was asked if Sally Molloy was able to converse, she answered, She was : she was asked if the girl in the hospital spoken to her, and she answered, No. She then, by order of court, addressed herself to the object on the table, who took notice of what she said, nothing that passed : yet the witness swore positively, again, that she was the same Sally Molloy whom she had seen her father's.

William Walsh deposed, That he was a flater ; that being sent on the 10th of October 1752, to examine the contents of Mr. Molloy's house, he found his labourer, Patrick Hog, outside of the house, by a ladder, that Hog having staid about half an hour, he came back, and found time to catch sparrows, and laid down hastily in a great chair, and said he had seen a fairy in the closet ; that the witness then went up the ladder himself, as to the closet window, which he found open, and looked in ; that he saw the young lady at the distance of about two yards, who had the appearance of a skeleton, and asked the labourer to give him the sparrows, he caught on the top of the door, and the maid bid him not, she would eat it alive, feasting all : that the girl from the house

me him, was the same person that he recollected her perfectly. Being asked, the person he saw in the as covered with hair, he, That she had down, or upon her cheeks. Being hether the girl before him such hair, he said he could without a glass; a glass was given him, and he was d to acknowledge that the no such hair, and that he she never had; yet he remptorily swore, that the same person he had seen in Molloy's closet; and being th the inconsistency, con- what he had asserted just and said, He believed the ht have had hair on her

opher Eaton deposed, That a carpenter; that in July was at work in Mr. Molise with one Strong, another, and Slack, a painter; girl, then before him, came dining-room, and asked, e mercy of God, that if hem had a bit in their poc- ey would give it her, for was famished:" that she appearance so shocking, doubted whether she was a creature or an apparition; asked her who she was, and ed, "I am Mr. Molloy's r, but my mother has taken on to me:" that the painter k bread and meat out of his and the girl snatched at it; and gnawed it eagerly; begged her mother might old, because she would use and entreated they would to give her victuals while d; that she was in a short

gown, and that her neck and hands, as far as he could see, were covered with whitish down, or hair. Being ordered to look on the girl in the chair, and asked whether she is the same he saw fed at Mr. Molloy's, he answered, "To the best of my belief she is."

James Gardiner deposed, That in 1751 and 1752, he was servant to counsellor Gregory, who lived next door to Mr. Molloy; and that he heard Sally Molloy, his daughter, calling out of the window, "For the tender mercy of God, some food!" That he asked her how it might be conveyed, and she desired it might be given to the servants, who would leave it at the necessary-house; for that, when her mother would let her go down thither, she should get it; that he did supply her by this method, and she thanked him, begging more kitchen-stuff, skins of potatoes, or any thing; that by her appearance she was in a starving condition, and he believes the girl on the table to be the same person: he also positively swore, that when he asked this girl questions in the hospital, she answered him: but being directed to repeat the experiment in court, the poor creature took not the least notice.

This witness also deposed, That his master, Mr. Gregory, Mrs. Gregory, and Mr. Smyth, came once into the garden, and heard the girl cry out for victuals; that this was in 1752, and that he then made affidavit of the fact before Mr. serjeant Malone: upon which the counsel for the crown observed, that this charge took its rise long before the girl, then in court, appeared in the hospital; and that, whether the girl in the hospital is

Sally Molloy, or not, is not material, if the assault and ill treatment are proved; for the defendants are equally guilty, whether the person injured was, or was not, afterwards taken to an hospital.

Mary Nary deposed, That in 1751 and 1752, she kept Mr. Gregory's house at Dublin, when the family was in the country; that she often saw and conversed with Sally Molloy from Mrs. Molloy's closet window, and that she appeared to be starving for want of food; that she begged earnestly for something to eat, and that the witnesses supplied her with victuals by means of a firing and a pole; that the witness asked her if she could say the Lord's prayer, and the girl, though then 16 years old, seemed not to know the meaning of the question. This witness positively swore, that the girl on the table was Miss Molloy.

Doctor King (a physician) deposed, That he was called upon, in 1752, to enquire into the state and condition of Miss Sally Molloy, and that he went with his father, and Mr. Serjeant Malone, to Mr. Molloy's house, where he saw the young lady; that she was decently clad, but very thin and pale, and could not perfectly repeat the Lord's prayer; but that she had no down on her face: he also deposed, that, in his opinion, the girl on the table was a different person.

Mr. Woodroffe (a surgeon) deposed, That he believed the girl on the table to have been an idiot from her birth.

The counsel for the defendants

allowed, that this idiot was in Ross-lane.

Margaret Gillroy deposed, she lived with Mr. Molloy months, ten years ago; that one son and one daughter she did not see the daughter had been in the house a week then she saw her at the close of the day from the yard, and heard complaints; that she was in condition, and covered with that she saw her struck by her with a bunch of keys, broke her head; and that she believed the girl on the table the same person.

Here the counsel for the rested their evidence.

The defendants then called witnesses, of credit, to disprove the charge, whose names and money are as follow.

Margaret Smyth, (sister-late Dr. Sheridan) deposed, she had known the girl on the table fourteen years; that she was the daughter of one Clarke, a thecary, at Balliborough; that she was then in her 15th year, and had been an idiot from her birth; that her father had been dead three years, and that she was brought up to Dublin in a creel*.

Thomas Crosby, Esq. deposed to the same effect; and that he commended the girl to the care of John Cormick, a shopkeeper.

John Cormick, a shopkeeper deposed, that he knew the girl to be Clarke's daughter, and that she had fits.

Luke Reily deposed to the same effect, and that the girl received a wound in her head from a

* Creels are baskets, like those used in England to carry fish on the backs of horses. How and by whom this girl was brought bound into Ross-lane does not appear in the trial.

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ry Hunter deposed to the fact.

lyne Philips deposed, That churchwarden of St. James's and in that station first saw l on the table, who was left are of one Eleanor Bradshaw Tisdall, and that he paid subsistence 19 weeks.

Dunkin deposed, That the lady produced by the de- s, as their daughter, had ways reputed and maintain- ich, having known the fa- twenty years, and seen her, that time, very frequently; it she was sickly, and there- d not come so often into y as she would otherwise one.

reverend Mr. Rofs de- o the same effect; and that lolly was well treated.

Charles Coghlan deposed ame effect; and that he at- Mifs Molloy for a scald for which it became neces- diet her, and give her phy-

Anne Darcy deposed, That ew Mifs Molloy, and had her from her birth; that ing lady produced by the ints, as their daughter, was at in 1752 she had a scald out was well treated.

Bridget Macaulay deposed ame effect.

Sarah Archbold also de- o the same effect; and that, , Mifs Molloy, the person d by the defendants as their r, had a sore head, and sore ith an offensive discharge, no mark under her breast, er thigh.

defendants offered their r to be examined by the

counsel for, the crown, but 't declined it; they also offered to prove, that the child had been well used, by the evidence of servants who had lived in their family; but the court thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Justice Robinson then open- ed to the jury the substance of the indictments, as before set forth; and summed up the evidence; con- cluding with his directions and ob- servations upon it, to the effect following:

1. Although it is of absolute necessity for the welfare and educa- tion of children, that human laws should leave the power of reason- able correction to parents, in whom nature originally placed it; yet abuses of that power, by excesses in the means or manner, are offen- ces punishable by law. Upon this principle, cruel chastisements, with weapons unfit for correction, are assaults; and the desertion of chil- dren, and exposing them to perish, or confining them without suste- nance, to starve, are unnatural crimes of a very deep dye; so that, without doubt, the facts, as charg- ed in the indictments, are offences indictable at common law.

2. In case, gentlemen, that you believe, that the poor ideot girl of the hospital, produced upon the table, is not the defendants daugh- ter, Sarah Molloy, there is then no proof of any ill treatment, since the year 1752; and consequently, the greater part of the charges of the indictments, of course falls to the ground.

Upon this supposition also, the whole evidence of Eleanor Camp- bell, Abella Mara, and Mary Nary, must be utterly rejected, and laid out of the case; for having sworn so positively and deliberately

as they have done, to that fact; if they are false in that material part of their testimony, they are not to be credited in any other. And upon this supposition likewise, the present prosecution appears to be set on foot, at a distance of ten years from the time the offence is charged to have been committed. It is one of the blessings of our constitution, that the opportunities for enquiring into criminal charges return frequently; so that there may be a recent examination, while witnesses are forth-coming, and the fact, with its circumstances, fresh upon their memory. And, although it is true, that, regularly, no length of time will prescribe against a prosecution for crimes, at common law; yet great delay in bringing it (if not well accounted for) must ever raise a just suspicion in the minds of juries against it. You are therefore to consider, whether there is sufficient reason assigned for the delay in the present case.

3. Laying the evidence of those three women out of the case; the stroke on the head with the keys, is proved by Margaret Gilleroy; and this, the instrument being improper for correction, is an *assault*, in strictness of the law, by the mother; the circumstances also of *confinement*, and hard treatment with respect to food, in 1752, are sworn by Walsh, Eaton, Gardiner, and Gilleroy: and if you believe them, you ought to find the mother guilty of the *assault*, and *confinement*, as charged in 1752, though you acquit her of the rest of the indictments. But in settling your opinions upon this point, you are to weigh, against this evidence, the account given by doctor Dunkin, Mr. Rois, doctor Coghlan, Mrs.

Darcy, Mrs. Macanlay, and Mrs. Archbold, of the general treatment of Sarah Molloy, by her mother, and in the family; and to consider, how far it takes off from the evidence of Walsh, Eaton, Gardiner, and Gilleroy. You are also to take into consideration, the exceptions that lie against any of these witnesses, and to give them their due weight. And here it may be very material, to keep in mind, the difference in age between the *deest* girl from the hospital, and Miss Molly; and their extreme unlikeness in features and complexion; circumstances that should seem to exclude any possibility of ever mistaking one for the other.

4. The usual evidence in *assaults*, is the oath of the party injured, who is generally the prosecutor; but here the prosecutor is a stranger to the young gentlewoman and to her family: and if you believe the person produced in court as Sarah Molloy, to be really so, then it appears to you, that the party alleged to be injured, is forth-coming, of age and capacity to be examined on oath; and that the prosecutor declines examining her.

5. Upon the whole, there is no evidence against the father; so that he must be acquitted.

6. As to the mother, you are to acquit, or convict her, of the *assault*, and *confinement*, as charged in 1752, according to your belief upon the evidence: but in case you find her *guilty* of them, you should acquit her of the other charges of the indictments, for which there is no proof. If you do not think her *guilty* of the *assaults*, or *confinement*, your verdicts must be, in general, NOT GUILTY, upon both indictments.

The

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perjury then withdrew, and, in less than a quarter of an hour, returned with their verdicts, that the defendants were *not guilty*. The verdicts being recorded, the counsel for the defendants moved for copies of the examinations of James Campbell, Arabella and Mary Nary, in order that they might be indicted for perjury. The court granted the motion.

relating to the foregoing intricate affair.

Gentlemen, in reading a narrative * of the most cruel treatment of Miss Mary, I met with a passage, in which he says, "My daughter cannot be, as she is, and has for several years past, at a boarding school in England." Now I think the following will be of satisfaction to the public, say, if you please, give it a place in your next publication. About six years ago, an Irish man, whose name was M—y, and his daughter, whom he called Mary, came to the Falcon at London, and enquired for a boarding school; the people of the house recommended him to one Mrs. M—K—y, in Milton Back-lane. She rents a house of five rooms a year, keeps a common boarding school, and sometimes has two or three boarders. Mr. M—y soon agreed with her for a place, and strict charge was taken that Miss should be used with all the severity possible, to render strict confinement, and

chiefly upon bread and water, in all and every article her mother took care to fulfil these directions to the utmost.

Mrs. M—K—y, her mistress, (for her own interest) instructed Miss Sally to work very well plain work, which she was kept strictly close to; her task was given her in the morning, which she was obliged to complete before she went to bed, which was sometimes not till two or three o'clock in the morning. Miss would often complain and say, no creature was ever used so cruelly as she, and that no tongue could express what she had gone through; she said her complaining only brought worse treatment, so she was determined, if possible, to bear it with patience till time should put a period to it either one way or another. Miss very seldom went out except in the garden. One day, as she was in the garden, she picked up an apple under the tree, for which her mistress whipped her with stinging nettles, and hung a string of apples about her neck by way of disgrace. She lay in a little place by herself on the ground on a few feathers, with a sheet, bolster, or pillow. Her mistress was without a fire (for she seldom kept one above the work of the house. Miss was never suffered to come near the fire but when business called her, so that some of her toes, I am informed, were perished. She always appeared very mean in habit. Her usual breakfast was a few hard crusts put into a basin, and hot water out of the tea-kettle poured

We have omitted this piece, the substance of it being contained in the foregoing.

N. U. A. L.

with a little milk, but with none; at her dinner she is allowed bread and cheese, with a little small beer. One day her mistress was engaged out to dinner, and they insisted on her bringing Miss Sally along with her. There was a fine piece of roasted beef for dinner, but on the meat's coming into the room, Miss Sally was obliged to leave it; she was asked what was the matter? she answered, the victuals overcame her; her mistress immediately observed that Miss Sally seldom eat any meat.

About three weeks ago, Mr. M——y came again to Gravesend, in order to take Miss Sally away to carry her to Ireland; he brought with him cloaths, that Miss might appear in her proper character, and drew up a certificate to be signed by the mayor, ministers, and churchwardens of the parishes of Gravesend, and Milton, &c. that Mrs. M——y keeps a grand boarding-school, and that his daughter was well done by, or something to the same effect, which the minister of Gravesend inadvertently signed, and the minister

of Milton, being a young man, the minister of Gravesend, without hardly looking over it, signed it also, for which they are greatly blamed by the inhabitants. Mr. M——y, the mistress, and Miss Sally, was before the mayor for his signing; the mayor asked the mistress several questions with regard to Miss Sally, among the rest, why she did not bring Miss Sally to church with the rest of the children? she made answer, that Miss Sally had not cloaths fit to appear in; she was asked what was the reason Miss Sally never came to a fire? she replied, because she

GIST

had a bad head. I did not hear that the mayor signed the certificate to any body else except those above-mentioned. The mayor asked Miss Sally, whether she would swear, that that gentleman (pointing to Mr. M——y) was her father? she replied, that she would not swear that he was her father, but that she always called him papa, and that he was the gentleman that brought her to Gravesend.

Whether this or the other be Mr. M——y's daughter, time, it is to be hoped, will make appear. All I have to say is, that I assure the public, what I have related above is strictly true, as it has been, and is ready to be attested by several very creditable people, inhabitants of the town, and from no other motive than charity in behalf of the distressed, which is a duty incumbent on every individual.

Gravesend, Nov. 5th, 1762. I am yours, G——.

The history of the famous madam d'Elcombas, executed a few years ago at Paris, for being privy to the murder of her husband by a former lover.

ALL suited matches are productive of such complicated misery, that it is a wonder it should be necessary to declaim against them, and by arguments and examples, expose the folly, or brand the cruelty, of such parents as sacrifice their children to ambition or avarice. Daily experience indeed shews, that this misconduct of the old, who, by their wisdom, should be able to direct the young; and who either have,

are thought to have, their
 are alone in view, is not only
 rive of all the blifs of focial
 but often gives rife to events
 e moft tragical nature. As
 ruth that regards the peace of
 ies cannot be too often incul-
 , I make no doubt but the
 ving hiftory, the truth of
 h is known to fome in Eng-
 and to almoft all France,
 e it happened, will prove
 table to the public. At Paris,
 e fplendor and magnificence
 s every ftranger with furprife,
 e motives of pleafure alone
 to direct the actions of the
 itants, and politeneſs renders
 converſation defirable, ſcenes
 rror are frequent amidft gaiety
 elight; and as human nature
 re ſeen in its moſt amiable
 , it may there, likewise, be
 n its moſt ſhocking deformity.
 iſt be owned, without a com-
 ent to the French, that ſhining
 ples of exalted virtue are fre-
 : amongſt them: but when
 deviate from its paths, their
 are of as heinous a nature as
 of the moſt abandoned and
 ute heathens. The force of
 has made monſieur Bayle ac-
 ledge, that if all the poiſon-
 and aſſaſinations which the
 ues of Paris give riſe to, were
 n, it would be ſufficient to
 the moſt hardened and pro-
 e ſhudder. Though ſuch
 y events do not happen ſo
 in London, they are, not-
 ſtanding, but too frequent;
 as the avarice of the old
 imes conſpires with the paſ-
 of the young to produce
 the ſtory I am going to re-
 will, I hope, be not unedi-
 to the inhabitants of this

A citizen of Paris, who, though
 he could not amafs wealth, for the
 acquisition whereof he had an inor-
 dinate paſſion, made, by his un-
 wearied efforts, wherewithal to
 maintain his ſmall family hand-
 ſomely; he had a daughter, whoſe
 beauty ſeemed to be the gift of
 heaven, beſtowed upon her to in-
 creafe the happineſs of mankind,
 though it proved, in the end, fatal
 to herſelf, her lover, and her huſ-
 band. Monſieur d'Eſcombas, a
 citizen advanced in years, could
 not behold this brilliant beauty
 without deſire; which was, in
 effect, according to the witty ob-
 ſervation of Mr. Pope, no better
 than wiſhing to be the dragon
 which was to guard the Heſperian
 fruit. The father of Iſabella, for
 that was the name of the young
 lady, was highly pleaſed at meet-
 ing with ſo advantageous a match
 for his daughter, as old d'Eſcombas
 was very rich, and willing to take
 her without a portion; which cir-
 cumſtance was ſufficient, in the
 opinion of a man, whoſe ruling
 paſſion was a ſordid attachment to
 intereſt, to atone for the want of
 perſon, virtue, ſenſe, and e-
 other qualification. Iſabella,
 had no alternative but the c
 of a convent or of Mr. d'Eſcon
 preferred being conſigned to his
 monumental arms, to being, as it
 were, buried alive in the melan-
 choly gloom of a convent. The
 conſequences of this unnatural
 union were ſuch as might be ex-
 pected; as madam d'Eſcombas in
 ſecret loathed her huſband, her
 temper was in a ſhort time ſowered
 by living with him, and ſhe to-
 tally loſt that ingenuous turn of
 mind, and virtuous diſpoſition,
 which ſhe had received from na-
 ture.

ture. Certain it is, that a woman's virtue is never in greater danger than when she is married to a man she dislikes; in such a case, to adhere strictly to the laws of honour, is almost incompatible with the weakness of human nature. Madam d'Escombas was courted by several young gentlemen of an amiable figure, and genteel address; and it was not long before her affections were entirely fixed by Monjoy, an engineer, who was equally remarkable for the gentility of his person, and politeness of his behaviour. There is not a city in the world where married women live with less restraint than at Paris; nothing is more common there, than for a lady to have a declared gallant, if I may be allowed the expression; inasmuch, that women, in that gay and fashionable place, may be justly said to change their condition for the reason assigned by lady Townly in the play, namely, to take off that restraint from their pleasures which they lay under when single. Monsieur d'Escombas was highly mortified to see Monjoy in such high favour with his wife; yet he did not know how to get rid of him, though he had not the least doubt that he dishonoured his bed. On the other hand, madam d'Escombas and Monjoy, who looked upon the old man as an obstacle to their pleasures, were impatient for his death; and the lover often declared, in the presence of his mistress, that he was resolved to remove the man who stood between him and the happiness of calling her his own. In a word, he plainly discovered his intention of assassinating her husband, and she, by keeping the secret, seemed to give a tacit con-

sent to his wicked purpose. His design was to marry publicly as soon as they could discover a man who was equally odious to them both, as a spy who was under all their motions, and kept under constant restraint. Not long before Monjoy had an opportunity he wished for, which happened accidentally to find the husband of his mistress house not far from the Luxembourg palace, and supper being ordered, he fired him to take a walk with him in the gardens belonging to which the old man, who Monjoy as much as he hated, did not dare to decline. He went thither Monjoy four times in pretence or other to quarrel with him; and having jostled him just as they came to the step-entrance of the garden, he hit him several times in the breast, which left him there breathless, and covered all over with wounds. He was given in such a manner made it evident to everybody that he had been treacherously murdered. It has been justly observed, that murderers often run headlong into the punishment which they have incurred by their criminal conduct. The conduct of Monjoy shews observation to be just. Nor had he committed the same action above mentioned, if he went to a commissary, whose office is much the same in France with that of a justice of England, and declared up to him that he had killed d'Escombas in his own defence. The coroner was at first satisfied with his account, and would have acquitted him; but Monjoy being in a flutter, and continuing to drop some words which

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Early a suspicion of his guilt, accordingly sent for the body, his suspicions were confirmed in view of it. The assassin was immediately committed to the Chateaux which is the city-prison at Paris. Newgate is here; the body likewise sent there, and, according to custom, exposed to public view, that the relations and one of the deceased might come forward to claim to it. No sooner had madam d'Escombas informed of the confinement of her lover, blinded with her passion, she immediately visited him in his prison, and was there detained upon a suspicion of being an accomplice in the murder.

In the prison madam d'Escombas found her gallant plunged deep in voluptuous joys, and a child, whose mother madam Adelaide took care of, after the tragical death of these lovers, was the fruit of their unlawful amours. Monjoy, who he rioted in bliss, and his wife for madam d'Escombas could not be unabated, was, however, in time to time seized with a melancholy; he knew himself to be guilty of the murder, and without the least doubt but he would fall a victim to public justice. He therefore joined with the friends and relations of madam d'Escombas, in endeavouring to persuade her to go for England, but she was aware of the weakness of human nature, and justly apprehended that tortures might force from him a confession which would be fatal to one who was dearer to her than himself. Madam d'Escombas, blinded by her passion for Monjoy, and doomed to destruction, would never give ear to this; she thought herself secure

in her lover's attachment, and never once imagined that a near view of death might shake the firm resolution he had made never to impeach her. Just about the time that the murder above related was committed, the parliament of Paris, which is the chief court of justice in the kingdom, and without the concurrence of which, no criminal can be brought to justice, was first removed to Pontoise, and then banished to Soissons, on account of their severe proceedings against the archbishop of Paris, who had given positive orders to all priests and curates, not to administer the sacrament to any such as could produce certificates from their confessor. This circumstance procured our guilty lovers a year and a half of added life, for that space of time elapsed before the return of the parliament, and till then it was not possible to bring them to a trial. They availed themselves of the time which they owed to the absence of their judges, and drank deep draughts of the cup of love; but it was dashed with poisonous ingredients, which at last made them both rue their ever having tasted it. They were aroused from their trance of pleasure by the return of the parliament, which was no sooner recalled, but Monjoy was brought to a trial, and being upon full evidence found guilty of the murder of monsieur d'Escombas, was condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel. Amidst all the torments which he suffered in receiving the question ordinary and extraordinary, he persisted to affirm that he had no accomplices; and the guilty wife of d'Escombas would have escaped from justice, had not a principle of

of religion, imbibed from his infancy, had more power upon the mind of her lover, than even the most excruciating bodily pain.

The confessor who attended Monjoy upon the scaffold, refused positively to give him absolution, if he did not discover his accomplices, telling him, in the most peremptory sense, that he could not hope for salvation, if he concealed them from the knowledge of the world. This had such an effect upon the unhappy man who was on the verge of eternity, that he desired madam d'Escombas might be sent for ; she was accordingly brought in a coach, and Monjoy told her in the presence of the judges, that she was privy to the murder of her hus-

band. Upon hearing this she immediately fainted away, and was carried back to prison. Her lover was, pursuant to his sentence, broke alive upon the wheel, after having made a pathetic remonstrance to the standers-by, and madam d'Escombas was about a month afterwards hanged at the Greve at Paris upon his impeachment. Such examples as these shew, that the misfortunes which attend unlawful love, are often owing to the cruelty of parents, who, by tyrannising over the hearts of their children, lead them into that ruin which they might have escaped, if treated with indulgence,

T. W.

NATURAL HISTORY.

velocity of horses in the philosophically considered, by our CONDAMINE. From our to Italy, in the years, and 1756.

The spectacle which at present forms the amusement of the people of Rome, retains of the barbarity of the combats of gladiators. The princes and Roman amuse themselves by horses purely for the not as in England, backed der, but alone, at full lind entirely delivered up to tural ardour, and that kind ation which the concourse of assembled seems to inspire*. or ten horses, commonly of a small size, and mean retained on the same line e extended about the height breast, set off at the in-

stant when they let this rope fall. In the races at carnival time, which are the most solemn, the course is usually in the long street at Rome, to which this exercise has given the name of *il Corso*, or Race-street. They take care at such times to gravel it over: its length is 865 toises †. I observed twice, by means of a watch for seconds, and the help of a signal, that this distance was run over in 141 seconds, which makes near 37 feet a second. A little reflection will make this speed appear much more considerable than at first we may imagine it to be.

It is evident that we cannot suppose more than two leaps or progressions on gallop to one second, seeing that each of these leaps requires at least three very distinct points of time, viz. that in which the horse lifts himself from the ground, that in which we see him cleaving

Florence, in order to increase the speed of the horses, which there also, without a rider to direct them, they place a large piece of leather, in form of the wings of a saddle, on their backs, stuck full on the th very sharp prickles. The barrier being formed, and every thing the race, the spectators immediately set up a loud shout, at the noise of the horses affrighted start off, and the prickles in the flapping leather on ks still continuing to goad them more and more as they run, their speed gets to the highest pitch their nerves will allow, till the goal at length puts an end to it, by terminating at once the contest and their pain. er they run in is formed by a strong railing, about breast high, with either end, to keep the horses within the bounds, and the spectators are l on seats without.

it is to say from the rope of the extended barrier, which is 74 feet be- obelisk, to the *Porta del Popolo* at the saliant angle of the palace de

AN REGISTER

These are 325 of
 feet more than
 the barbe at Rome;
 and must also remain here that
 the latter run at full liberty,
 whereas the English horses are
 fettered with the weight of a
 saddle. This fleetness, however,
 of 21 feet 2-3ds, is still but an
 ordinary degree of swiftness there,
 inasmuch as of ten horses which
 ran together, the very hindmost of
 them was no more than twelve or
 fifteen paces from the end of the
 course. Beside, it is asserted that
 the same course has been frequently
 run over in six minutes and six
 seconds. I have this as a fact from
 a gentleman who has often been
 concerned in the races at New-
 market. And this swiftness,
 which would amount to more than
 fifty-four feet in a second, is to
 that of the barbe nearly as three
 to two. We must also observe,
 that instead of one English mile,
 or very little more, to which the
 course at Rome is limited, that of
 Newmarket is four miles, a space
 too long for the swiftness of any
 horse to preserve itself through on
 a sensible equality. It is evident
 that

of this kind that naturalists prove a flea, comparatively
 as swift, as well as swiftest animal in being. For as swift-
 ness is the continuation of the muscles, of which we have a re-
 cord in the arms and legs of a hare, from whence it is well known,
 that the swiftness of the latter, and other quadrupeds, she derives her velocity;
 and as the distance they throw themselves
 is compared with the length of their bodies; if we examine the
 same by this method of reasoning, we shall find that in-
 stead of throwing itself at least forty times its length; a force and
 swiftness than that of the barbe at Rome.
 The mile was used by Henry VII. at 1760 yards or rods of three
 feet, consequently the mile contains 3280 English feet, which are equiva-
 lent to the Parisian measure, to 816 French toises: the proportion of
 English to the French mile is 1760 to 1840.
 And very often addition was prescribed by the riders.
 Beside, then at Paris, more dead.

is swiftness must abate to the end of the course, and only that in the first motion of the race its maximum at least upwards of fifty: it in a second. We are assured that a famous horse, Arling, has sometimes performed the first mile in a minute, would make 82 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ in a degree of swiftness incredible, even though we should it to be exaggerated, as great appearance it is: but a point on which I expect further elucidations *. It is sufficient that this swiftness lasts only a few seconds, in enable us to say, without exaggeration, that such a horse is faster than the wind, as it is that the most violent gales as much ground in the air as the greatest swiftness of sea has never been known to fix marine leagues in an hour and if we suppose that the wind is borne partakes one third of the swiftness of the wind which

drives it, the latter would still be no more than 80 feet a second.

A description of the Baobab, or Calabash tree, lately mentioned in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, as a tree of a new genus; by M. ADANSON.

THIS tree is found at Senegal in Africa, and is called Baobab by Prosper Alpinus; Guaiabanus by Scaliger; Abavo by Pliny; Goui by the inhabitants; and Calabassier by the French; who also call the fruit Monkey-bread.

Of all the trees hitherto unknown among us, that have been found at Senegal, this is the most remarkable for its enormous bulk, which gives it the appearance rather of a forest than a single tree, when it is not seen at a distance. Its trunk, which seldom exceeds 12 feet in height measures between 70 and 80 feet in circumference, which gives a diameter of about 24 feet.

Following are the elucidations I have received, since the reading of mine, from Dr. Maty, keeper of the library in the British Museum. He says (says Dr. Maty) two courses at Newmarket, the long and the short, the first is exactly four English measured miles and 380 yards or more; that is, 7,420 or English rods, or 3,482 French toises. The second is four English miles by 400 yards; that is to say, it is 6,640 yards, or 3,116 toises. Childers, the swiftest horse ever remembered, has run the first course in eleven minutes and an half, and the second in six minutes and forty seconds, which amounts to 46 feet five, or nine inches French, in the second; all other horses since the foregoing, take up at least seven minutes and are in completing the first and longest course, and seven minutes only in the second, which is 44 feet five or six inches, the second. These (Dr. Maty says), which I believe to be true. I must also add, that it is computed, that these couriers cover, at every bound, a space of ground about 24 English feet." This is a little wide of my conjecture of the distance in the second. Every bound in this case would be about 18 royal feet; for the fleetest barb in Rome, and twenty-two or twenty-three feet for English running horses; so that the swiftness of the latter to the former, is very nearly as four to three.

VI.

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This trunk is crowned with a great number of spreading branches remarkable for their thickness, and yet more for their length, which is from 50 to 60 feet. The center branch rises perpendicularly, but none of the rest make more than an angle of about 30 degrees, with the stem, the greatest part shooting out horizontally, so that the ends frequently bend down till they touch the ground, so as to give the whole, at a distance, the appearance of an hemisphere from 60 to 70 feet high, and about 140 in diameter.

To these branches above, there is a correspondent number of radical branches below; that which corresponds with the center branch which rises perpendicularly, extends perpendicularly downward to a great depth, and the others spread nearly in a horizontal direction, sometimes to the distance of a hundred and forty feet.

The bark is nearly an inch thick, of an ash-coloured grey, greasy to the touch, bright, and very smooth; the outside is covered with a kind of varnish, and the inside is green, speckled with red: the wood is white, and very soft; the first shoots of the year are green and downy, somewhat like the shumach, or stag's horn.

The leaves are oval, pointed at the end, about five inches long, and two and half broad; they are proportionably thick, smooth, and without indention at the edge: from three to seven, but generally seven of these leaves, are attached to one pedicle, those that are farthest from the branch being always the largest.

From the base of the footstalk issue small stipula, of a triangular

figure, which fall off as for the leaf is expanded.

This tree produces flower blossoms, which are much than those of any hitherto known the buds themselves are not than three inches in diameter when blown four inches long six wide. Two or three of issue from one branch, and are suspended by a cylindrical pedicel about a foot long, and about an inch thick, which issues from the insertion of the lowest into the stalk, and has small scales, which fall off the flower is blown.

The calix of the flower consists only of one piece; the lowest forms a short tube, which spreads into the form of a saucer, the top of which is divided into five parts of a triangular shape, which turn back semicircularly behind the tube, reaching farther to the base; the inside of this calix is entirely covered with a white pile, and the outside with a pile. As soon as the fruit is ripe the calix falls off.

The petals are five in number all of the same length with the calix, and white.

From the same center, and in the petal, rises a cylindrical rather cone, which spreads about 700 stamina, or filaments each having a small subulate form of a kidney at the end the convex part of which divides into two cells, which shed consisting of small white parent particles.

From the center of the calyx the pistil, consisting of an ovary, stylus, and several stigmata, stigmata are in number from 14; the ovary is at the base

the pistil, terminates in a point, is covered with a thick pile.

The ovary becomes a very considerable fruit, of an oval shape, ended at each end, about 10 inches long, and six inches wide; covered with a kind of woody very hard bark, about one of an inch thick; and this shell covered with a green down; the down is removed, it appears blackish, and slightly marked with 10 or 14 grooves, which run its whole length.

The fruit never opens of itself; when it is cut across, it discovers from 10 to 14 partitions, composed of a redish membrane, which contains many cells that are filled with the seeds.

The seeds, however, are not discovered at the first opening of the fruit, being enveloped in a spongy substance of a whitish colour. The seeds are shaped like a kidney-bean, blackish brown colour, and smooth and bright; they are half an inch long, and somewhat less than the third of an inch

The tree sheds its leaves in November, and new ones begin to appear in June. It flowers in July, the fruit ripens in October and November.

It grows in a sandy, light, and fertile ground; it is very common in the Cape de Verde islands, and the Cape de Verde islands; it is found 100 leagues up the country at Gulam, and upon the coast as far as Sierra-lione: the center or tap root is bruised by any stony or impenetrable substance, it rots, and the tree soon perishes. It is best propagated by plants from six months to two years old, which may be raised from the seeds; for

though slips will sometimes grow, they more frequently fail.

This tree is also subject to a mouldiness, which spreads through all the woody part, and reduces it to the consistence of a pith, without making any alteration in its colour, or in the disposition of its branches. In this state it is incapable of supporting itself against the wind, and is therefore generally broken off near the middle by the first hard gale.

If it neither rots nor grows mouldy it lives very long; a fact which, at first sight, it appears difficult to ascertain; but M. Adanson relates, in his account of a voyage to Senegal, that there are two of these trees in one of the Magellan islands, inscribed with the names of several Europeans, and very distinctly dated in the 16th and 17th centuries; there are also on the same trees dates of the 14th century, but they are almost obliterated by time: these are probably the very trees mentioned by Thevenot, in his account of a voyage to the Terra Antartica in 1555. The letters of these names were scarce six inches high, and the names themselves took up scarce two feet in length, which is not more than a ninth of the present circumference of the tree; it is therefore probable that they were not inscribed when the trees were very young: however, setting the date of the 14th century wholly aside, and supposing the trees which are now 18 feet round, to have been but two feet round in the 15th century, it is clear that if in two centuries they gained 16 feet circumference, which is five feet one eighth diameter, they will not gain a diameter of 25 feet, their usual

usual dimensions, in less than eight centuries. It is well known that trees increase very fast when young, and more slowly as they approach the stationary magnitude of their full growth. A tree of this kind is known to arrive at the height of 5 feet, and to be from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter the first year, which at the end of ten years is 15 feet high, and one foot in diameter; and about a foot and a half in diameter, and 20 feet high at the end of 20 years; such was the increase of the trees, which M. David, the French governor of Senegal, planted in that island in the year 1736, and it is necessary to remark here, that the soil is sandy, moist, and exactly such as the calabash tree most delights in; and that though this progression is not to be wholly relied upon, yet that the growth of this tree, which is very slow considering its enormous size, must continue many thousand years, and, perhaps, reach as far back as the deluge, so that, upon the whole, some calabash or baobab trees may be considered as the most ancient living monuments on the face of the earth.

It is, without doubt, the largest vegetable production in nature, and it is found only in Africa, and principally in the western parts of it, which extend from the Niger to the kingdom of Benin; there is, however, one of them growing in Martinico, which is supposed to have sprung up from a seed brought by some negroe from the coast of Africa; for it is usual with them to carry about them the seeds of such plants as they daily use, in the second pocket of their tobacco bag, which they wear fastened to a belt thrown across their shoulder, and

by this practice a great variety of African plants have, as it were, been naturalised in the American settlements, which have not yet received American names, and which ought to be excluded from the natural history of that country.

The virtues and uses of this tree, and its fruit, are various; it most resembles the plant called in Latin *malva*, by the French *mauve*, and is like that mucilaginous, especially the bark and the leaves, and these parts are therefore principally used by the negroes of Senegal; they dry them in the shaded air, and then reduce them to powder, which is of a pretty good green colour; this powder they preserve in bags of linen or cotton, and call it *lillo*; they use it every day, putting two or three pinches of it into a mess, whatever it happens to be, as we do pepper and salt; but their view is not to give a relish to their food, but to preserve a perpetual and plentiful perspiration, and to attemper the too great heat of the blood; purposes which it certainly answers, as several Europeans have proved by repeated experiments, preserving themselves from the epidemic fever, which, in that country, destroys Europeans like the plague, and generally rages during the months of September and October, when, the rains having suddenly ceased, the sun exhales the water left by them upon the ground, and fills the air with a noxious vapour. M. Adanson, in that critical season, made a light ptisan of the leaves of the baobab, which he had gathered in the August of the preceding year, and had dried in the shade, and drank constantly about a pint

of it every morning, either before or after breakfast, and the quantity every evening after that of the sun began to abate; so sometimes took the same quantity in the middle of the day, his was only when he felt symptoms of an approaching

By this precaution he preserved himself during the five years he resided at Senegal from the diarrhoea and fever, which are so fatal and which are, however, the dangerous diseases of the place; his officers suffered very seldom, one only excepted, upon

M. Adanson prevailed to use this remedy, which, for its simplicity, was despised by the rest.

This is a pisan alone also prevents the catarrh of urine which is common in these parts, from the month of October to November, provided the patient abstains from wine.

The fruit is not less useful than the leaves and the bark; the pulp envelops the seeds has an agreeable acid taste, and is eaten with pleasure; it is also dried and powdered, and thus used medicinally in pestilential fevers, the dysentery, and bloody flux; the dose is a dram, passed through a fine sieve, taken either in common water or in an infusion of the plantain.

The woody bark of the fruit, and the fruit itself, when spoiled, are used to supply the negroes with excellent soap, which they make by drawing a lye from the bark and boiling it with palm oil; it begins to be rancid.

The trunks of such of these trees as are decayed, the negroes hollow out to burying places for their dead musicians, and buffoons; some of these characters they

esteem greatly while they live, supposing them to derive their superior talents from sorcery, or a commerce with demons; but they regard their bodies with a kind of horror when dead, and will not give them burial in the usual manner, neither suffering them to be put into the ground, nor thrown into the sea, or any river, because they imagine that the water would not then nourish the fish, nor the earth produce its fruits. The bodies shut up in these trunks become perfectly dry without rotting, and form a kind of mummies without the help of embalment.

The baobab is very distinct from the calabash tree of America, with which it has been confounded by father Labat.

The botanists who have mentioned this tree, of whom Prosper Alpinus was the first, knew only the leaves and the fruit, nor has the flower, any more than the tree itself, been known till very lately; the flower is the part most necessary for assigning the place of the baobab in the vegetable kingdom, and the vast magnitude of the tree is a more singular and remarkable phenomenon, than all the historians of botany, or perhaps of the world, have yet produced.

Philosophical remarks on the face of the earth, throughout Italy, by monsieur CONDAMINE. From his tour to Italy.

IT is well known, that Naples is paved with this lava, (the matter thrown out by volcanoes, pure or mixed, but in a liquid state) but it is surprising that nobody has

yet remarked that the pavement of Rome is also composed of the same materials. I may say as much of the pavement of the greater part of the ancient Roman highways, and perhaps of all those of which any vestiges are remaining from Rome to Naples, as well as on the road from Naples to Puzzuoli and Cumæa. In short, it is the same with the Appian way, which still subsists, and makes a part of the high road from Rome to Naples. This antique pavement is entirely composed of lava.

We shall be less surpris'd at this, when we come to know that the foundations of the houses in the subterranean city of Herculaneum, built now 2000 years ago, are pure lava. This is sufficient to determine a question discussed in the academy of belles-lettres, and proves evidently that the great eruptions of Vesuvius are not all of them posterior to that which swallowed up the city of Herculaneum. But though this city is, in fact, buried under several strata of lava, properly so called, yet we must not imagine that its streets, its squares, and its buildings, are covered with lava: were this the case, neither the pick-axe nor chisel would be able to penetrate there. The matter with which the interior parts of the city are filled, has never been either fused or liquid. It is only one immense mass of cinders, earth, gravel, sand, coal, pumice-stones, and other materials, launched forth through the mouth of the volcano at the time of its explosion, and fallen again in heaps in all the circumjacent parts. These at first buried all the houses; by degrees they penetrated into the interior parts, as well by their

own proper weight, as by the assistance of the wind and rains, and lastly, by the rain and timber, giving way. This mixture being united by the infiltration of the waters, has condensed in process of time, and formed a kind of sand-stone, more or less hard, but every where easy to be dug through. Such is also the soil of the heights which command Naples to the north and to the west; viz. those of Capo di Monte, the castle of St. Helena, and the Charter-house, but more particularly the steep hill which we see on the sea-shore, as we go out of the city to the West. Such again is the soil of the eminence into which is dug that famous subterranean antiquity, above half a mile long, known under the name of Paulilippo's grotto.

All the mountains and hillocks in the environs of Naples will visibly appear on an examination to be nothing more than a mass of various sorts of matter, vomited forth by volcanos which no longer exist, and whose eruptions, anterior to history, have probably formed the ports of Naples and Puzzuoli. But it is not in Naples only, and its neighbourhood, that I have found the like kinds of matter. My eyes being accustomed to distinguish the different emanations of Vesuvius, and especially the lava, under all its various appearances, discovered it, beyond room for doubt, on the whole road from Naples to Rome, and even at the very gates of the latter, sometimes pure, sometimes mixed, and combined with other materials.

All the interior part of the mountain of Frascati, on which stood Cicero's Tusculum, the chain of hills extending from Frascati to Grotto-

sta, Castel Gandolfo, as far as the lake of Bracciano, together with those of Viterbo, &c. are several beds of calcareous cinders, scorias, materials resembling baked earth, and by so called; in short, of which the soil is composed, and those out of the sides of under so many different may distinguish by the several substances: may be discovered both by sight and taste. It is any one, who examines the production, not to observe the resemblance between them which we meet, every where, on the road from Rome, and from Rome to Loretto, &c. It follows necessarily, that all this has been overturned.

These plains, which appear smiling and fertile with olive-trees, mulberry vineyards, as are every day even the sides have formerly been, over-run with burning like them bear, not bowels, but even on the vestiges of those fire, the billows of the present grown cold condensed: irresistible of vast conflagrations all historical monu-

not to revive the system of Voro, a Venetian author (printed at Venice) I was not so much

as acquainted with, when I made the tour of Naples. He asserts that all islands and mountains wherein are found marine bodies, and of course the continents which serve as bases to these mountains, have all sprung out of the bosom of the deep, by the efforts of subterranean fire. History furnishes him with proofs for a pretty considerable number: the rest he concludes by induction. His assertion, the truth of which I am unwilling to deny, is too general to be completely proved: I confine my own to simple facts, and draw from thence only the necessary consequences. When I see in an elevated plain, a circular basin surrounded with calcined rocks, the verdure with which the neighbouring fields are covered, imposes on me; I instantly perceive there the ruins of an ancient volcano, as I should perceive beneath the snow itself the traces of an extinguished fire, on seeing an heap of cinders or coal. If there be a breach in this circle, I usually find out by following the declivity of the ground, the traces of a rivulet, or the bed of a torrent, which seems, as it were, hollowed in the rock; and this rock when examined closely, appears frequently to be nothing more than lava, properly so called. If the circumference of the basin has no breach, the rain and spring waters which assemble there and have no issue, generally form a lake in the very mouth of the volcano.

The representation alone, on a topographical chart, of the lake of Albano, with its steep sides and circle roughened with rocks, called to my remembrance the lake of Quilotoa, which I have else-

where

where described*, and whose waters sometimes exhale fumes of fire. A few days after, the sight of the lake of Albano itself, and the calcined matter with which its banks are powdered, left me no room to doubt any longer of its origin. I saw manifestly the profound funnel of the shaft of an ancient volcano; in the mouth of which the waters had accumulated themselves. Its eruption, of which history makes no mention, must have been anterior to the foundation of Rome, and even of Alba, from whence this lake has taken its name, a period amounting to near 3000 years.

At the sight of the traces of fire diffused in the environs of the lakes of Borfello, Rensiglione, and Bracciano, on the road from Rome to Florence, I had formed the same conjectures, before I had seen either Vesuvius or the matter which it vomits forth. I pass the same judgment by analogy on the lake of Perugia, and several others in the interior parts of Italy, which I know only by the map.

In short, I look upon the Apennine as a chain of volcanos, like that of the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili, which runs from north to south, the whole length of South America, from the province of Quito to the Terra Magellanica. The course of the volcanos of the Cordilleras is interrupted: a great number of them are either extinguished or smothered; but several still remain actually burning. The old ones also frequently revive, and sometimes new ones are kindled even in the bottom of the sea; nor are their effects, on that account, less fatal. In a few

two days, and Quito, Peru, became two kinds of volcanos. The chain of those of the Apennine, which divides the continent of Italy, in like manner north to south, and extends as far as Sicily, presents us still a pretty great number of volcanos under different forms; in Tuscany, the exhalations of the volcano of Viterbo, Norcia, and in the kingdom of Naples, the volcano of Ischia, Solfaterra, and in Sicily, and the neighbouring isles, Atna or Mount Etna, with the volcanos of Lipari, Stromboli, &c. But other volcanos of the same chain being either extinct or exhausted from immemorial, have left only some remains behind; which, although they may not always strike the eye at first sight, are not at all less distinguishable to attentive eyes. In short, the earthquakes which have at various times overturned several of the cities of Italy and Sicily, that which swallowed up the city of St. Euphemia in 1638, and of which Kirker has drawn so pathetic a picture, that which destroyed Catano in 1693, that which opened the gulfs of Palermo in 1718, that which since the reading of this memoir has overturned Syracuse, recall to my remembrance the disasters of Valparaiso, Callao, Lima, and Quito, in South America, and close the parallel between the Cordilleras of Italy and those of Peru: the marks of resemblance between them are but too striking.

variation of species in the vegetable kingdom, influenced in the

visiting, last summer, at Thomas Wood's, Esq; at Little Sunning, in Middlesex, who taking me into his garden, would shew me a great many: and immediately leading me to a large peach-tree, he showed me, on one little twig, a peach and nectarine growing close

together. I was amazed: I had, indeed, heard, from persons of unimpeached probity, that a particular branch of a peach-tree had sometimes bore nectarines: but here the number was increased, for two different fruits are seen on the same twig.

I then shewed my worthy friend, Mr. Wood, who was a gentleman of too much honour and veracity to deceive. — Yet, to satisfy my curiosity, I carefully examined the fruit, and found not the least reason to suspect any fallacy. — The twig, I must call it from its smallness, projected from the stem of the peach about the length of my finger; on one side was a fair rough peach, and on the other side of the same twig was a fair smooth shining nectarine.

Mr. Wood strictly related the fact, and I will submit the cause of this phenomenon to the judgment of the public.

In my conclusion, however, I am struck from it, that the peach is the parent of the nectarine; and what confirms my notion, is, that I have found yet an ancient Latin name for the nectarine, which, could it happen, if it was not a modern fruit than the peach,

Parkinson, in his *Paradisus*, gives it a name of his own (*Malus persica*) which may be given with as much propriety to the peach as the nectarine. He says, Mathioli mentions it; but I have not that author.

It is, I think, probable, that some ingenious people, having observed this *Malus natura*, and taken buds from the nectarine branch, and inserted them into proper stocks, thus began the race of nectarines; and afterwards increased the sorts by sowing stones. — I have a young nectarine-tree, that came up from an accidental stone that sowed itself; and bore fruit this year.

I was at first led to think, that this uncommon production happened from the similitude of the organs of generation in the peach and nectarine. Being both species of the same genus, and growing in the same garden, I thought the prolific powder of the nectarine might impregnate the ovary of the peach, and, from that accident, the fruit might be changed to a nectarine: but this will not account for the first phenomenon of the kind, which, if my conjecture above, concerning the origin of the nectarine, is true, must have happened before any trees bearing nectarines only were in being.

I am informed, that the like mixed production happened at Lord Wilmington's at Chiswick.

And thus in orchards amongst apple-trees, a mixture of fruit hath been observed on the same tree, supposed by the sporting of the *ferma*. — See Vol. X. of Martin's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions.

Expo-

Experiments to prove that water is not incompressible; by JOHN CANTON, M. A. and F. R. S. from Part II. of the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

HAVING procured a small glass tube of about two feet in length, with a ball at one end of it of an inch and a quarter in diameter; I filled the ball and part of the tube with mercury; and keeping it with a Fahrenheit's thermometer, in water which was frequently stirred, it was brought exactly to the heat of fifty degrees; and the place where the mercury stood in the tube, which was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the ball, was carefully marked. I then raised the mercury, by heat, to the top of the tube, and sealed the tube hermetically; and when the mercury was brought to the same degree of heat as before, it stood in the tube $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch higher than the mark.

The same ball, and part of the tube being filled with water exhausted of air, instead of the mercury; and the place where the water stood in the tube when it came to rest in the heat of 50 degrees being marked, which was about six inches above the ball; the water was then raised by heat till it filled the tube; which being sealed again, and the water brought to the heat of 50 degrees as before, it stood in the tube $\frac{4}{10}$ of an inch above the mark.

Now the weight of the atmosphere (or about 73 pounds avoirdupoise) pressing on the outside of

the ball and not on the inside, will squeeze it into less compass*. And by this compression of the ball the mercury and water will be equally raised in the tube: but the latter is found, by the experiment, to be related, to rise $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch more than the mercury, by moving the weight of the atmosphere.

In order to determine how much water is compressed by this greater weight, I took a glass tube of about an inch and $\frac{1}{8}$ in diameter, which was joined to a cylindrical tube of four inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and diameter about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch; and by weighing the quantity of mercury that exactly filled the whole length of the tube I found that the mercury in an inch of the tube, weighed 100,000th part of that contained in the ball; and with the edge of a file, I divided the tube accordingly.

This being done, I filled the ball and part of the tube with water exhausted of air; and left the tube open, that the ball, whether in rarefied or condensed air, might always be equally pressed within and without, and therefore altered in its dimensions. Now by placing this ball and tube under the receiver of an air-pump, I could see the degree of expansion of the water, answering to any degree of rarefaction of the air; and by putting it into a glass receiver of a condensing engine, I could see the degree of compression of the water, answering to any degree of condensation of the air. But great care must be taken in making

* See an account of experiments made with glass balls by Mr. Hooke, (afterwards Dr. Hooke) in Dr. Birch's History of the Royal Society, vol. I. p. 127.

these experiments, that the the glass ball be not altered by the coming on of ; or its going off by ion; which may easily be ad by keeping the ball un- er, or by using oil only, in the pump and condenser. is manner, I have found ated trials, when the heat air has been about 50 de- and the mercury at a mean in the barometer, that the ill expand and rise in the y removing the weight of nosphere, four divisions or one part in 21,740; ll be as much compressed as weight of an additional ere. Therefore the com- of water by twice the of the atmosphere, is one 10,870 of its whole bulk *. famous Florentine experi- which so many philosophical have mentioned as a proof of mpressibility of water, will hen carefully considered, sufficient for that purpose: rcing any part of the water ed in a hollow globe of gold its pores by pressure, the f the gold must be altered; nsequently, the internal

space containing the water, di- minished; but it was impossible for the gentlemen of the academy *del Cimento* to determine, that the the water which was forced into the pores and through the gold, was exactly equal to the diminu- tion of the internal space, by the pressure.

Account of a boy surviving the loss of a considerable portion of the brain.

Thomas Walker, a child about six years of age, living at Canton near Lancaster, being asleep near the fire, a stone about half a hundred weight fell from the top of the chimney upon the side of his head, and fractured his skull in a most terrible manner. The poor boy lay as dead for several hours; but his parents being persuaded to carry him to Dr. Brachen of Lancaster, they immediately followed the advice. The doctor made a proper incision, in order to clear the skull from the pericranium, and discover the fracture; when he found the parietal bone fractured in twenty pieces (some as large as a shilling piece) with their sharp points sticking down in the brain; the

he the compressibility of the water was owing to any air that it might supposed to contain, it is evident that more air must make it more ible; I therefore let into the ball a bubble of air that measured 3, h in diameter, which the water absorbed in about four days; but I found, al that the water was not more compressed, by twice the weight of the ere, than before. compression of the glass in this experiment, by the equal and contrary, ring within and without the ball, is not sensible: for the compression of two balls, appears to be exactly the same, when the glass of one is more ce the thickness of the glass of the other. And the weight of an at- e, which I found would compress mercury in one of these balls but $\frac{1}{3}$ a division of the tube, compresses water in the same ball four divisions

The larger share of the tibia taken out, and afterwards supplied by a callus. By Mr. David Laing, surgeon at Jedburgh.

A Girl in the parish of Maxton, about seven years old, who never had any disease except the small-pox, accidentally hurt her right leg, and soon after the teguments on the fore-part of the tibia swelled a little, but were not discoloured till two months after, when a redness about the breadth of a fixpence appeared on the skin, and an ulcer soon followed, which made the patient's parents ask my advice.

The child was at this time much decayed, her flesh and strength being wasted, and her frequent pulse, great thirst, and want of appetite, with other appearances of a hectic disposition, made the prognosis very indifferent.

I caused the part to be well fomented with emollients, and applied cataplasms of the same kind; but finding no advantage by the use of these, and discovering by the nature of the matter that came out of the fore, and by the colour, softness, &c. of the flesh, signs of the bone's being affected, though it was not yet in sight, I made a small incision in the tegument to lay the bone bare, by which my suspicions were fully confirmed.

I soon now saw that the disease in the bone extended farther than the opening of the teguments; and and therefore from time to time I enlarged the incision, till it came to the extremities of the affected piece of bone; which method I rather chose to follow than to hazard making at once, in this feeble,

hectic patient, such a large opening as would otherwise have been necessary.

I dressed the fore with tincture of myrrh, caused the patient to take a decoction of the woods, with a small quantity of aq. calis, twice a day, and gave her an antiscorbutic and aperient medicated ale for ordinary drink.

After continuing these dressings and medicines about six months, I took out the whole body of the tibia, the length of the superior part of what remained towards the knee being three fingers breadth, and the inferior extremity towards the ankle being only one and a half long. In six weeks the fore was cicatrized, and in a month after the child began to walk, before the callus was sufficiently hardened, which made it turn a little crooked, as it still remains, but it is otherwise smooth and as hard and firm as any other bone in her body; so that she walks, dances, leaps, &c. without the assistance of a crutch or staff, and without the least observable halt.

Towards the end of her cure I gave her tincture of antimony to remove a dry itch that was over her whole body; a considerable time after her leg was sound, a new ulcer appeared on the superior part of the arm, and now there are two sharp points of the os humeri standing out at the orifice in the teguments. This attack on a part that never received any injury, makes me of opinion that the ulcer of her leg was not occasioned by a hurt at school, which the parents assign as the cause of the disease, but that it was rather owing to her bad habit of body.

Mr.

William Carlyle, apothecary at Carlisle, favoured us lately with history of a case very like the part of the tibia which is out is seven inches long; to whom it belonged was years old; the cure, which was performed by nature, was years in being completed, there is not any inconvenience, except that the patient stretch the heel of the leg which the bone was taken, to the ground as he does now.

In our last we gave an account of a poor family at Wattisham, in Suffolk, who were afflicted with the loss of their limbs. Vid. vol. 5. p. 67. The reader, probably, will be curious of further information concerning the supposed causes and issue of a disease, which has not been more severe than singular.

Further account of the poor family at Wattisham afflicted last year with the loss of their limbs;—from some letters in vol. lii. of The Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

Ordinary disposition for music in an infant.

Wexford, N. America, Apr. 6. Following is as remarkable instance of singing as ever heard, the truth whereof may be proved upon; for numbers of persons can testify thereunto. That one Thomas Banister of this town has a son not three years old, who would at ears and an half old sing different tunes in psalmody, as commonly used in the church, exactly conforming himself thereto without any assistance, and the particular tune to which And when the child was but three months old, he would sing the Dr. Watts's ode with another person, who only sung bass to him, and carry it through without missing one note. (*We are told that a clergyman in London has a son, who, though but five years old, plays readily on the harpsichord any tune, however difficult, by hearing it played by another, by a good voice.*)

IN these letters, the family is said to have been all thin, weakly people, but in general healthy; to have lived just as other poor people in the neighbourhood did, and neither to have eaten or drank any thing that disagreed with them, except some pork and pease, on which they dined the day the two first were seized, and which made three of the children sick at the stomach. The part most worthy of attention in these articles, contains answers by the reverend Mr. Bones, the minister of the parish, to some queries put by Dr. Baker, tending to discover the cause of this uncommon and deplorable disease. They are as follows:

Water.] This they have taken out of a ditch, or pool of standing water, at their own door (as is common in this clay country.) We have no spring or well in the parish.

Beer.] They have generally bought their beer at a public-house. But, in August last, the poor man brewed two bushels of malt, in a large brass kettle, which is very commonly let out to the poor. It

is an old one, but belongs to a cleanly housewife.

Bread.] We have no rye. This family have been used to buy two bushels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded wheat, (as it is variously called in this county) every fortnight. Of this they have made their household bread. This wheat they have bought of the farmer, whom I lodge with, who tells me, that last year he had some wheat laid, which he gathered, and threshed separately, lest it should spoil his samples. Not that it was mildewed, or grown, but only discoloured, and smaller than the other. This damaged wheat he threshed last Christmas; and then this poor family used no bread, but what was made of it, as likewise did the farmer's own family, and some others in the neighbourhood. We observed, that it made bad bread, and worse puddings; but I do not find, that it disagreed with any body. A labouring man of the parish, who had used this bread, was affected with a numbness in both his hands, for about four weeks from the ninth of January. His hands were continually cold, and his fingers ends peeled. One thumb, he says, still remains without any sensation.

Kitchen utensils.] They have two small iron pots, which have long been in use. In these they boiled their pork, pease, &c. They have likewise two brass skillets, rather old, in which they boiled milk, &c. The man tells me, they are in constant use, and never were cankered.

Pease.] They have now and then eaten pease and pease-broth. These they have always bought, as others

do, at the shop; and they have never disagreed with any of the family, except only on Sunday, January 10. Three of the children were then sick after eating them; but became easy after they had vomited.

Pork.] This, I find, they generally bought pickled, of the farmer whom I lodge with. The farmer's family, and several others, have constantly eaten it.

In this part of the country, there is a deal of old-ewe-mutton, killed between the first of November and January, some of which is very poor, and rotten, and is usually sold at three halfpence, or perhaps one penny, a pound. In December last, this family lived for three weeks, at least, upon this mutton, of which they bought a quarter at a time, weighing seven or eight pounds, for one shilling.

The man is so prepossessed with notions of witchcraft, and is so obstinate in his opinion, that I cannot excite in him even a desire of attributing this disease to any other cause.

Since my last letter to you, Mary, (aged sixteen years) who sat for fourteen weeks in a great chair, and for seven days without any feet, or flesh on her leg bones, has consented to have the bones taken off. She is now in bed: the abscess is healing, and she seems likely to do well.

The father's fingers are almost healed. But he every day feels severe darting pains in many parts of his body.

The mother lies in bed, with her leg-bones bare, which she will not suffer to be taken off. Her hands are still benumbed, but not black.

Her fingers are contracted. of the family seem to be g perfect health.

ham,
1762.

is, in *l'histoire de l'académie des sciences*, for the 3, a paper, the title of *Sur le * bled cornu appellé* ere it is said, that M. geon of the hôtel-dieu at had sent an account to a of the academy, that, out a year's time, he had into the hospital more patients afflicted *d'une éche, noire, et livide*, which the toes, and advanced is, being sometimes con- ten to the thighs; and ad only seen one patient, been first seized with it in

He adds, that he ob- at this disease affected only; and that, in gene- males, except some very ls, were quite free from

same paper is mentioned, well known to the acade case of a peasant, who r Blois. In this patient, e, at its first attack, de- ll the toes of one foot, of the other, afterwards ning parts of both feet; flesh of both his legs, of his thighs, rotted off y, and left nothing but s.

ntlemen of the academy pinion, that the disease

(of which M. Noël had sent no account) was produced by bad nourishment, particularly by bread, in which there was a great quantity of *ergot* §. This substance is described by M. Fagon, first physician to the king, and is said by him to be a kind of monster in vegetation, which a particular sort of rye, sown in March, is more apt to produce, than what is sown in the autumn, and which—often abounds in moist cold countries, and in wet seasons. How far it is true, that this substance was really the cause of the French epidemical gangrene described, I cannot determine. On comparison, we find, that the present disease at Wattisham, and that recorded by the French academy, do agree extremely in their effects. However, it is now certain, that rye made no part of the nourishment of the poor family at Wattisham.

Although we undoubtedly excel the ancients in the knowledge of poisons, yet a great deal of that subject still remains unknown to us. It will, therefore, be very difficult for us to discover, to what cause, or to what combination of causes, so uncommon a malady is to be attributed.

Account of the corn butterfly, which in its vermicular state lately ravaged whole provinces in France.

A Very small insect, which till within a few years, has been unknown to the naturalists of every

corniculatum nigrum, mentioned as a poison by Hoffman. degenerated rye is called *ergot*, from its resemblance to a cock's spur.

. VI.



country.

Country, has attracted the attention of the French government, by the ravages which it has committed in the province of Angoumois, where it is called the corn-butterfly. It was first perceived about thirty years ago, and it has since increased to a degree so alarming, that it has, in its vermicular state, destroyed the most plentiful harvest in a few months. It begins to devour the grain while it is yet growing in the ear, it continues its ravages in the barn, and destroys what is left in the granary, so that the inhabitants of the province are reduced to the necessity of eating bread made of maize or oats; and the rich have retired to the neighbouring provinces. These facts having been represented to the ministry by M. Pagot de Marcheval, the intendant of Limoge, by a memorial dated some time in 1760; the comptroller-general wrote to the royal academy of sciences, recommending it to them to send proper persons to examine this insect, and find some remedy for the mischief it produces.

In consequence of this letter, Mess. Duhamel and Tillet were deputed to this service, and upon entering the province, they found no less than 200 parishes entirely desolated by this insect. They were assisted in their enquiries and experiments by the neighbouring clergy and gentry, and in a particular manner by a lady, madame de Chasseneuil, whose abilities in making and pursuing experiments of this kind, are equal to those of the best naturalists in the kingdom.

The corn-butterfly of Angoumois is of the class of the phalænæ, it has antennæ that resemble a knotted thread, its wings, when

not flying, meet over its sloping like a pent-house, rather long for the breadth are of a colour somewhat bling that of milk coffee, shine in the sun, and are with a deep fringe, except the inner side; its head is the hair parts under the two tufts; it unites all passes between the anten runs up from thence big the eyes, where it rises int like a tossel behind: at first would be taken for what the false moth, but it is of a different species.

This butterfly seems to ployed wholly in multiple kind; it couples in the in some dark place, and junction lasts many hours times the sexes unite a sin after separation: the eggs posited almost immediately they are fecundified, in cells, each consisting of a number from 6 to 30, and female lays in all from 60 the eggs are covered with a juice, which causes them to to whatever they happen deposited upon, and are that they will drop through made in a piece of paper a point of the finest needle, examined with a microscope appear to be striped long from top to bottom, and rough surface, resembling fir After the egg has been laid or 8 days, according to the perament of the season, it duces a caterpillar about the ness of an hair, and about t tieth or fiftieth part of a long; this worm immediately gins to introduce itself in

the grain; it insinuates into the membrane, which the two lobes; where it we threads of its silk, it made the husk with its t in such a manner, that has penetrated into the is part of the grain, the apices, and closes the aper-; that it can scarce be per-ven by an inquisitive eye. of them; however, perish y can get into the heart aim; either by fatigue or or by a contest among s; which very frequently decide the property of a ch happens to be attacked at the same time.

these caterpillars is al-mented with one grain of never leaves that which netrated to attempt ano-two of them are never the same grain; one is to consume it entirely, ont any injury to the :ats the contents of it fo t nothing can be extract-what remains, even by in water.

probable, in the highest at this worm having de-the farinaceous substance in, eats its own excre- in and again. When it ts full growth, which is quarter of an inch long, half the thickness of the s consumed, it begins to d; its body is without entirely white, it has herances, like horns, cad, which are placed in towards the tail, near e are two others which the same direction, and eggs.

This creature, as if it foresaw that in its butterfly state it would have no organ left to penetrate the husk that incloses it, has the pre-caution to fashion with its teeth, in that part of it which is over-against the head of the chrysalis, a kind of trap door, large enough for the butterfly to issue out at, which continues shut till it has quitted the shuck of the chrysalis; when this prudent measure has been taken, the caterpillar spins a cod of silk, which exactly fills one of the lobes of the grain, the other being filled with its excrements; the butterfly being disengaged from the chrysalis, forces his head thro^u the cod, lifts up the trap door which had been made in the husk, and issues out, as it were alive, from a tomb, in order to propa-gate its species.

Such is the circle of the life and transformations of this insect; but it is not easy to fix the precise time in which these transformations are effected, as they are retarded by cold, and accelerated by heat, consequently the number of generations which succeed each other within a year cannot be ascertained: In the most favourable season a generation goes through all its functions in about a month; but that which passes the winter in the grain lasts several months, the duration of other generations may be fixed at a medium between these two extremes. Towards the end of May, or the beginning of June, eggs, or the caterpillars in a very diminutive state, are found upon the ears of the grain, as it is growing in the field; in July there are butterflies which deposit a new posterity upon the same ears, which gives birth to a second in the barn;

or in the granary, towards the end of August: if the cold of the approaching winter is kept back, a new brood is produced in September, and another still in November, if that month happens to be mild; according to this computation there are five generations of these vermin in a year, but it is not necessary they should multiply so fast to commit the most dreadful ravages. It is, indeed, somewhat difficult to distinguish exactly all their generations, because butterflies are continually seen issuing from heaps of grain, and each butterfly lives about a month; but at certain times a prodigious number issue all at once, which is called a flight; and is always preceded by a considerable degree of heat, generated in the heaps of grain, which will cause the thermometer to rise to 25. 30. and even sometimes to 50 degrees, when the external air will not raise it higher than 13 or 14. This heat may proceed either from the great number of caterpillars ready for their transformation, or from a general fermentation excited by an abundant transpiration, or even an evacuation of a certain liquor which generally precedes the transformation of the caterpillar into its chrysalis. This heat very considerably favours the progress of the caterpillar through the several stages of its existence; but when a flight is not at hand, the heat of the grain is very little greater than that of the external air.

There are generally three flights in a year; one the latter end of May or the beginning of June, a second in August, and a third in some of the subsequent months. The butterflies produced in the spring flight, always make their

way out of the granaries, and at sun-set the swarms are seen spreading themselves over the country, from the windows, and from under the eaves of the granaries; the flights of the other seasons pass the day in rest, and at night become very active, flying here and there over the heaps of grain from which they issued, but none of these swarms are ever seen without doors.

The academists to whom this matter was referred, searched the fields by night in the spring, with lanthorns in their hands, for the insects which were the objects of their enquiry, and found them in great numbers coupled upon the ears of the grain which was yet green; they communicated their discovery to the inhabitants of the province, who then first understood the origin of the caterpillars, which they found in June upon the ear, and of the butterflies which they saw issue from it in July.

This discovery explained also another phenomenon which might greatly have embarrassed them, and shewed the reason why those crops suffered most from this insect, which were produced upon fields contiguous to towns and villages; it having been observed that every 16th, 20th, 30th, or 40th grain of a crop was attacked, according to the granary's distance from any habitation in which there was a corn chamber with grain in it in the spring.

The deputies of the academy broke up a piece of ground in 1760, in the forest of Braconne, having no granary within a great distance, and sowed it with grain which had been brought from a province which the insect had not yet infested; but notwithstanding these

recations, in the harvest they found every 80th fested, though this crop damaged than any other rovince. It appears from that the corn-butterfly is of a long flight.

following calculation will astonish multiplication insects, and consequently ges which they make where already established them- and with which all the uring provinces are threat-

female produces from 60 eggs, of which 75 is the ; but let us suppose the to be no more than 70. suppose also, that of these s, one half only produce , which makes the number his multiplied by 70; the of eggs laid by each, r the second brood from a nect, 2450: the half of ber supposed to be females , which multiplied by 70, ; 750 for the third brood.

this number 42,875, mul- y 70, gives for the fourth 3,001,250; half of this 25, multiplied by 70, gives 1,750 for the fifth brood: supposing five broods in a ch female butterfly of this that exists in May, pro- before the May following, than one hundred and five , forty-three thousand, ndred and fifty individuals ame kind.

reared also in the course of eriments made upon these that the caterpillars which prised by the winter be- y had passed their chrysalis ould survive in the ground

till the next summer if they were not more than three inches below the surface, and the earth was not close, compact, and a little hard, in which cases they would infallibly perish.

It appeared also that they would live and multiply in oats, as well as in wheat, barley, and rye, in which they were most commonly found, and that the eggs were deposited between the two grains that grow on one pedicle, which is fastened to the stem that forms part of the ear, and that they would also be produced and thrive in Spanish wheat or maize; if maize was in a state to receive the eggs when the butterflies lay, which happily is not the case.

The reader will now think it happy, that a method has at last been discovered, by which these destroyers of the staff of life may be extirpated, and the grain preserved from harvest to seed-time.

[For this method see our article of Projects for this year.]

The history of the fly called a Bott, from Mr. De Reaumur.

AMONGST the animals that are useful to mankind, the horse is certainly entitled to the first rank; and yet this animal, considerable as it is, and contrived by its figure and beautiful proportion to afford us pleasure, was not given to mankind alone;—there is a species of fly, whose right in this creature may be looked upon as still better founded than our own.

If the horse be useful to us, he is absolutely necessary to this fly—the same Being that formed the horse, formed also this fly, which de-

pends wholly on the horse for its preservation and continuance. The flies we are speaking of, like those of all other species, receive their first life and growth in the form of worms, — but these are worms that can be produced and nourished only in the intestines of a horse. It is there alone they can enjoy the proper temperature of heat, and receive the nourishment necessary for them.

Besides the long, and sometimes very long worms which have been observed in the bodies of horses, there have been also short ones. —

[By these are to be understood what we call *Botts*.]

All authors, both ancient and modern, who have treated of the diseases of horses, have taken notice of these worms, — but M. Valisnieri is, I believe, the first who has traced them to the last stage of their transformation, and has seen them change into a hairy kind of fly like the drone.

The flies from which these *botts* are produced inhabit the country, and do not come near houses, at least not near those of great towns; and therefore horses are never liable to have these worms (i. e. *botts*) in their bodies; if they have been kept in the house, especially in a town, during the summer and autumn.

It is in the former of these seasons, and perhaps too in the beginning of the latter, that the females of these flies apply themselves to the anus of horses, and endeavour to gain admittance, in order there to deposit their eggs, or perhaps their worms.

The precise instant of their entrance will scarce admit of an eyewitness, but by the meekest chance;

yet M. Valisnieri says, that Dr. Gaspari had attended this very uncommon sight. — The doctor (he tells us) was one day looking at his mares in the field, and from being very quiet he observed, that on a sudden they became very restless, and ran about in great agitation, prancing, plunging, and kicking, with violent motions of their tails. He concluded, that these extraordinary effects were produced by some fly buzzing about them, and endeavouring to settle upon the anus of one of them; but the fly not being able to succeed, he observed it to go off with less noise than before, towards a mare that was feeding at a distance from the rest; and now the fly taking a more effectual method to obtain its design, passed under the tail of the mare, and so made its way to the anus.

Here at first it occasioned only an itching, by which the intestine was protruded with an increased aperture of the anus; the fly taking the advantage of this penetrated further, and secured itself in the fold of the intestine; — this effected, it was in a situation proper for laying its eggs. Soon after this the mare became very violent, running about, prancing, and kicking, and throwing herself on the ground; in short was not quiet, nor returned to feeding, till after a quarter of an hour.

The fly then we see can find means of depositing its eggs, or perhaps its worms (i. e. *botts*) in the fundament of the horse, which, once effected, it has done all that is necessary for them.

If these *bott* worms are not hatched when first deposited in the horse, but are then only eggs,

not be long before it happens from the nutritive heat they receive.

The bott worms, soon make way into the intestines of the horse; they occupy such parts of them, as are to them most convenient; and sometimes (as we see presently) they penetrate to the stomach:—all the while they appear to be exposed, to being carried away from places they have fixed on by the excrement, which may seem to drive all before it.—But nature has provided for all things, when we shall have further seen these bott worms, it will be seen that they are able to alter their situation, and to move in the body of the horse as they please.

There is a time when these worms are of themselves able to leave this their habitation being no longer convenient to them after the purposes of growth are answered. Their transformation to a fly must be effected out of the horse's body, accordingly, when the time of transformation draws near, they approach towards the anus of the horse, and then leave him of their own accord, or with the exertion, with which they then enable themselves to be carried

The figure of these bott worms is at first sight nothing remarkable, but they appear like other worms of the first class, which they belong, that change into flies with two wings, and like the weakest part of the worms of the first class, they are provided with a set of scaly claws, with which they draw themselves forward.

There is a difference in colour observable between those that are taken by force from the intestines of the horse, and those which come away of their own accord; some are greenish, some yellowish, and others nearly brown; these last are nearest to, and the greenish ones the farthest from the time of their transformation.

If M. Vallisnieri and myself have rightly observed the position of their claws, some of them differ from each other in this respect; but are perfectly similar in every other particular, and which change into flies so nearly alike, that I am convinced, they are of the same kind and origin.

However this be, the bott worms, which are the subject of our present pursuit, have two unequal claws; and since I have been acquainted with the nature and use of them, I have had no difficulty to conceive, how they may still remain in the intestines of the horse, in opposition to all efforts of the excrement to force them out—one of them, that I was handling and examining, fastened upon my finger in such a manner, that I found great difficulty to disengage myself. These claws are a sort of anchor, differently disposed from those of common anchors, but contrived to produce the same effect.

Besides these two claws, nature has given to each of these bott worms a very great number of triangular spines or bristles, very sufficient to arm them against the coats of the intestines, and to resist the force employed to drive them towards the anus, provided the head be directed towards the stomach of the horse.

It will be asked, no doubt, if these bott worms are not dangerous to horses?—The mares which afforded me, for several years, those on which I made my observations, did not appear to be less in health, than those which had none;—but it may sometimes happen, that they are in so great a quantity in the body of the horse, as to prove fatal to him. — M. Vallisnieri supposes these bott worms, to have been the cause of an epidemical disease, that destroyed a great many horses about Verona and Mantua in the year 1713—the observations communicated to him by Dr. Gaspari sufficiently confirm his supposition.

This gentleman, upon dissecting some horses that died of this distemper, found in their stomachs a surprising quantity of short worms, of which, to give us some idea, he compares them to the kernels of a pomegranate opened—each of these, by gnawing on the coat of the stomach, had made for itself a kind of cellule therein—each of these cavities would easily contain a grain of Indian wheat.

It is easy to imagine by this means the stomach must be reduced to a wretched condition; the outer membranes were inflamed, and the inner ones ulcerated and corrupted; a very small quantity of these worms were found in the small intestines, and only a few in the larger, to which last they were found affixed, but had not corroded them.

It is only perhaps when these bott worms are in great numbers, and thereby incommode each other

the horse, that y towards the nomann— u sed a very few flies must be enough to overstock the inside of a horse, provided, they should deposit all their eggs, each should all be animated, Vallisnieri having counted several and odd in the body of single fly. then one of these bots has left anus of the horse, it falls on ground, and immediately seeks for some place of safety, where it may retire, to prepare for the advantage of its transformation, by which it is to become a fly.

And now by degrees the skin hardens and thickens, and at length forms a solid shell or cocoon, the form of which scarce differs from that of the worm. It is first of a pale red colour which changes into chestnut, and at length, by the addition of gradual and successive shades of brown, the shell is rendered black.

The worm or bott before it passes into a nymph is of the form of an oblong ball; it remains in this form much longer than worms of the flesh-fly kind.—I have met with worms, that retained this figure five or six days—as yet one can perceive no traces of the legs, wings, and head of the nymph.—Hence I first learned, that these bott worms do not become nymphs immediately upon their first change, but that, in order to become flies, they must undergo one change more than caterpillars ordinarily do to become butterflies.

*is of a marine production of a
ambiguous nature, from the
Geographical Transactions for
year 1762.*

On the 15th of June, 1759,
a squadron destined against
arrived in the river St.
Luc, when being in the lati-
9. 50. north, and about ten
to the eastward of Anti-
(an island in the mouth of
river) we founded, and struck
down in 42 fathoms; the found-
white sand and black specks.
At the same time, thrown
a fishing-line, the hook was
strongly attached at the
end; and, after some efforts,
we hauled up a piece of rock into
the surface of which was inserted
a tendinous substance, of a
brown colour, in length
seven inches; it was round,
nearly of the thickness of a
goose-quill; the other end
had a sack, or bag, of the size
of a pigeon's egg.

The whole of this substance was
soft; and, upon pressing the
I plainly discovered a con-
solid substance, and imagined,
it was attended with motion.
These, Sir, are all the particu-
I have got to offer upon
an unknown subject, whether
animal, zoophyte, or submarine
; I leave to your determina-

Thus far Dr. Nafmyth, who
sent this production over to Eng-

The following description
from some learned and ingenious
members of the Royal Society,
examined it.]

Upon our examination, it ap-
peared to us to come nearest to what
has been, by naturalists, called

Priapus; give us leave, therefore,
to name it *Priapus pendunculo fili-
formi corpore ovato*. The body was
oval; and in size between a pigeon
and pullet's egg, smooth, mem-
branous, and of a silver ash colour.
What appeared to be the mouth
was situated a little below the
apex, and was quadrivalvular, in
the form of a (\ast) cross. The
anus was on the same side, a little
above the base, or insertion of the
stalk, and also quadrivalvular. To-
wards the apertures of the mouth
and anus, the body felt more cal-
lous. From this body issued a
peduncle, or stalk, of ten inches
in length, the extreme end of
which was fixed to a piece of rock.
This stalk was of a light brown
colour, about the thickness of a
large hen's quill, round, hollow,
rough, and of a membranous,
leather-like substance.

When the body was opened, the
internal coat appeared to be com-
posed of reticular fibres. The in-
terior orifice of the mouth was sur-
rounded by a radiated substance,
about the size of a silver penny,
thicker, and more callous than the
coats of any other part. The in-
ternal aperture of the anus was
composed of fibres interwoven with
one another. From the apex to
the base on each side descended
obliquely, and winding, a smooth
solid body, in width about one
fifth part of an inch, part of which
separated in the examining. We can-
not give a clearer idea of this body,
than by saying, that it had greatly
the appearance (except in size) of
one of the smallest intestines, and
was attached to the interior surface
of the main body, much in the
way as they are to the mesentery.

Remarks

Remarks upon some observations made by Henry More, Esq; on the tides in the straits of Gibraltar.

[We do not insert Mr. More's observations, because they are sufficiently implied in the remarks upon them.]

THERE appears in the *Philos. Trans.* Mr. More's observations on the tides in the straits of Gibraltar, which has so long puzzled the ingenious: the which, if they were new to him, are really ingenious, and the more so as being generally true; and if they are likewise new to the royal society, some further remarks may not be amiss.

I can say of my own knowledge, that, forty years past, there was nothing new in this to seamen. The notion of vapour, and under-current, we always esteemed unphilosophical, and were certain it was mere whim; and the experiment of letting down a bucket, mentioned by Mr. More, was really no experiment, nor any way proves an under-current.

That there are tides on both the Barbary and Spanish coasts is certainly true; and by knowing the course of those tides, a ship may at any time, when the winds are contrary and moderate, beat up into the Mediterranean against a Levant, or the ocean from Gibraltar, when the wind is westerly; but it seems strange that the same person, who informs us of this, could not inform us what is the course of those tides, though by his own account he went through the experiment; having, as he says, at the finishing of the tide on

the Spanish coast, stood over to the Barbary coast, here he found the tide for him. — If carried him clear off the capes; in which case a little reflection would have ascertained the true course of the tides on both shores, and need not any conjectures about tides, half tides, &c. it being notoriously true, that the tides are as regular on both the Spanish and Barbary shores, as in the Thames or Medway, and which, until the appearance of Mr. More's observations, I never conceived to be a mystery; and if it has been so to the royal society, I shall here, from some years experience, give an ample explanation.

The tide on the Spanish shore, at full and change of the moon, makes high water at Gibraltar at three o'clock.

The tide on the Barbary shore, at the same time of the moon, makes high water in Tangier by likewise at three o'clock.

The flood on the Spanish shore is into the Mediterranean; the flood on the Barbary shore is into the Atlantic; so that when with a westerly wind a ship leaves Gibraltar, she takes the advantage of the ebb on the Spanish coast, and when she has beat up within a certain distance of Tariffa, and the tide near ended, she stands over for the coast of Barbary, and then by the aid of the flood tide, may, if a tolerable sailing ship, attain Tangier bay, and the next tide get clear of the capes.

I do not speak this from conjecture, but experience; and had I dreamed that it had been a mystery now, which forty years past was known to many, I should have thought it my duty to have mentioned it before.

return of the ships into
can is here and by
on the Spanish
od on the Barbary shore,
e cause of the influx obvi-
ough, as the indraught from
ean is very great, between
ld shores from cape Trefal-
Europa point, and the op-
capes, and which the seem-
tervention of the Tariffa
in no insignificant manner
pts.
26, 1763. W. HORSELEY.

*Account of the death of the countess
Gloria Baudi of Cesena;
who was consumed by a fire kindled
in her bed. With an in-
quiry into the cause, supported by
cases of a like nature. By J.
Macklin, prebendary of Verona.*

THIS lady was in her 62d year,
and well all day till night;
she began to be heavy; after
she was put to bed, and
three hours with her maid;
falling asleep the door was

In the morning, the maid
to call her, saw her corpse
in a deplorable condition. Four
inches from the bed was a
heap of ashes, two legs untouched,
laid on, between which lay the
the brains, half of the back-
of the skull, and the whole
burnt to ashes, among which
found three fingers blackened.
The rest was ashes, which had
quality, that they left in the
a greasy and stinking mois-
ture. The air in the room had foot
ing in it: a small oil lamp on
floor was covered with ashes,
no oil in it. Of two candles
on the table, the tallow was gone,
the cotton left, some moisture

about the feet of the candlesticks;
the bed undamaged; the blankets
and sheets only raised on one side,
so when one gets out of bed: the
whole furniture spread over with
moist ash-coloured soot, which pe-
netrated the drawers, and fouled
the linen. This soot even got into
a neighbouring kitchen, hung on
walls and utensils, and a bit of
covered with this soot, was
retained by several dogs. In the
room above, the said soot flew
about, and from the windows
trickled down a greasy, loathsome,
yellowish liquor, with an unusual
stink. The floor of the chamber
was thick smeared with a gluish
moisture, not easily got off, and
the stink spread into other chambers.

The narration is followed by an
enquiry into the cause of this con-
flagration; the result of which is,
that it was not from the lamp, nor
supernatural, nor from a flash of
lightening, but from her own bo-
dy; though some concluded that
it must be the effect of a fulmen.
The dogs refused the bread, be-
cause of the sulphureous stink, and
nothing but a fulmen could reduce
a body to impalpable ashes. But it
seems there was no sulphureous or
nitrous smell of fulmen, and the
effects of it would not reduce
a body to impalpable ashes.—Our
author thus maintains his opinion:

“The fire was caused in her en-
trainments by inflamed effluvia of her
blood, by juices and fermentations
in the stomach, and many combus-
tible matters abundant in living
bodies, for the uses of life; and
lastly by the fiery evaporations
which exhale from the settlings of
spirit of wine, brandies, &c. in
the tunica villosa of the stomach,
and other fat membranes, engen-
dering there (as chymists observe)
a kind

a kind of sulphur; which, in sleep, by a full breathing and respiration, are put in a stronger motion, and, consequently, more apt to be set on fire.

That fat is an oily liquid separated from the blood by the glands of the membrana adiposa, and of an easy combustible nature, common experience shows. Also our blood, lymph, and bile, when dried by art, flame like spirit of wine at the approach of the least fire, and burn away into ashes. [Observ. 171, in the Ephemeris of Germany, anno x.]

Such a drying up may be caused in our body by drinking rectified brandy, and strong wines, if mixed with camphor; as monsieur Litre observed in the dissection of a woman 45 years old, in the history of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 1706, p. 23.

Besides, although the salts in living and vegetable creatures are not naturally inclined to kindle, they often contribute to it, when joined by a strong fermentation. Thus the mixture of two liquors, although cold to the touch, produces a flaming fire.

Becher was the first discoverer of this marvellous phenomenon, by mixing oil of vitriol with that of turpentine. Borrichius afterwards did the same, by mixing oil of turpentine with aqua fortis; and at last monsieur Tournesfort, by joining spirit of nitre with oil of saffras; and monsieur Homberg with this acid spirit, together with the oil and quintessences of all the aromatic Indian herbs: nay, Mr. Homberg asserts, that with a certain cold water cannons were fired anno 1710, in the abovesaid history of the Academy of Sciences, p. 66.

By the magazines of gunpowder, powder clocks, oil candles, per-mills, and hay-cocks, have been set on fire.

There is further to be considered the vast quantity of effluvia that emanate from our bodies. Sanctiorius observed, that of eight pounds of food and drink in a day, there is an insensible perspiration of about five; computing with those effluvia which go out or he mouth by breathing, and which might be gathered in drops in a looking-glass, [Sect. 2. Aphor. 6.] As also, that, in the space of one night, it is customary to discharge about sixteen ounces of urine, four of concocted excrements by stool, and forty and more by perspiration. [Aphor. 59.] He teaches also, that numbness is an effect of too much internal heat, by which is prevented such an insensible transpiration, as in this very case.—

The friction of the palms of our hands, or of any other parts of our body, may produce those fires commonly called ignes lambentes.

“ We learn of Eusebius Nicombergius, that such was the property of all the limbs of the father of Theodoricus: such were those of Charles Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, as the celebrated Bartolin took notice of. By the testimony of John Fabri, M. D. a noted philosopher, who saw it, sparkles of light flashed out of the head of a woman, while she combed her hair. Scaliger relates the same of another, Cardanus, of a Carmelite monk, whose head continued 13 years to flash out sparkles every time he tossed his cowl on his shoulders. Ezekiel a Castro, M. D. wrote a treatise, intitled, Ignis lambens;

on the occasion that the *Cassandra Buri*, of Verona, rubbed her arms with a handkerchief, all the skin with a very bright light. He relates the same of *Maximilianus Licetus* of *Frankford*, a civilian; and that he *Antonio Ciancio*, a bookseller, who, when he shifted, all over with great brightness relates the same of a friend of *Cardanus* the friend of *Pythagoras*, that when he shifted, sparkles of fire shot forth of him. *Father Kircher*, a Jesuit, relates, how he, going in into a subterranean grotto, saw sparkles of fire from the heads of his monks, grown warm by walking. *Alphonso d'Ovale* was twice on the highest mountain of *Peru* and *Chili*, how both wild beasts there seem shining with the brightest light from top

the flames seem harmless, is only for want of proper fuel. *Peter Bovisteau* asserts, that sparkles reduced to ashes the skin of a young man. *John de Salageni*, in his treatise intitled, *De Salageni*, p. 46. relates how the skin of *Dr. Freilas*, physician of *Salamanca*, sent forth naturally, by friction, a fiery matter, of such nature, that if the roller that she used for her shift was taken from it and exposed to the cold air, immediately was kindled, and burnt like grains of gunpowder.

After all this, I saw, that a feverish fermentation, or a very strong motion of combustible matter, may rise in the womb of a woman, with such an igneous strength that can reduce to ashes the bones, and burn the flesh. Two such cases are known, one in the *Acta Medica Hafniens.* An. 1673, and the other in *M. Marcell. Donat. de Medic. Hist. Mirab.* lib. iv.

The bile, which is a necessary juice for our digestion, was observed by *P. Borelli*, when vomited up by a man, to boil like *aqua fortis*. [Centur. ii. Obs. 1. p. 109.]

Besides, very strong fires may be kindled in our bodies, as well as in other animals of an hot temperament, not only by nature, but also by art; which, being able to kill, will serve for a better proof of my argument. *Obser.* 77. in the *German Ephemerides*, 1670.

Tie the upper orifice of the stomach of an animal with a string; tie also its lower orifice; then cut it out above and below the ligatures, and press it with both hands, so that it swell up in one side; which done, let the left hand keep it so that the swelled part may not subside; and, with the right, having first, at an inch distance, placed a candle, open it quick with an anatomical knife, and you will see a flame there conceived, coming out in a few seconds of time: and such a flame may, by the curious, be perceived not only in the stomach, but also in the intestines. The first discoverer of this was *Andrew Valparius*, anatomy professor at *Bologna*.

P. Borelli, *Obs.* Cent. ii. *Obs.* 75. says, there was a certain peasant, in a hempen thread, &c. if laid up in boxes, though wet, or hung up in the air, did soon take fire.

in Italy 1669. Thus a quick and violent agitation of spirits, or a fermentation of juices in the stomach, produces a visible flame.

The German Ephemerides, anno x. p. 57. by Starminus, says, That in the northern countries, flames evaporate from the stomach of those who drink strong liquors plentifully.

Of three noblemen of Courland, who drank, by emulation, strong liquors, two of them died scorched and suffocated by a flame forcing itself from the stomach.

My lord Bacon, in his Nat. Univ. Hist. assures, he had seen a woman's belly sparkling like fire; and such flames would often rise in us, if the natural moisture did not quench them; as Desretius observes, v. 258. l. IV. and v. 106. l. VI. Marcelus Donatus, in his Mirab. Hist. Medic. says, That in the time of Godfrey of Bologna's Christian war, in the territory of Niverna, people were burning of invisible fire in their entrails, and some had cut off a foot or an hand where the burning began, that it should not go further.

After these and other instances, what wonder is there, says our author, in the case of our old lady? Her dulness before going to bed was an effect of too much heat concentrated in her breast, that hindered the perspiration through the pores of her body, which is calculated to about 40 ounces per night. Her ashes, found at four feet distance from her bed, are a plain argument, that she, by natural instinct, rose up to cool her heat, and

perhaps was going to open down.

It is said the old lady used, when she felt herself heated, to bathe all her limbs in camphorated spirit of wine; she did it perhaps that way. This is not a circumstantial moment; for the heat of that of the internal heat, which, by having been kindled in the entrails, naturally tended, finding the way easier, matter more undisturbed, a buffible, left the legs and the thighs were too near it of the fire, and therefore burnt by it; which was increased by the urine and ments, a very combustible as one may see by its phlegm. Galenus (Class. 1. lib. III. peram.) says, That the smoke of a dove was sufficient to fill a whole house: and the latter Casati, a Jesuit, in his Dissert. part 2. p. 48. I have heard a worthy gentleman say, That, from the great ties of the dung of doves of which used, for many years, to build under the roof of the great church of Pisa, sprang naturally the fire which consumed said church*. The anecdote, that certainly the burnt to ashes standing, as was fallen perpendicular her legs; and that she had her head had been damaged, that the fore-part was, by her hair, and of the nerve principal seat lies there: sides, because in the face of many places open, out of the flames might pass."

* Galen de Morb. Diss. Pigeons dung takes fire, when it is become

no similar instances are added of John Hitchell, of South-n, whose body being fired by a fire, continued burning for three days, without any out-
appearance of fire, except a
smoke from it. The other
Grace Pett, a fisherman's
of Ipswich; who going down
the kitchen, when she was half
asleep for bed, was there found
the morning lying on the right
extended over the hearth,
her legs on the deal floor;
she appeared like a block of
burning with a glowing fire
around the trunk covered, like
all, with white ashes, and
head and limbs much burnt;
there was no fire in the grate, the
fire was burnt out of the socket,
her cloaths on one side of her
paper screen on the other
both untouched, and the deal
was not discoloured, though
fire had so penetrated the hearth
to be scoured out.]

*of a wonderful spring in
Iceland.*

SER, a wonderful spring
in the valley of Haukadal, is
a few miles from Skaalholt.
The spring rises in a hollow rock
at the foot of a mountain. Ac-
cording to Mr. Olav's description
of the spring, who saw it in the
year 1666, it is a cavity in a rock,
twenty fathoms in circum-
ference and three in depth. There
is an aperture at the bottom,
through which the water gradually
flows. It runs over the basin;
it flows a terrible noise, like

the discharge of small arms, which
shakes the very rock. After this
noise has been repeated four or five
times, the water, which is hot,
emits a thick steam, like smoke, is
violently agitated, and springs up
to the height of sixty fathoms, in
such quantities as to form several
hot rivulets on every side of the
rock. The rising and violent agi-
tation of the water ceases in six or
seven minutes, and the cavity, or
basin, becomes empty. This sur-
prising phenomenon happens once
a day, and is periodical, returning
at a certain hour; but whether the
agitations of this spring correspond
with the tides in the neighbouring
sea, has not yet been determined.

Account of fossil glass found in Siberia.

THE famous marienglas, or la-
pis specularis, great quantities
of which are dug up in Siberia, is
by some called Mulcovy or Russian
glass; and by others, though with-
out propriety, isinglass. It is a
particular species of transparent
stone, lying in strata, like so many
sheets of paper. The matrix or
stone in which it is found, is partly
a light yellow quartz or marcas-
sita, and partly a brown indurated
fluid; and this stone contains in it
all the species of the marienglas.
The clearest and most transparent
is accounted the best, and that of a
greenish tinge is looked upon as
the worst sort. Next to the col-
our, its size is most regarded.
Some pieces have been found near
two ells square; but these are not
very common. Hence it is that
they

they bear an extraordinary value, a ruble or two a pound being readily paid for a piece of an ell square. As for the common sort, a pud^s of that of a quarter of an ell square is sold for nine of ten rubles; and the worst sort of all, for a ruble and a half, or two rubles a pud. To render the matiegias fit for use, it is split with a thin two-edged knife; but care is taken that the laminae be not too thin. It is used for windows and lanterns all over Siberia, and indeed in every part of the Russian empire, and looks very beautiful; its lustre and clearness surpassing that of the finest glass, to which it is particularly preferable for windows and lanterns of ships, as it will stand the explosion of cannon. It is found in the greatest plenty near the river Wirtim.

Account of a curious petrification dug up out of the common pavement in White Friars.

THIS curiosity was perceived in passing along, by the gentleman, in whose custody it now is. It is of an oblong figure, between round and square, about a foot a foot and a half in length, and near nine inches thick; weight exactly ninety pounds. From its form it looks as if it had originally been a post to keep off the carts. Its upper surface which lay level with the superficies of the pavement, is of a brown colour, resembling the other stones in the street, and therefore when covered with wet and dirt, it is no wonder

should so long have escaped the notice of every observer, though hourly passed over by all who tread that way. The lower part, that is to say that which lay lowest in the pavement, seems nearly of the same colour, excepting that the stria of the wood are more easily distinguishable in it. One side is covered with a sparry incrustation, of a white glittering colour, breaking easily into flakes, and availing to be reduced into powder; not unlike, in short, to the selenite, or some kinds of alabaster. This does not seem, however, to have formed originally any part of the wood, but to be rather a stony coat or excrescence generated by the water which effected the petrification. The other side consists intirely of the petrified woody matter, and by the cavity formed in it, seems to have been rotted away in that part before its petrification. Two questions naturally arise from this appearance of it. The first, what kind of wood it may have been: the second, how it came to be petrified, or what water occasioned it. With regard to the first, that is to say the wood, if we suppose it to have been petrified in the place it was taken up at, it is probable it was either oak or elm, and I should rather pronounce for the latter, from the redish appearance it has in those parts where the sparry incrustation is fresh broke off. But if we suppose it not to have been petrified in the place where dug up, and indeed the sparry coat above mentioned will not allow us to suppose that to have been done by any other than salt water, in that case it may be either *lignum vitæ*, log-wood,

* About 36 English pounds.

or any other ponderous of a reddish brown colour. The ends they are both so enstone, that it is impossible to any judgment from them; though the sawing it would be a likely means of deciding the question, yet for particular as the owner does not chuse to recourse to that method at it. Should the heart of the be entirely pervaded by any particles, so as to be also ed, this would not be decided. For the rest, it was found to a water-plug, where it has bly remained many ages, with water continually exuding upon it that the water there formed petrification is a point not to hinted on account of the sparry so often mentioned, which not admit of its having been petrified by fresh water. But should this be granted, it I be still necessary to enquire water did it; for though the of the plug, near which it was continually exuding upon as both rivers water run that its petrification might have owing to the other. It is known, moreover, that the is for the most part an art-ground, abounding in springs, of which have been formerly ed medicinal*; and if any

of the waters of these springs came near it, I mean, so as frequently to moisten it, in that case it is to be attributed to them, rather than to the river waters. What renders this point also still clearer, is, that in the great use that has been made of the two river waters, we have never heard of any petrifying quality being attributed to them. Upon the whole then, it is impossible to say when it was done, or whence it was brought, but that it is a great curiosity, and the more so for having been found in the streets of London, must be evident to every one who considers it.

Remarkable instance of a decrepitude transmitted from parents to children.

IN the Warsaw Gazette, of the 13th May, 1763, we have the following extraordinary relation:

One Margaret Krasnowna died lately in the village of Koninia, aged 108, being born Feb. 12, 1655. At the age of 94 she married, for her third husband, Gaspar Raykoth, of the village of Ciwoufzin, then aged 105. During the 14 years they lived together, they had two boys and one

The memory of this medicinal quality of the waters is still preserved in the of a court there, called *Dogwell Court*, which though improperly set down in the city books, as if it had formerly belonged to one *Dodwell* as proper, yet it is well known took its name from a dog's accidentally falling into, which is still to be seen in the cellar of the upper house in the court, and thereby cured of a most inveterate mange. From this accident the well into very great repute, inasmuch, that in monkish times it was prodigiously ed to by persons afflicted with cutaneous disorders; but since the dissolution of monasteries under Harry VIII. has been noted for nothing more than the oh of its former virtues.

which would otherwise prevent the workmen from subsisting on the spot where the coals are dug.

From Barton I steered my course towards this place, and in my way saw the navigation carried sometimes over public roads, and in some places over bogs, but generally by the side of hills; by which means it has a firm natural bank on one side, while the other, composed of earth and gravel thrown up, is about eight yards broad. At proper distances, foughs are formed near the top of the canal, which prevents it from overflowing during immoderate rains.

In some places, where Mr. Brindley has been forced to carry his navigation across a public road, being obliged to keep the water on a level, he has sunk the road gradually, so as to pass under his canal, which forms a bridge over the road; the carriages, by an easy descent, going down on one side, and by the same easy ascent, coming up again on the other. Near this town, where Cornebrook comes athwart the duke's navigation, the current of the brook is stopped, and let into a large basin, from whence it falls gradually into a smaller one, which is within it, and is open at the bottom; by which means the water sinks into a drain, and is conveyed under-ground to the other side of the canal, where it rises into its old channel.

At this place, which is about a mile from Manchester, the duke's agents have made a wharf, and are selling coals at three-pence half-penny per barker, which is about seven score weight; and next summer they intend to land them in this town.

Many gentlemen of this neigh-

bourhood are reaping the benefit of Mr. Brindley's inventions; he having taught them a method of draining coal-pits by a fire-engine, constructed at the expence of 100*l.* which no one before knew how to make at less than 500*l.* In this he uses wooden chains, which are preferable to iron ones, and cylinders made of deal, which supply the place of those which were usually made of cast-iron. Channels are now cutting also in many other coal-pits, and boats are used instead of wheel-barrow, to convey the coals to the mouths of the pits; nay, it is even said, that some Dutch engineers are coming over hither to perfect themselves in the art of inland navigation.

I am, &c. C. S.

A short account of the cambrick manufactory at Winchelsea, in Sussex, in a letter to a member of the Society for the encouragement of manufactures, and commerce.

YOU may not perhaps be displeased that the public should, through the channel of your collection, be made acquainted with an infant manufactory, lately established at Winchelsea; I mean that for making the very fine linen called cambricks, equal to those which used formerly to be imported from France.

The public-spirited gentlemen who first ventured on this arduous, as well as hazardous undertaking, have reason to flatter themselves, that their scheme will succeed, and turn out, not only to the great benefit of their country, but likewise to their own particular emolument.

The

the workmen that are now employed are chiefly French; but the children are daily bound to them, that the seeds and mysteries of the several ones may soon become our

from the specimens already exhibited, there is great reason to suppose, that this manufactory will succeed: the establishing it has already had a wonderful effect in the town and neighbourhood: this seems alive; and old helsea, as it were arisen, the phoenix, out of its ashes.

It was a very difficult matter to get workmen skilful enough to manufacture this fine cloth: and it is still more difficult to get proper for making yarn fine: yet both these difficulties are mounted; the first by procuring proper hands from France, from among the French prisoners, who were maintained here many years during the late war, and the latter by improving the culture of the flax they sowed in the neighbourhood, in the following particulars.

It was necessary for them, that the seeds of the flax should be fine, long, and that in a greater degree than in the

linen made in Ireland for shirting, sheeting, &c. for this reason they proceed, in the culture of their flax, in a manner very different from the practice of the Irish farmers.

The land on which the plant is to be sown must be very fresh, but not rank, for that would defeat their intentions of having the fibres fine. If it will do without dunging, so much the better. For the crop to succeed well, the soil of this land should be reduced, by frequent tillage, as fine as garden mould; the stones should be all picked; and the land, whilst it lies fallow, that is, before the seed is sown, should be kept as clear as possible from every kind of weed.

After every preparation is made, the best seed that can be procured is sown very thick on the land, and if the weeds have been previously well destroyed, they will not afterwards hurt the crop, the plants standing very thick run up slender without branching: but in order still to promote their growth, the planters stick the crop very full of long sticks; and on these they lay bushes, which, shading the plants from the intense heat of the sun-beams, make them run up very slender; and they yet enjoy air

at Old Winchelsea, which was two or three miles from the site of the present town, had eighteen parishes, and was of great consequence. It was swallowed up by the sea before the time of Edward the First, in whose reign the present town was built.

The soil on which they grow the finest flax about Cambray, where great quantities of cambric are made; and from whence it is called Cambric; though not so fruitful, is dry; and this, perhaps, prevents the crop from being too

This method is also frequently practised in Ireland by some of the curious growers who would have very fine yarn; and it is said to answer that intention by causing the fibres to grow long and slender.

and warmth enough to prevent their stems, or stalks, from rotting by too much moisture.

This method may possibly by some of your readers be thought very troublesome and expensive, and not to be practised in large concerns; and this is certainly the truth: but we are then to consider that in these fine manufactures a small quantity of flax will go a great way; and that the planter's aim is to procure not a large crop, but a valuable one.

If the flax is of a proper growth for making very fine yarn, fit to be used in the Winchelsea manufactory, it fetches a great price; if, on the contrary, by the planters saving either pain or expence, it should be too coarse or short, it will not there be saleable.

For the reason above recited, it is the planter's interest to be as nice as possible in the culture of this plant, and to procure every intelligence he can, that may enable him to improve the quality not the quantity of his crop; for on that only, in a great measure, depends his future profit.

The manufacturing the yarn, by weaving it into linen, is very delicate work; and this is chiefly done in the fine stone vaults, with which this town abounds†; for the skilful workmen say, that the

thread is so fine and delicate, that it will not before weaving, bear the influence of the upper and freely circulating air; for after being but a very little time exposed to it, the yarn becomes unfit for the loom*, as it would be brittle, and in working break into short lengths, as if it was rotten.

Before French cambricks were prohibited by act of parliament, the quantities of them consumed in England was almost incredible: it is therefore to be hoped, that our ladies will not be less fond of this Winchelsea linen, (which equals the French cambricks in quality) merely because it happens to be manufactured in England. Foreign fripperies have been too long admired: it is time that a patriotic spirit of emulation should take place among us, and that we should vie with each other in our endeavours to promote the commerce of our native land.

On the quantity of commodities manufactured in this Kingdom depends, in a great measure, the preservation of the balance of trade, which has been of late years so much in our favour; must we not therefore be infatuated to prefer making any part of our apparel of foreign materials? particularly when every article, necessary for the dress of the rich or poor of

either

* The streets of this town were all paved, and at right angles, so that they were divided into thirty-two squares or quarters. The stone works of its three gates are standing, though three miles asunder over the fields; and in many places of the town are fine stone arched vaults for merchants goods, in which the weavers now work; and many ruinous materials of ancient buildings, so buried, that the streets have been turned into corn fields, and the plough goes over the first floors of houses.

† The common thread used by the sempstresses soon becomes rotten, and breaks in the working, unless it is carefully kept from the air.

sex, is as handsome, as good kind, if not better; as simple, rich and elegant, and what render it still more acceptable to many, may be made as excellent as any France, &c. can produce? Would the court set the example, nothing but the produce of British manufactories would be in the kingdom.

It is due to the successful efforts of the society to which I belong; the acting members all along discovered a spirit of emulation that is truly laudable, and doubtless be of the greatest use, as well to the present race of countrymen as to our poste-

ans. on the European porcelain manufactory.

In the account of the life of the celebrated French academiſt M. Reaumur, (ſee p. 26.) there are obſervations upon the art of making porcelain, and a comparison of the Oriental and European with each other. M. Reaumur ſays, that all porcelain is imperfect vitrification, produced either by giving a vitrifiable ſubſtance ſuch a degree of heat as it perfectly vitrifies it, or by mixing two ſubſtances together, which will vitrify and the other will not, in which caſe any additional heat may be given that will beſt incorporate its particles and ſtrengthen its texture; ſo, that bringing the Eaſtern European porcelain to the teſt, he found that all the va- rious kinds of porcelain made in China, came out glaſs, and the European porcelain ſuffered no alter-

ation; whence he concludes, that the eaſtern porcelain conſiſts of two ſubſtances, one of which only is vitrifiable, and the European of a vitrifiable ſubſtance heated only to a certain degree ſhort of vitrification. To this it has been objected, that all ſubſtances are vitrifiable in a certain degree of heat, long continued; but though it may be true, that a degree of heat is phyſically poſſible, in which all ſubſtances will become glaſs, and that we can produce ſuch heat, yet Reaumur's diſtinction will ſtill be good; for porcelain may conſiſt either of two ſubſtances which vitrify with degrees of heat widely different; or of one ſubſtance, all the parts of which vitrify together. What degree of heat, or whether any degree of heat, producible in our furnaces will vitrify Oriental porcelain we do not know, but there is great reaſon to believe that thoſe particulars in which it excels European porcelain are eſſentially connected with its ſpecific difference from them, viz. its enduring, without vitrification, that degree of heat, in which the European porcelain is found to vitrify.

It is well known that porcelain ware, as well as pottery, conſiſts of two ſubſtances, the body and the glazing; and upon the adaptation of theſe two ſubſtances to each other, the excellence of this manufacture greatly depends, with reſpect to its uſefulneſs and permanency.

All metals and metallic ſubſtances are known to expand with heat, and contract with cold; ſubſtances therefore that are highly elaſtic frequently crack when heated ſuddenly and partially, becauſe

the parts expanding unequally, the continuity is surmounted by the effort of one particle to disengage itself from another, in consequence of the parts in contact possessing unequal spaces: for this reason vessels of glass, and other substances akin to glass, frequently break when hot water is poured into them.

It is also known, that though all metallic substances expand with heat, yet they do not expand in the same degree; for this reason it is that the glazing of many kinds of pottery, and of some ware, called china, frequently cracks upon receiving hot water, though the vessel itself continues whole; for the vessel and the glazing being of substances widely different, expand unequally, which also produces a farther inconvenience; for the same cause that makes the glazing crack, makes it also scale off after it is cracked, which is universally the case with all earthen ware, particularly that called *delft*.

The desiderata, therefore, in making china are these:

To have a body fine and white:

To be tough enough to resist the force of expansion unequally excited by partial heat, and

To be glazed with a substance that will expand and contract in the same degree, and that has also the same degree of tenuity.

If the body is fine and white, the ware will never grow brown, for the porcelain ware becomes brown by the wearing away of the glazing to which it owes its whiteness.

If it has the requisite degree of toughness, it will never break by receiving boiling water.

is of a sub-
similar texture
will neither

nor scale off.
I have seen porcelain of all the
manufactures in Europe. Those
of Dresden in Poland, and Cha-
till in France, are well known
for their elegance and beauty:

in these I may class our own of
sea, which is scarce inferior
to any of the others; but these
are calculated rather for ornament
than use, and if they were equally
with the Oriental china, they
could yet be used but by few, be-
cause they are sold at high prices.
We have, indeed, here, many
other manufactories of porcelain
which are sold at a cheaper rate
than any that is imported; but,
except the Worcester, they all
wear brown, and are subject to
crack, especially the glazings, by
boiling water: the Worcester has
a good body, scarce inferior to
that of Eastern china, it is equally
tough, and its glazing never cracks
or scales off.

at this is confined, compara-
tively, to few articles; the tea-
table, indeed, is compleatly fur-
nished; and some of it is so well
enamelled as to resemble the finest
foreign china; so that it makes up
costly sets that are broken, with-
out a perceptible difference: yet
some how or another this manu-
facture has never yet found its
way to the dining table, except
perhaps in sauce-boats, and toys
for pickles, and *hors d'œuvre*;
but by communicating this defect
to the public, some remedy may,
perhaps, be found for it. Perhaps
the society for encouraging arts,
&c. might think it an interesting
object of promotion, as the
manu-

affure is now, as far as it is, greatly superior to all of the kind, and might, as is in the public papers observed, not only keep very large in the kingdom, which are sold for a foreign commodity, but also be improved into a new branch of exportation.

I am, &c.

*method of preserving birds,
in their elegant plumes unhurt.*

A few years ago I had frequent opportunities of viewing the museum of Mons. Reaumur in Paris: his collections of natural and artificial productions carefully preserved in several cabinets: but what most attracted my notice was three rooms with a great number of fowls, preserved in their natural and beautiful colours, whose appearance, freedom in plumage, and animated attitude seem as natural in this life as if they still breathed. I was very desirous to know the method of bringing them to this state; but after various fruitless inquiries, was obliged to rest contented with barely admiring them, as all their preparation was a profound secret among naturalists. I was determined, however, to make a trial with a few birds upon this single thought, many good old house-wives use hams, beef, tongues, &c. a long time, with salt only. I imagined that if a stronger salt was used by way of a preservative, and the fowls placed there for some time and dried, the

secret would not be difficult to come at; yet, after various trials, I was convinced to the contrary, and gave up this method: for the pickle glued the feathers close, always took away more or less of their glossy hue, and beauty of their plumage, so as to appear disagreeable to the eye: this was a point I was a long time at a loss to account for, as I well remembered that in all the preparations of still life, in the above gentleman's collection, the feathers were remarkably free, fine in colour, and equal in every respect to life itself. In water fowls I succeeded much better, their feathers being of a more oily nature, and consequently not so easily disturbed by the pickle as the land birds. This frequently foiled in my attempts, I resolved not to give it up so easily, and at length accomplished what I was so anxious to perfect. I have lately preserved some scores of both land and sea fowls after this new method, all of which come as near real life as possible; therefore, to gratify those who are pleased with this study and innocent employment, I shall now insert the whole apparatus necessary to be observed, and if these hints can draw their attention, my pleasure will be complete. When I receive a fowl fresh killed, I open the venter, from the lower part of the breast bone down to the anus, with a pair of fine pointed scissors, and extract all the contents; such as the intestines, liver, stomach, &c. This cavity I immediately fill with the following mixture of salts and spice, and then bring the lips of the wound together by suture, so as to prevent the stuffing from falling out. The gullet or passage must then

then be filled, from the back down to where the stomach lies, with the same mixture (but finer ground) which must be changed once a little at a time, by the help of a quill or wire. The head I open near the eyes, and the nostrils with the scissars, and after having spread them open there or four times to destroy the fluidity of the brain, I fill the cavity likewise with the mixture. This is all the preparation I use; as for the wings and thighs I never touch them, but leave them in their natural state; for the fowls, if seldom fail, in a few days, to get out of these parts, and preserve them equally with the body and neck of the fowl. The bird being thus filled with this antiseptic mixture, must now be hung up for about two days by the legs, in order that, by this position, the fowls may more effectually penetrate round the muscles and ligaments which connect the vertebrae of the neck. The fowl must now be placed in a frame to dry, in the same attitude we usually see it when alive on the plain or on a tree, in this frame it must be held up by two threads, the one passing from the anus to the lower part of the back, and the other through the eyes; the ends of these threads are to be brace up the fowl to its natural attitude, and fastened to the beam of the frame above; lastly, the feet are to be fixed down with pins or small nails. In this situation it must remain for a month or more, until the bird is perfectly dry, (which will readily be known by its stiffness) when it may be taken out of the frame, and placed on a chip pill-box: it will now require no other support but a pin through each foot, fastened into the box. The eyes must be supplied with

preparation of the same kind as with the body, and must be changed once a little at a time, by the help of a quill or wire. The head I open near the eyes, and the nostrils with the scissars, and after having spread them open there or four times to destroy the fluidity of the brain, I fill the cavity likewise with the mixture. This is all the preparation I use; as for the wings and thighs I never touch them, but leave them in their natural state; for the fowls, if seldom fail, in a few days, to get out of these parts, and preserve them equally with the body and neck of the fowl. The bird being thus filled with this antiseptic mixture, must now be hung up for about two days by the legs, in order that, by this position, the fowls may more effectually penetrate round the muscles and ligaments which connect the vertebrae of the neck. The fowl must now be placed in a frame to dry, in the same attitude we usually see it when alive on the plain or on a tree, in this frame it must be held up by two threads, the one passing from the anus to the lower part of the back, and the other through the eyes; the ends of these threads are to be brace up the fowl to its natural attitude, and fastened to the beam of the frame above; lastly, the feet are to be fixed down with pins or small nails. In this situation it must remain for a month or more, until the bird is perfectly dry, (which will readily be known by its stiffness) when it may be taken out of the frame, and placed on a chip pill-box: it will now require no other support but a pin through each foot, fastened into the box. The eyes must be supplied with

WASH a sufficient quantity of fine sand, so as to separate it from all the flannels; dry it; pass it a sieve to clear it from the particles which would be the washing: take an equal of a proper fine, and every plant and flower intend to preserve; go plants and flowers when in a state of perfection, weather, and always the most perfect portion of the plant; a little of the dry sand at above, and lay it in the of the vessel, so as equal it; lay the plant or flower in it, so as that no part touch the sides of the vessel; shake in more of the sand little and little upon it, leaves may be extended green, and without injury plant or flower in two two inches thick ought into a stove, or heated by fire and little water give; let it stand, until two, or perhaps added to the thickness and in the flower: or plant; shake the sand up upon paper; and take out which you will find still the shape and colour, or less as you wish it

flowers require certain rations to preserve the ad-
st their petals, particu-
tulip, with respect to
is necessary, before it is
the sand, to cut the tri-
fruit which rises in the
f the flower; for the petal
remain more firmly at
the stalk.

us ficus prepared in this
would be one of the most
and useful curiosities that

to destroy several kinds of
insects and vermin.

Butterfly, (for the history
insect see our article of
History).

ing more is necessary for
purpose than to heat the
an oven after the bread has
own; this, at the same
it is perfectly efficacious,
and easy, and applies to
important purpose a heat
ould otherwise uselessly
It is, however, necessary
the following observations,
ain exposed during many
a heat which causes the
ster to rise to 60 degrees,
degree of its fertility.
is heat, continued eleven
ill totally destroy all the
ntained in the grain, whe-
rpillar, chrysalis, or but-
and heat, equal only to
es, if it is continued two
ll answer the same purpose.
t a great quantity of grain
an oven, considerably re-
heat of it; and the fall
he oven will be communi-
ly to the superficies, and

to the bottom of it which touches
the floor of the oven.

4. Two thousand five hundred
pounds of grain being put into
an oven in which the heat was 83
degrees, the heat in the center of
the heap was, an hour afterwards,
found to be no more than 19: it
gradually increased for 48 hours;
and at the end of that time it was
found to be 33 degrees and an half,
equal to that of the oven.

5. The usual heat of an oven,
two hours after the bread has been
drawn, is about 100 degrees.

6. Grain that has endured 90
degrees of heat, is not less fit for
making bread.

In order to prevent butterflies,
produced in other heaps, from
depositing their eggs among grain
that has been dried in an oven, it
may be laid in such heaps as will
have the smallest possible superfi-
cies, and then covered with ashes,
or powdered chalk, or a cloth
either of linen or woollen; or it
may be laid up in sacks; or if the
quantity is great, it may be bur-
relled in large casks, particular
care being taken in securing the
head.

*The process, said to be effectual, for
rendering the grain that is to be
sowed, perfectly pure, sound, and
free from insects, and for pre-
venting what is called the smut in
wheat.*

Make a very strong lye of wood-
ashes; and when it is become yel-
low like beer, and slippery to the
touch, put in as much quick lime
as will make it of a dusky white;
when it is as hot as that the finger
can but just bear it, let the gross
part of the lime subside; then
pour off the lye into a proper ves-
sel

fel, and, having the grain in a basket, plunge the basket with the grain into the lye, stirring it about, and skimming off such as float on the top. This done, in about two or three minutes the grain may be taken out of the lye, and the basket which contains it must be placed upon two poles, that the lye may drain off. When it has done dropping from the bottom of the basket, it must be spread on the floor of a granary to dry, while a second basket is served in the same manner.

This process preserves the grain from rotting, and destroys all the insects that may have got into it.

The use of the oven is said to be the best expedient for destroying the caterpillars in the corn that is sowed; but it is acknowledged to be difficult to ascertain the degree of heat that is sufficient to kill the vermin, and yet not sufficient to kill the grain.

Insects in the egg; addressed to the gentlemen, farmers, and gardeners in the neighbourhood of London.

YOU will observe, if you look at the fruit trees, apples, pears, and medlars, some forest trees, the oak and the dwarf-maple especially, the white and black thorn in the hedges, a kind of little tufts, or knots, or balls, resembling, at first sight, withered leaves, twisted by a cobweb, about the uppermost twigs and branches.

These contain a vast number of little black eggs, of an insect that will hatch in the spring, and swarms of caterpillars will eat up every thing within their reach; no cold, no wet prevents their increase and propagation. The oaks they injure prodigiously; the white

thorn they devour, and destroy plant: as is and pears. (much as thing.) Again enemies it becomes you to or your hedges, your plant and your fruits will suffer- ingly. They did so last though very wet and cold, the ensuing summer should and dry, your losses will parable.

The method I propose to my own grounds, is to cut the twigs or shoots to be from every tree or bush on these nests of insects, appear be collected together and, and this as soon as the weather permit. (*It should be done, sibly, before March is out; as it nearer the end of that month better.*)

It is an affair of much consequence to you, and I hope not pass unregarded: to clear own premises of such a enemy, is of little consequence unless you likewise do the yours. The progeny is not their ravages great, and the propagation infinite.

I address myself chiefly gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London, because I am more versant about the metropolis mischief may have spread places; it is easily known may as easily be remedied.

One cannot, without behold the young shoots thorn in every quickset hed the last year's shoot of especially, beset with the ments of these destroyers. me to prevail on you to be in your endeavours to exterminate a dreadful enemy; the will be little children, of

firm may be set to col-
nects of robbers at so
undred, and you'll save
e in the growth of your
our fruit, and planta-
I am, &c.

N. L.

son trees. This method has
essfully tried in France.

a chafing-dish with
d charcoal, and placing
e branches that are load-
aterpillars, throw some
brimstone in powder on
The vapour of the sul-
ch is mortal to those in-
not only destroy all that
is tree, but prevent it
g infested by them after-
l pound of sulphur will
nany trees as grow on
res.

remedy we will add ano-
r the Journal Oecono-
here it is said to be in-
gainst the caterpillars in
and, perhaps, it may
serviceable against those
other vegetables. Sow
p all the borders of the
here you mean to plant
bage, and you will see
rise, that, although the
hood is infested with ca-
the space inclosed by
will be perfectly free;
of the vermin will ap-

Rats.

3 of the seeds of staves-
or, louse-wort, powder-
or less, as the occasion
one part; of oatmeal
ts; mix them well, and
em up into a paste, with
Lay pieces of it in the

holes, and on the places where rats
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and a secret, they were much sought
after. The public is now made ac-
quainted with the method of pre-
paring them, through the uncommon
generosity of Mr. Page; to whom
Mr. Ward left his book of receipts;
and may besides have them at a cheap
rate, his majesty having, for that
purpose, settled a handsome pension
on Messieurs White and Ofterman, the
two chemists employed by Mr. Ward
in preparing them, on condition that
the profits arising from the sale
of them should be applied to the sup-
port of the Asylum and Magdalen
charities. We thought, that inde-
pendent of any virtue these medicines
may be possessed of, our readers would
be curious to be informed of that,
which, while a secret, so lately rais'd
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*Receipts for preparing and compound-
ing the principal medicines made
use of by the late Mr. Ward. Ex-
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Method of preparing Antimony,
for the PILL and DROP.

PROVE yourself with an
earthen unglazed pan, that will
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thorn they devour, and destroy plant: apples and pears suffer much as any thing. Again enemies it becomes you to your hedges, your plant and your fruits will suffer. They did so last though very wet and cold, the ensuing summer should and dry, your losses will be parable.

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One cannot, without behold the young shoots of the thorn in every quickset hedge the last year's shoot of the especially, beset with the nests of these destroyers. I entreat me to prevail on you to be diligent in your endeavours to extirpate this dreadful enemy; the more you will be little children, or

the infirm may be set to collect these nests of robbers at so much per hundred, and you'll save the expence in the growth of your hedges, your fruit, and plantations. I am, &c.

N. L.

Caterpillars on trees. This method has been successfully tried in France.

TAKE a chafing-dish with lighted charcoal, and placing it under the branches that are loaded with caterpillars, throw some pinches of brimstone in powder on the coals. The vapour of the sulphur, which is mortal to those insects, will not only destroy all that are on the tree, but prevent it from being infested by them afterwards. A pound of sulphur will clear as many trees as grow on several acres.

To this remedy we will add another from the Journal Oeconomique, where it is said to be infallible against the caterpillars in cabbage; and, perhaps, it may be equally serviceable against those that infest other vegetables. Sow with hemp all the borders of the ground where you mean to plant your cabbage, and you will see with surprise, that, although the neighbourhood is infested with caterpillars, the space inclosed by the hemp will be perfectly free; not one of the vermin will approach it.

Rats.

TAKE of the seeds of flaves-acre, or, louse-wort, powdered, more or less, as the occasion requires, one part; of oatmeal three parts; mix them well, and make them up into a paste, with honey. Lay pieces of it in the

holes, and on the places where rats and mice frequent; and it will effectually kill, or rid the place of those kind of vermin by their eating thereof.

We by no means publish the following receipts as parties in the dispute concerning their virtues. That they are efficacious medicines, cannot, we think, be questioned; whether of good or bad effect, must depend on the proper or improper administering of them. While dear and a secret, they were much sought after. The public is now made acquainted with the method of preparing them, through the uncommon generosity of Mr. Page, to whom Mr. Ward left his book of receipts; and may besides have them at a cheap rate, his majesty having, for that purpose, settled a handsome pension on Messieurs White and Osterman, the two chemists employed by Mr. Ward in preparing them, on condition that the profits arising from the sale of them should be applied to the support of the Asylum and Magdalen charities. We thought, that independent of any virtue these medicines may be possessed of, our readers would be curious to be informed of that, which, while a secret, so lately raised one man's fortune and fame.

Receipts for preparing and compounding the principal medicines made use of by the late Mr. Ward. Extracted from a pamphlet published by J. Page, Esq.

Method of preparing Antimony, for the PILL and DROP.

PROVIDE yourself with an earthen unglazed pan, that will hold

hold three or four quarts; set it on a naked fire, and have in readiness, of the finest and purest crude antimony, as much as you please; (that which appears in long shining needles, and is the easiest powdered, is the best; being most free from metallic, or other heterogeneous bodies) powder it indifferently fine; put ten or twelve ounces into your pan, stirring it continually with an iron spatula, and increasing your fire till it sends forth white fumes, and a flame like burning brimstone: continue that degree of fire, continually stirring, till it burns or fumes no more; but is become a grey or ash-coloured powder. If it should melt, and run into lumps, in the beginning of your operation, you must take it out of your pan, and pound it again; putting it in again, and stirring as before, till it be thoroughly calcined. Then put in four ounces more of your crude matter; proceeding as before, and continuing so to do, till you have as much as you desire. By this method you will calcine your antimony with much less labour and time, than in doing it all together, as is usual: for, by putting your crude antimony to your calcined, its melting will be prevented, and the fumes will fly off much sooner.

[*N. B.* It must be done in a chimney; otherwise the fumes will be hurtful to the operator.]

Take a clean crucible, which will hold about a quart; put into it about two pounds of your calcined antimony; set it in a melting furnace, and make a gradual fire under it; put coals nearly to the top of your crucible; keep it in a moderate fusion, sometimes

stirring it about with a rod; care must be taken the fire be not too violent, the matter is in fusion; or it comes to such a degree, render it so subtle, that it run through the pores of the cible, into your ash-heap, leaving one single drop behind.

When you find your matter which adheres to your crucible, and bright (which will be, in about half an hour) is in fusion, if you have proper degree of fire, and readiness, a smooth marble, well dried, and heated, you can bear your hand for fear your hot matter break it. [It will be, if you have an iron carbide of iron, to rise half or three quarters of an inch above it to prevent your matter running off.] Pour your matter upon your stone, if you have any more of calcined matter, put your again into the fire; put and proceed as before. The crucible is good, and moderately governed, use the same crucible six times; as I, myself, have lately done.

Thus have you a fair glass of antimony, of a colour.

I have observed, that the crucible covered during the time of its fusion, both the vitrification, and in glass less pure, by preventing remaining combustible antimony from flying off.

The **PILL** and **DROP** as follows:

of the aforeſaid glaſs of y, as much as you pleaſe; it in a clean iron mortar, it through a fine lawnſieve; ind, or levigate it, on a marble ſtone, to an impalpable powder. Take alſo dragon's dried and powdered. To ſices of your levigated glaſs, ounce of this dragon's grind them very well together, and with good ſack, or ſtain wine, make into a pills, of about one grain each, which is a full doſe for a man or woman.

The drop, ſo called, is made by about half an ounce of levigated glaſs of antimony, part of the richeſt malaga wine, or ſack. Shake them together, and let them ſtand three days to ſettle, and decant. Then pour it off to be quite fine.

full doſe (half an ounce) for a man or woman: but beſt for a child with the half or two thirds according to age or ſtrength of ſubjection.

S E R V A T I O N S.

The glaſs of antimony, as the ſhops, though reckoned a rough medicine, is preſcribed in diſpenſatories from ten to eight grains: therefore make the following obſervations upon it.

As I have made large quantities of glaſs of antimony for Mr. ſo I find a very eſſential difference between what I made by foregoing proceſs, and what bought in the ſhops: mine of a brighter red, much and not ſo harſh and gritty by pulveriſation, and levigation.

Whence I imagine, that the glaſs of antimony imported, is not prepared from pure antimony, or not genuinely prepared.

Secondly, I apprehend that, where it has been preſcribed, and given inwardly, it has only been powdered and ſifted; whereby it is not reduced to the hundredth part of the coarſeneſs to which it is brought by the aforeſaid levigation, if duly performed. It is well known to the learned in cheſtry, that, by trituration, ſeveral rough bodies may be rendered ſoft and ſmooth: corroſive mercury, by repeated operations, is changed from a violent poiſon to a ſafe medicine, frequently preſcribed, even for children. I have found, by experience, that the pill and drop is a ſafe and very efficacious medicine, when prepared, as before directed.

I muſt farther obſerve, that, by grinding and incorporating the vitrified antimony with the dragon's blood, which is a baſmamic gum, the medicine is rendered ſtill more ſoft and ſmooth.

Atteſted December 1, 1762,

by me,

JOHN WHITE.

The editor then proceeds to give us a few obſervations on the good effects of theſe medicines, and the oppoſition they at firſt met with; after which he favours us with the following uſeful remarks on their virtues, and the cautions neceſſary to be obſerved under them.

The drop, ſo called; (though not with ſtrict propriety, as appears from the manner of preparing it) has been uſually given in

differs from the other, in that the first is intended to be taken in small portions, and the second in large quantities. Sometimes it moves their way; at other times pills. They both make the patient feel very much more disposed, for a short time before the discharge, it appears, and the stomach is filled with a great quantity of very small mucus, but not come out. If the patient does feel, the patient the matter into motion than are then directed in proportion to the quantity, and quality; but it came from me, and I have seen it do the same in others, with more ease, and less straining, than is occasioned by the emetics usually given.

With this medicine it is not necessary to drink large quantities, to gorge the stomach. Half a pint of warm water, or thin gruel, when the sickness comes on, may generally suffice. When that is come away, and the retching over, for that time, half a pint more may be taken; going on thus, till the sickness returns no more.

I have taken about three of these emetic drops, treating them in the manner above described; and do not remember that any of them worked more than five times; not always so often; yet they may work oftener, where the peccant matter, to be brought away, is more abundant.

The full dose, in which it will be made up and sold, is for a man or woman.

For young persons, it must be proportioned to the respective age and strength of each individual.

It is filled up for people, who are not patients, may be used for purging. For it turns at last.

The editor then adds, that he himself is obliged to the public, that one book him by the late Mr. Ward, paid to contain full and complete for preparing all the doses he made use of, down upon examination, fully satisfied.

What the omissions and imperfections are to be imputed to, he is not able to determine. All he knows is, that some receipts are not yet found in the book; and some alterations or mistakes, appear in the of others. However, by the of the chemists employed by Ward, and other information he has been enabled to get defects supplied and rectify his satisfaction.

It must be confessed (he that the receipts for preparing two original medicines, viz. the emetic and drop, are as yet not discovered in the book: but Mr. Ward has owned to him the principal ingredient in the emetic, prepared in a particular manner: every circumstance attending their operation, also told, confirms it; and White, (persuaded that the emetic, prepared by him Mr. Ward, was the emetic ingredient made use of in the pills) assures him, that it is long made and administered in his family, &c. and in comparison as well of their

* Mr. White is the ingenious chemist, who carried on the great vitriol at Twickenham, for Mr. Ward, and was employed by him in other preparations.

analisation, he found them, time, to answer exactly to made by Mr. Ward.

these reasons, and others he forbears to mention, he doubt that the above re-point out the genuine and manner of preparing the pill up.

rue and genuine method of aring the WHITE DROP. nd and bruise fourteen s of the cleanest copperas ough powder; then dry it very gentle heat, spreading till it becomes a dry and powder, to appearance like lime, only much whiter. must be taken at the begin- f the drying, that the heat y moderate, otherwise it elt, and shut up the pores .copperas, and greatly in- ur future operation.]

n your copperas is thus be- lry and subtle, which may e in about six or seven days, it, and take an equal quan- good and clean rough nitre, etre, which let also be to- dry. Pound your nitre ied copperas together, and m through an indifferently ir sieve, and then put them arge glass retort, coated at om, and set it in a sand :: let not your retort be an inch from the bottom les of your sand pan: a very large receiver, and ; but leave a small vent- the joint, by sticking in nt of a small skewer, to let e wind (which will issue e matter at the first making r fire) by drawing it out, ting it in, as you shall see n, to prevent your retort . VI.

or receiver's bursting. Make a gentle fire for the first three hours; then increase it gradually for three or four hours longer, till your iron pan be red at bottom; continue your fire for about thirty hours; then let it out, and when all is cool, you will have a most powerful aqua fortis. Put it into a bottle, and stop it close; let it stand six or eight days (the longer the better) to digest itself.

Put this aqua fortis into a glass retort, let it be about half, or two thirds full, set it in your sand-heat, and fix on a receiver, which need not be very large: make an indifferent fire, till all your aqua fortis is come over into your receiver, leaving behind only a brown reddish earth, which was forced over by the violence of the fire in the first distillation. Thus you have a most strong and pure aqua fortis.

[As I have never been able to procure any aqua fortis, proper for making the said drops, but what I made myself, I have here set down a true and full process for making it.]

Take of your rectified aqua fortis as much as you please; put it into a large bolt-head, with a long neck, but not above a quarter full. Then take of the purest and finest volatile sal ammoniac, in which there is not the least acid salt, or lime.

[As I have usually bought this volatile salt ready made, and doubt not but it may be had pure and genuine at Apothecaries-hall, I have omitted here setting down the process for making it, having bought it of Mr. Godfrey, chemist.]

To sixteen ounces of the afore-said aqua fortis in your bolt-head, I take

take seven ounces of the said volatile ammoniac, and, by half an ounce at a time, put it into your bolt-head, to your aqua fortis, immediately stopping the mouth of your bolt-head, till the fermentation is over; yet not so close but to leave some small vent, for fear the wind, caused by the violent fermentation, should burst your glass. When all your sal ammoniac is in, let it stand two or three hours, till the fumes are settled.

[N. B. This is the right and exact proportion; if your operations in making your aqua fortis are rightly performed, and your volatile sal ammoniac be good and pure.]

Now put it into a smaller bolt-head, half full, and set it in a moderate sand-heat; when it is warm, put in four ounces of the finest quicksilver to each pound (of sixteen ounces) of your solution, and let it stand in the heat till all the quicksilver is dissolved. Increase your fire a little, and put in a small quantity more of quicksilver, thus letting it dissolve, by gentle additions, as much as will. When it will dissolve no more, take it out of the bolt-head, put it into an open glass vessel, or a white large stone bowl. [I generally cut off a large glass body in the middle.] Set it in a moderate sand-heat, and let it evaporate till a pellicle or skin comes over the top of it. Then take it from the fire, and let it stand in a cool place to congeal. [Great care must be taken that your heat be not too great in your evaporation, nor continued too long, or it would coagulate, and mix the corrosive oil (which is to be poured off after its congeal-

ment) with the fine pure salt, quite spoil the medicine.]

There will remain unconsumed a heavy liquor, or oil, which off, and let it drain until it will run or drop from it. The remaining salt, put it into body, and to each pound (of sixteen ounces) put three pounds finest rose-water, stopping the mouth of your body by tying it a piece of doubled brown paper. Set it again in your sand, make an indifferently hot fire, till all your salt is dissolved, which is usually done in twenty-four hours.

Thus the White Drop is prepared.

OBSERVATIONS

This medicine, thus prepared, is extremely mild, cannot possibly be accounted dangerous, seen in the case of two drops, taken in twenty-four hours, a quantity of mercury does amount to half a grain.

Attested Dec. 1, 1762, by

JOHN WARD

To this Mr. Page adds, that the White Drop was wholly and constantly prepared by Mr. WARD. That, as to his being neither chemist nor physician, he does not pretend any thing as to the nature of this excellent antiscorbutic medicine, and therefore shall himself merely to its effects; under his eye, have been very extraordinary in the several fits of that distemper, and even when patients have been supposed to rise their disorders from the vents.

That this being the case, he is thoroughly convinced these drops are a most ex-

is the greatest known antiseptic, and best purifier of the blood; so he cannot help flattering himself with a hope, that they may be a great preservative against that fatal distemper, which prevails in a year so many of our seamen, and often occasions great losses and disappointments in the most important undertakings.

MR. WARD'S SWEATING POWDER, No. I. according to his Book.

Ipecacuanha, liquorice, opium, each one ounce. Nitre vitriolated tartar, each four ounces. Fulminate.

Put them in a mortar with the pestle, sift through a fine sieve to the ipecacuanha and liquorice: then by sifting.

Dose from twenty to forty grains.

It appears at first view, that Mr. Ward must have made a mistake in ordering nitre and vitriolated tartar to be fulminated together for vitriolated tartar will not fulminate with nitre: wherefore we apprehend that the manner of preparing those ingredients are to be separated, must necessarily be as follows, viz.

Take four ounces of refined nitre, and the same quantity of vitriolated tartar. Rub them together in a mortar into a powder. Put it in a crucible, (not of the blue kind) in the fire; and when it begins to be red, put in about half an ounce of nitre and tartar, stirring it with an iron rod. There will arise red fumes; which take care to avoid, for they are noxious. When the red fumes cease, put in the remainder of your matter, stirring it before, till no more fumes

arise. Then pour it into an iron mortar; and, when cool, put to it opium, ipecacuanha, and liquorice powder, of each one ounce; pound and sift them through a lawn sieve, then mix them all together.

N.B. The ipecacuanha must be picked of such a sort as will break easily, and not of the tough woody sort.

After these powders are thus prepared, they should be spread thin upon white stone dishes, and set in a cool place for about two days; mixing them well together, and spreading them again twice a day. Then dry them before the fire, or some gentle heat.

JOHN WHITE.

SWEATING POWDERS, No. II.

Take common tartar, and refined nitre, each one pound; fulminate them together in a crucible, or iron pot, which will reduce them to about fifteen ounces after the fulmination. To these add of white hellebore, and liquorice powder, each six ounces; powder all these together, and sift them through a fine lawn sieve.

Dose, from twenty-five to fifty grains.

For, it is to be observed, that Mr. Ward advised such of his patients as had never taken any of his sweats, to begin with half a paper only, (containing the full dose) and to increase the quantity, or not, according to its operation, or the age and strength of the patient.

Mr. Ward's sweating powders, from what I have seen and felt, are, in my opinion, the most excellent of all sweats, for removing rheumatic and other pains, occasioned by obstructions.

They generally raise plentiful sweats; the patient drinking moderately, now and then something warm. They do not fatigue the body, nor exhaust the spirits. Instead of being restless, as is commonly the case in a sweat, all those who can bear opiates, find themselves comfortably at ease during the sweat. Those with whom opiates do not perfectly agree, need not be afraid of the first of these sweats: for though I cannot bear even Venice treacle, or diacodium, on account of their narcotic quality, yet I have taken these powders, without finding that inconvenience. This, I am told, is to be attributed to the correcting ingredients, and the manner of preparing and compounding them. Whether those, who have informed me, reason justly or not, is not my province to determine; but the fact, in regard to myself, is strictly true.

Mr. Ward always advised those who took these, and all sweats, to put themselves rather between blankets than sheets, which I have experienced to be the most agreeable way, notwithstanding a little prejudice against trying the experiment.

The former of these receipts is taken from Mr. Ward's book; and I do believe it to be his first manner of making them, and what he continued to give for some years: for I remember his telling me (when I related to him the sensations I felt during their operation) that there was opium and ippecacuanha in them.

Yet I am of opinion that Mr. Ward has, in some degree, departed from his first manner, and made them according to the latter receipt; for I am credibly inform-

ed, that they have been so made and sold since his death, excepting in the quantity of opium, of which there are three eighths less in this receipt than was put into the powder made and sold. This alteration is made, upon hearing, that those, who took them, complained of the effects of so large a quantity of opium. However, I believe that both are very good, with this abatement of that ingredient in the latter: therefore, care will be taken that both these sweats be prepared and sold: whereby the trial may be made, and the preference given to that which shall be found most agreeable to each respective constitution.

The first of these powders seems to be most proper for those who have not been used to take opiates, or have found them to disagree: (as they, in general, do with me) and the latter for such, with whom they are known to agree: for there still remains (notwithstanding the beforementioned abatement) a larger quantity of opium in the latter, than in the former of these two receipts.

By way of experiment, I prevailed on a person to take one of the latter sweats, charged with the full quantity of opium; (that is, three eighths more than in the above receipt) and he told me that it affected his head very much.

At a proper interval he took one of those, according to the first receipt; and assured me that both sweated him very well; but the former much more agreeably than the latter.

PASTE for the FISTULA, &c.

Take a pound of alicampagne root; three pounds of fennil seeds, and one pound of black pepper.

Pound

Pound these separately, and sift them through a fine sieve. Take two pounds of good honey, and two pounds of powder sugar; melt the honey and the sugar together, over a gentle fire, scumming them continually, till they become bright as amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a soft paste.

This paste has been found to be a specific remedy for the fistula, piles, &c.

The dose is the size of a nutmeg, morning, night, and noon, drinking a glass of water or white wine after it.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

N. B. The receipt for making this paste stands entered in Mr. Ward's book, in some respects different from that I have given from Mr. D'Osterman: for, in the former, there is double the quantity of alicampane, to what there is in the latter. The book likewise directs clarified honey alone; whereas the above receipt orders honey and sugar, equal quantities, clarified together.

I suppose, therefore, that Mr. Ward entered his receipt some time ago, and mistook the quantity of alicampane: for I am assured and convinced, that Mr. D'Osterman always prepared the paste for him, in the manner he sold it; that Mr. Ward never sold any but of Mr. D'Osterman's preparing; and that Mr. D'Osterman affirms he never put a greater quantity of alicampane into this paste, than is mentioned in this receipt signed by him; and that the addition of the sugar was made in order to preserve the paste from turning mouldy, as it is otherwise apt to do.

LIQUID SWEAT.

Take a gallon of good spirits of wine, and half a gallon of good white wine. Put them into a strong bottle, and add half a pound of good saffron, four ounces of good cinnamon, two ounces of salt of tartar, and one ounce of good opium cut into small bits. Stop the bottle close, and set it within the air of the fire eight days, shaking it three or four times a day. Filtre it through filtering paper.

The dose is from thirty to sixty drops, in a glass of good white wine.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

I have not yet found this sweat precisely entered in Mr. Ward's book: but as he is known to have sold many, and as I am thoroughly satisfied that Mr. D'Osterman always prepared them for him in the manner abovementioned, I thought it right to give this receipt to the public as one worthy of notice.

DROPSY PURGING POWDER,

from Mr. Ward's book.

Jalap, } Each 4 ounces.
Cream of Tartar, }
Florentine Iris. }

Make them into a fine powder separately, and mix them well.

DROPSY PURGING POWDER,

As prepared by Mr. D'Osterman for Mr. Ward.

Take, a pound of jalap in powder, a pound of cream of tartar, and an ounce of bole armenic in fine powder. Mix them well together.

The dose is from thirty to forty grains in broth, or warm beer, two or three days together, or oftener, if necessary.

This remedy seldom fails in the watery or windy dropsy, provided the patient has not been tapped.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

Though the above receipts so nearly agree, yet, as the ingredients differ in some respects, I have given both. The first is taken from Mr. Ward's book. The second is vouched by Mr. D'Osterman to be the same he prepared for Mr. Ward; and he assures me, that the powder, thus prepared, was what Mr. Ward gave, with great success, in dropical cases.

I am informed by a person skilful in pharmacy, that the latter is the softer and smoother medicine: for which reason, and the reason given me by Mr. D'Osterman, that Mr. Ward dispensed it, chiefly, of late years at least, I make no scruple of preferring it.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH,
&c. from Mr. Ward's book.

Spirits of wine four ounces, camphor two ounces, volatile spirit of camphor, two ounces; mix well, and apply with the hand.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH,
&c. as prepared by Mr. D'Osterman, for Mr. Ward.

Take two pounds of true French spirits of wine: put them into a large strong bottle, and add two ounces of roch allum in very fine powder, four ounces of camphor, cut very small, half an ounce of essence of lemon, and four ounces of the strongest volatile spirit of sal ammoniac. Stop the bottle quite close, and shake it three or four times a day, for five or six days.

The method of using it, is to rub the hand with a little of it, and hold it hard upon the part affected, until it is dry. If the

pain is not quite relieved, repeat it twice or three times.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

The first of these receipts taken from Mr. Ward's book, and, I suppose it to be a very good one: yet, I give the preference the last, signed by Mr. D'Osterman; who assures me, that essence, long used by Mr. W. to remove pains in the head, &c. by outward application, prepared and delivered by him from time to time, to Mr. W. at a certain price.

I am of opinion that Mr. W. never sold any of this essence; would he ever give any of it to me: but he once cured me the head-ach with it; and afterwards told me, that he had entirely removed a pain long settled in upper joint of his late majesty's thumb; when many other remedies had been tried, without effect. And that, in the same manner he had cured my head-ach.

That there are a great many more receipts, of various kinds contained in the said book, I know; yet, I have thought it best for the public, to commit myself, at present, to such as justly esteemed the principal, most efficacious, the most known and best understood.

Having said this, I proceed to put down the prices at which the medicines are intended now sold, viz.

White drop, in a bottle, containing one third of an ounce, which is about a third part more in quantity than in the late Mr. Ward's bottles, for	1. s.
	0. 1

	1.	s.	d.
pill, fix in a box	o	o	6
ic sack drop, half	}	e	o 6
ounce, in a bot-			
—	}	o	o 3
ting powders No			
forty grains —	}	o	o 3
ting powders No			
fifty grains —	}	o	2 6
la paste, a pound			
id sweat, half an	}	o	1 o
ice, about five			
les —	}	o	o 6
fy purging pow-			
rs, fix in a parcel	}	o	1 o
ce for the head-			
is, &c. half an	}	o	1 o
nce —			

the difference, in price, be-
 what the above medicines
 sold for, and that at which
 will now be sold, is un-
 edly great; and yet, there
 remains a considerable diffe-
 between the expences of
 ing them, and the prices now
 upon them. But when it is
 lered that a profit must be
 , to pay those who are to
 the trouble of selling them;
 person who must be employ-
 carry them from the makers
 e venders, and keep an ac-
 with each: what a vast num-
 ust be sold, at such low rates,
 se a sum to answer these, and
 ps, other necessary contingent
 es: and that the surplus,
 discharging these expences,
 under certain limitations, be
 y divided between two cha-
 : foundations (the Asylum
 lagdalen :) when all this is,
 considered; no dissatisfac-
 in, I think, arise upon ac-
 of price. Neither can I
 e, that any prudent, or well-

disposed person can, or will be in-
 clined to buy these medicines of
 any new makers of them, though
 offered at a lower price, when he
 considers that those, who have
 been long practised in preparing
 medicines of this kind, are most
 likely to do it in the best manner.

A P P E N D I X.

*Rules necessary to be observed in
 in taking the several medicines of
 the late Mr. Ward, now made
 made public.*

WHITE DROP, for the SCURVY, &c.

TAKE two drops, in a small
 glass of water, in the morning
 fasting, or at night, going to rest,
 for two or three days together.

Then forbear as many days as
 you took them, and proceed as
 before till the bottle is finished.

They seldom work visibly, ex-
 cepting in that some constitutions,
 they occasion one or two motions.

R E D P I L L.

Bruise the pill, and take it in
 a spoonful of any small liquid,
 on an empty stomach. It some-
 times works upwards, sometimes
 downwards, according to the na-
 ture and seat of the disorder: in
 which cases it is proper to drink a
 small quantity of balm or sage tea,
 &c. between each motion: and,
 if it sweats, as it sometimes does,
 keep yourself warm, and encour-
 rage it by drinking as above.

The day you take it, avoid milk,
 greens, and fruit.

It has been experienced with
 great success in cases where the sto-
 mach or bowels are foul, or the
 passages obstructed; and particu-

larly in inveterate rheumatic disorders.

The EMETIC, or SACK DROP.

This drop is a vomit.

When the sickness comes on, drink about half a pint of warm water, or thin water-gruel; and continue to do so every time it works.

It has been found to cleanse the stomach more effectually than the vomits usually given; and that without occasioning uncommon reachings.

The bottle is a full dose for a man or woman; which must be lessened according to the age and strength of the patient.

SWEATING POWDERS for the RHEUMATISM, &c.

Both sorts of these powders are to be taken in any liquid, going to bed, between the blankets, and drinking moderately, now and then, something warm; such as white-wine whey, balm tea, &c. The sweating is not to be checked, but encouraged, by lying still, and keeping warm.

At first taking, it may be proper to begin with half a dose; increasing it gradually as occasion may require.

If half the quantity does not raise a proper sweat, then take, the next night, three quarters, or the whole dose, and repeat it, every other night, at discretion; and for as long a time as shall be found necessary; or as they agree with the constitution.

In stubborn rheumatic cases, and other settled pains in the limbs, the red pill has been found to answer better than these powders.

N. B. It is to be observed, that the quantity of opium is somewhat less in the powder No. I. than in No. II.

PASTE for the FISTU PILES, &c.

Take the size of a nutmeg or three times a day, drink glass of water, or wine and after it.

LIQUID SWEAT

This is found, by experience to be an excellent remedy for rheumatic pains; and sometimes to answer better than the powders.

The patient must lie between blankets, and encourage the by drinking now and then something warm; taking care not to catch cold, by going out too after it. The dose is from ten to sixty drops, in a glass of white-wine.

DROPSY POWDER

The dose is from thirty to sixty grains, to be taken in broth, warm beer, two or three days together; and longer, if necessary.

They must be repeated, at proper intervals, as the case may require.

ESSENCE for the HEAD- and PAINS.

Gently rub a little of it the palm of the hand, and then it to the part affected; hold there till it is dry. Repeat it once or three times, if the pain is not sooner relieved.

N. B. The Sweating Powder No. II. when compounded as directed in page 19 and 20, may be spread thin upon white stone, &c. as directed for the sweating powders, No. I.

In an advertisement annexed to the Receipts, we are informed that John Fielding and Mr. L. are to have the direction of advertisements, &c. relating to the sale of the above Medicines.

Remiah Brown's method of getting salt-petre; published in 1763 by order of the trustees for the improvement of arts and manufactures, and in England by order of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce.

PETRE is to be found in tobacco-houses, stables, cow-houses and pigeon-houses, any covered place where the influence of the sun seldom

A sixty-feet tobacco-mill yield upwards of 16 c. a year, and so in proportion larger or smaller houses.

In order to prepare the floors for getting nitre, all dung and other rubbish must be removed; and if the floors are not level, they must be so by laying on marle, or not too stiff, which must be trod down with the feet.

The floor being thus prepared, cover it with a strong ambeer over it, from tobacco-trash, and cover with wet ground leaves, or tobacco-trash, for a fortnight then clean out the trash, and in the cool dry morning that succeeds you will find on the floor nitre attracted and condensed in a white frost; sweep this off lightly and put it by in some hogstye or safe place in your house, where you have leisure to go through the following process. This work must carefully repeat as often as you observe the abovementioned quantity of nitre on your floors; which means you will be furnished with a competent quantity in a leisure day.

In the process. Make a lye from potash in the same manner as is done for soap, noting that this is not to be hard packed

on the straw in the bottom of your lye vessel, which would retain the water to be poured on it too long, and overcharge it with saline particles, to the great interruption of the process: place the earth hollow in the vessel, for the reception of the water; the first put to it must be warmer than new milk from the cow; afterwards add cold water: fix a vessel to receive the lye as soon as you begin to put the water in, as it will not remain long upon the earth, but in a few minutes begin to drop into the receiver: if it runs foul, it must be returned upon the earth: as soon as it has dropped a gallon, you may begin to boil it in a cast-iron pot. Every bushel of earth will require near eight gallons of water. Continue to boil it gently until you have fully charged your pot with the lye, and you will find the watry particles evaporate until it is reduced to a thick oily consistence, shooting into small icy crystals, which you will easily perceive by exposing the fuds, in a spoon, to a cold place: then put the liquor out of the pot into wetted wooden trays, and set it by in a cool place for the first growth: if you accidentally boil it too thick, add a little cold water: when your trays have stood with the fuds a few hours, you must raise one end to let the lye drain off from the salt-petre, which is the first growth, and which, by boiling a second time, will yield you a fresh quantity.

After it is thus drained and become dry, you may put it into casks or tubs, until you have leisure, without prejudice to your crops, to refine.

To refine salt-petre. Put into your pot about a third of the quantity

quantity it will hold of this first growth, and set it over the fire: you are to be provided with an iron rod, or poker, to stir it: as soon as it begins to melt, you will see it begin to boil furiously: keep it well stirred down, as at this time it is very apt to take fire, which will destroy the whole: when you observe it in the boiling to look of a dirty white, slacken your fire, and stir it briskly for a quarter of an hour; then increase your fire, and continue the stirring, though the danger of burning it is now over: the pot, before it is sufficiently melted, will be, at the bottom, of a flaming red, and the matter will appear like boiled cream; and when it becomes whitish and liquid, pour it upon a stone, or some earthen vessel, or a hard well-rammed earthen floor, clean swept. As soon as it is cold, it will become hard, and if you throw it upon a stone, will ring like broken china.

If you have not leisure immediately to clarify it, put it into a tub in a dry place until some convenient opportunity.

To clarify coagulated cream of nitre. To every pound of this matter put six pounds of water, after you have broke it into small pieces: put your pot upon the fire, and stir it until it is well dissolved; then make the fire all round the pot, which will cause it to boil in the middle, and prevent any waste by its drying and sticking on the sides of the pot; and as soon as the earthy matter begins to settle in the pot, pour the liquid into a tray, or other open vessel, that its sediment may settle: pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it with gentle fire, until in a spoon it will

shoot into crystals; then pour it into your tray, with dry wood fixed across, so as to be a little low the surface of the liquor: this by in a cool place, which may stand until it shoots into transparent crystals; then pour off the liquor, and set the trays as to drain it off perfectly dry.

Thus your saltpetre is completely made, and in a few days will be dry enough to remove of your trays into casks or vessels proportioned to the quantity.

The liquor you last pour off must be again evaporated over a fire, for it will yield salt equally good as the former: thus continue the operation, till all the watry particles are evaporated.

N. B. The earth, from which you have extracted the salt, and all the washings of your pans, if you lay it by thinly in your house, will turn to salt, as it continues to be peculiarly proper to attract and absorb nitre floating in the air; add the earthy matter which set off the refining: and should you want of house-room, you may spread it upon the earth, or in the manner that fodder is spread: it will produce saltpetre as well as a tobacco-house, take care that the north-end be open, and that it be defended much as possible from rain.

A new process for obtaining

I Have lately seen in the papers mention of a design to establish in this kingdom the manufacture of nitre; and being desirous to contribute all that

to so useful an undertaking with your concurrence to the public, a design proceedings I made ago for procuring that article; in which I not to point out what the parts of nitre are, and method of making it here, recital of various experiments made on the effect recommended for the prevent any further extraction from those substances; for the future, to secure from falling a prey to the pretensions of impostors and pretenders to the art, as they have been too often expecting perused what Hoffman, Boerhaave, and others, said on the formation of nitre being furnished with an extract of the nitre works near Saltpetre with the method of extraction is salt at Calcutta, I entered the subject with as much purity and attention, as a philosopher to one he is either ignorant of, or interested in. The two above mentioned differ from the former accounts of the composition of nitre, and the materials to supply it, that I shall, I think, confine myself to deliver by Hoffman; indeed, more particular notice on the subject than he rests. He says, in the first place, that nitre has two principles; one the uniform simple acid, abounds the air *quod ventis* the other an alkaline substance fat earth; and that this mixture which by attracting and imbibing the former, constitutes nitre. He

further observes, that the substances which supply nitre in greatest plenty are the rubbish of demolished houses, all kinds of earth, clay, and loam, lime, ashes, and soap-boilers dregs; and that these always produce most nitre, in proportion as they are combined with the excrements and urine of animals, and with corrupted vegetables. All these materials I soon furnished myself with, and for greater certainty procured some of them from different places; but after frequent trials by drenching and boiling them in water, could not procure any thing at all like nitre from them. I then provided a great number of flat glazed earthen pans, and in these exposed the same substances for several months in a dry state to the air, but found myself equally disappointed. I likewise placed in the same situation a quantity of the vegetable alkaline salt, called pearl ash, some of it alone, and some mixed with the forementioned earthy substances; but to no better purpose; for which I am induced to believe, notwithstanding the authority of Hoffman, and the opinion of many concerning the residence of the nitrous acid in the air, that it is not to be found therein; and this I am the better authorised to deliver, as I never could procure, after proper trials, any vestiges of nitre from hail, snow, rain-water, or dew. These experiments terminating wholly fruitless, I determined to go back to the place where I once intended to set off from; if the accounts I had met with in authors had not flattered me with hopes of a more speedy mode of acquisition. The decomposition of nitre was now undertaken;

PHYSICAL REGISTER

... of old houses in France nitre, while from rubbish i land, where no wood aff used, nothing like nitre can tained. The nature of the of nitre thus determined, tained nothing more than the residence of the nitrou and having failed of it b earthy subitances, and in I resolved to search for it in All waters that are averse t lution of soap, and common ed hard, are known to be i nated with a mineral acid, a however bright and tra such waters appear, they contain as much earthy or line matter of some kind o as the sort and quantity of a are possessed of is capable solving; it was, likewise that by adding the vegetab to any such water, the comb of its acid and mineral w destroyed, and a new subit salt be composed by the ve alcali taking the place of neral; but these kind of had not been so fully and examined as to be sufficiently and properly distinguished had passed promiscuously character of vitriolic water order to satisfy myself mor cularly concerning their q I procured spring-water fr rious places in and about I and among them met with which by adding a solution ash in common water, ha mineral matter precipitate afforded a pure nitre. It be amiss here to explain the of precipitation. The ten every kind of dissolved ma in a solvent, is held only l gree of affection, if it ma

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between the two parties, ways found to give way to influence, viz. to a greater between one of the parties, ie substance added, than list between the parties first this is the cause of every chemical precipitation. Solved in aqua regia is pre- by adding copper to the ; the copper in the same gives way to iron, and iron th or vegetable alcali. In manner, and by the same waters that are impregnated with the marine, the vi- or the nitrous acid, and ave their acid saturated or ed by any kind of mineral e met with in their passage nce under ground, will be to part with that mineral ig to them any kind of ve- alcali ; and this by the affinity there is between id and a vegetable alcali, ween their acid and any earth or metal whatever.

method of making Nitre.

ry quantity of spring-water contains the nitrous acid, ie solution of pearl-ash in water ; this immediately ce the spring-water turbid ; lually more of the solution -ash, as long as any clou- made in the water, but er : the saturation of the acid with the solution of h should be nicely adjusted. he liquor to stand undi- till all the cloudiness is the bottom ; when this is ecant the clear liquor from ent, and boil it until it is to a brown colour, not un-

like small beer, then set it by, and soon after it is grown cold it will shoot into crystals. The system of crystallization is, That water can only dissolve, and keep suspended in it, a certain fixed quantity of every kind of salt ; but the quantity soluble in warm water greatly exceeds that in cold ; so that when any water, fully charged with salt by the assistance of heat, is reduced to a state of cold equal to air, so much of the salt as owed its solution to the imposed heat of the lixivium, will shoot into crystals, but no more ; and thus by successive evaporations of a lixivium, all its salt may be separated from it. The speediest way of knowing if the lixivium, or spring-water which has been saturated with pearl-ash, will afford nitre, is this : As soon as the lixivium is reduced by boiling to a brown colour, dip into it a piece of whitish brown paper, and having made it thoroughly dry, apply it to the flame of a candle, where, if instead of being set on flame, it only takes fire, and runs on in circular bright sparks, until all the paper is consumed, it is certain it will afford perfect nitre. It is very obvious, after all, that nitre cannot be made to advantage in this way in or near London ; the evaporation of so large a portion of water, which the lixivium must necessarily suffer to bring it to a state of crystallization, will be too expensive in the article of fuel ; yet there are means of lessening this expence, and putting all the proceedings into such a way as may make it be found a profitable undertaking ; but the display of this and other circumstances necessary for carrying on such a work, must be referred, for

want

want of room, or another opportunity.

Post-Office, May 1. 1863. J. R.

Utility of the name of Borax.

BORAX is a salt that deserves the consideration of chemical enquirers, because it is of mechanical use, particularly in soldering; and as such, the several mechanics that manufacture metal-line utensils have occasion for it.

The borax now used in Europe is all prepared or refined from the tinkal that is brought from the East Indies; but Dr. Lindolff in his *Chemistry*, lately published in Germany, is of opinion, that it might be made in Europe without the aid or assistance of tinkal, or any other ingredient brought from Asia; and for his reasons he gives the compound parts of borax, as they appeared to him in his analysis, and recommends to the enquiring chemist to separate and examine every part of this salt, and by this means the knowledge of making the same might be obtained; as his method of analysing borax is no other than what is commonly known in chemistry, I will not trouble your readers with it, but only relate the hints he gives for making the same.

As borax is the most perfect neutral salt, with some other contents intimately united, he thinks it might be done, and a borax produced by the helps of allum, soap, and a strong alkaline lye; and from his experiments he believes, that Paracelsus's process of

making borax out of calcined iron, arsenic, and all sorts of mineral ore, and the sal secretum glabberi might advantageously used to the same purpose.

Upon the whole, I am Dr. Lindolff is very well acquainted with the nature of borax. I doubt not but a borax made after his method; but I think it would be too expensive and not supersede the import of tinkal from Asia; yet I it may be made here to advantage but the method I would recommend should be this, viz.

four or acid water that comes out of coal mines; (2) train-oil, any other fish-oil, or, indeed, any fat that could be had cheap; (3) the strongest alkali oil, and all these ingredients worked in a liquid state till they are well mixed and crystallized into a salt, which salt, I believe, answers all the ends of borax.

I am, &c. D. W. L.

On the possibility, and use of finding the longitude, of a vessel in motion.

SIR,

THE Utrecht gazette soon since informed us, "a mechanic of East-Friesland, who once put in motion, keeps continually going, till such time as the materials of which it is composed are fallen to decay, or the machine itself is altered." To this account of a blundering news-writer, I

was added the following remark; "If this be true, we were a discovery of the long under all the variations of seasons, weather, &c. on which the great Leibnitz and Bernouilli thought as impossible the squaring of the circle, discovery of an universal law." Now, Sir, whether the information contained in the article be true or false, or if such a discovery be practicable or only chimerical, certainly there should be no otherwise decided by it, in regard to the matter, than as it might be proper of a time-keeper, that need not want winding up. It is, however, an equable as well as constant motion, that is wanted to determine the longitude; so every such machine must be regulated by a pendulum, and then, as well as in other machines, be subject to the variations of seasons and seasons. Again, the author is mistaken in saying, that Leibnitz and Bernouilli thought this discovery impossible. Formerly, indeed, constantly its impossibility; and yet in disputes with Papin, published in *Acta Lipsiensia*, he declares, the force of a body in motion in a direct proportion to its velocity (as it is now universally to be) a perpetual motion possible. And with regard to Bernouilli, you may find in the volume of his works, page 109. seq. that he not only decided to be possible, but also

that he had actually conceived a method whereby it might be rendered practicable. De la Hire and other eminent mathematicians pretend, indeed, to have demonstrated the absolute impossibility of such a discovery. But it is certain that others have not thought those demonstrations applicable to all possible machines. Among these may be mentioned the late professor 'S Gravesande of Leyden, undoubtedly one of the first mathematicians, and as well versed in geometry and mechanics as any man of his time. Yet this gentleman wrote a treatise professedly to prove the possibility in question; nay, it appears that he went so far as to think it had been actually discovered in the machine of Orpheus, that made such a noise at Hesse Cassel about forty years ago; and which he examined at the desire of the landgrave, with the utmost care and attention. Indeed, I cannot help thinking that the dispute subsisting between the philosophers concerning the momenta of moving bodies, which was at that time at its highest warmth, prevented that machine from being so much attended to as it deserved. In this opinion also I am strongly confirmed by a letter, written by that professor to Sir Isaac Newton on the subject of that machine; which letter, as I know not where it is to be found in the English language, I have translated from the French*, for the information or entertainment of your readers.

* Printed in the *Mercurius Historicus et Politicus*, Sept. 1721.

A letter from professor 'S Gravesande to Sir Isaac Newton, concerning Orfyreus's wheel.

S I R,

DOCTOR Desaguliers has doubtless shewn you the letter that baron Fischer wrote to him some time ago, about the wheel of Orfyreus; which the inventor affirms to be a perpetual motion. The landgrave, who is a lover of the sciences and fine arts, and neglects no opportunity to encourage the several discoveries and improvements that are presented him, was desirous of having this machine made known to the world, for the sake of public utility. To this end he engaged me to examine it; wishing that, if it should be found to answer the pretensions of the inventor, it might be made known to persons of greater abilities, who might deduce from it those services which were naturally to be expected from so singular an invention. You will not be displeased, I presume, with a circumstantial account of this examination; I transmit you therefore a detail of the most particular circumstances observable on an exterior view of a machine, concerning which the sentiments of most people are greatly divided, while almost all the mathematicians are against it. The majority maintain the impossibility of a perpetual motion, and hence it is that so little attention hath been paid to Orfyreus and his invention.

For my part, however, though I confess my abilities inferior to those of many who have given their demonstrations of this impossibility; yet I will communicate to you the real sentiments with which

I entered on the examination of this machine. It is now more than seven years since I conceived the paralogism of demonstrations, in that, if true in themselves, they were applicable to all possible machines and have ever since remained perfectly persuaded, it might be demonstrated that a perpetual motion involved no contradiction; appearing to me that Leibniz was wrong in laying down the impossibility of the perpetual motion as an axiom. Notwithstanding this persuasion, however, I was far from believing Orfyreus capable of making such a discovery; and upon it as an invention which might be made (if ever) till after other previous discoveries, since I have examined the machine it is impossible for me to be surprised.

The inventor has a turn for mechanics, but is far from being a profound mathematician, and his machine hath something prodigiously astonishing, even if it should be an imposition. The following is a description of the external part of the machine, inside of which the inventor does not permit to be seen, lest it should rob him of his secret. It is a hollow wheel, or kind of drum, about fourteen inches thick and twelve feet diameter; being very light, as it consists of several pieces of wood framed together, the whole of which is covered with canvas, to prevent the secret from being seen. Through the center of this wheel or drum runs an axis of about six inches diameter, terminated at both ends by iron axes of about three quarters of an inch diameter, upon

nine turns. I have examined these axes, and am firmly persuaded that nothing from within the wheel in the least contrivance its motion. When I set it but gently, it always moves as soon as I took away my hand; but when I gave it any degree of velocity, I was obliged to stop it again by my hand when I let it go, it continued two or three turns its velocity, after which it stopped for twenty-five to twenty-six in a minute. This I reserved some time ago for myself, in an apartment of the house, the doors and windows of which were locked and sealed, so that there was no possibility of tampering. At the expiration of that time, I ordered his serene highness's apartment to be opened, and the machine to be stopped, and it was only a model, the great one must suffer by so much agitation. The landgrave being himself at my examination of the machine, I took the liberty to say as he had seen the inside of it, whether after being in motion for a certain time, no alteration was made in the component parts, whether none of those parts might be suspected of consuming time by fraud: on which his serene highness assured me to the contrary, and that the machine was simple.

Now, Sir, I have not had any opportunity of demonstration, that the machine of motion, which is certainly within the wheel, is really the cause of perpetual motion. At the same time it cannot be denied that I have received many reasons to think for myself, a strong presumption in favour of the inventor.

The landgrave hath made Orfyreus a very handsome present, to be let into the secret of the machine, under an engagement nevertheless not to discover, or make any use of it, before the inventor may procure a sufficient reward for making his discovery public.

I am very sensible, Sir, that it is in England only the arts and sciences are so generously cultivated as to afford any prospect of the inventor's acquiring a reward adequate to this discovery. He requires nothing more than the assurance of having it paid him in case his machine is found to be really a perpetual motion; and as he desires nothing more than this assurance till the construction of the machine be displayed and fairly examined, it cannot be expected he should submit to such examination before such assurance be given him. Now, Sir, as it would conduce to public utility, as well as to the advancement of science, to discover the reality or the fraud of this invention, I conceived the relation of the above circumstances could not fail of being acceptable.

I am, &c.

Nothing can be more in favour of Orfyreus than this testimony of Mr. 'S Gravefande; so that, on a supposition that the Gazette-writer of Utrecht hath not imposed on us, the East-Frieslander hath probably done no more than Orfyreus did before him: the world having been so long deceived, if the advantage that might be expected from the invention of such a discovery, from the effects of a mistaken prejudice, equally destructive to the improvement of the arts

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and sciences, as to the happiness of mankind.

Fresh instances of the recovery of persons who had lain a considerable time under water, by the exterior application of salt. (See a former instance of the same kind, page 440. vol. II.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

AS many lives are daily lost by bathing, and other casualties on the water, a method to recover persons so affected, if such a method can be found, must be acknowledged to be of the highest importance. I shall not here enter into a physical enquiry, whether drowning be not rather a suppression than an annihilation of life, from the consideration that the organs are all performing their natural functions when these accidents happen, and suffer, perhaps, not a deprivation, but a suspension of their vital power; in like manner as a piece of clock-work, when oppressed by an exterior force, may have its motion suspended, though not destroyed. The discussion of this question I leave to the consideration of those, who maintain, that man is little more than a machine. What I shall relate is a plain matter of fact, as follows:

Some time since, an English vessel being in the river Douro, at Oporto, a sailor accidentally fell over-board. He continued under water full half an hour, when being found he was immediately stripped, and rubbed all over with salt, but more particularly about the temples, waist, breast, and

joints. This operation continued for some time, during which the patient began to shew symptoms of life, not the least chance of which were to be fore; and in less than four hours to the great surprise of every one he came so entirely to himself that he was able to walk.

The experiment was afterwards tried on dogs and cats which were kept under water for two or three hours, and then covered all over excepting the nostrils. In a short time they began to breathe, and discharged the oppressing fluid from the mouth, ears, &c. The animals soon grew stronger, and in the space of about three hours they all got up and away.

The above is a real truth, as such is submitted, without any feeling for these calamities of the kind, to the consideration of the public. I know that instances of the like nature are much more marvellous, than are mentioned in the acts of parliament. The veracity of the above I leave to depend on the veracity of their relators. If any gentleman doubts this fact, the means of verifying it too often prefer themselves. On such occasions I requested it may not be considered till tried; especially as, if effectual or not, it is of no consequence can be attended with no ill consequence. I am, Sir, your's

NAU

Boston in America, Nov. 25
On the 21st instant, Gershom, a boy of about eight years son of Joseph Spear, fell from the wharf in this town, near the battery.—His father having

removed a lighter, or boat, from the water, discovered the boy under it; he immediately got into the body, and carried it into the water, where he found a lifeless corpse; but he heard the method of resuscitating drowned persons with salt, and immediately stripped the cloaths off the boy, and applied a quantity of salt to the body with, and applied warm blankets. Help also being obtained, a clyster was injected into the body, when in about ten minutes there were faint motions of life discovered by a moving belly, and a small noise in the ears, which soon after was increased by a froth issuing from the mouth. The method was continued till the water discharged itself, and in about two hours the boy recovered his senses so as to be able to give an account of his falling in, to the time of his father's coming up, according to the reputation, was above a quarter of an hour: however that boy, when carried into the water, had no pulse, his neck stiff, and his appearance he was dead. He now recovered, excepting in which, the blood, fetid, has caused a soreness, prevents his walking.

of a young man recovered from a stupor, caused by the use of sea-coal. By Dr. Frewen. Ex. From the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

In Colebrook, a lad of fifteen years of age, left alone to take care

of his master's vessel in Rye harbour, the 4th of June 1761, and shutting up all close, at nine o'clock in the evening, he laid himself down to sleep in a small cabin, where there had been a sea-coal fire, which was not properly extinguished, and the chimney place being stopped, it soon grew full of smoke; the effect of which, when the people came on board next morning, proved to have been so powerful, as to render him totally deprived of all the sensible motions of the body, excepting those of the heart and lungs. The cause of this stupor being presently suspected, he was brought out upon the deck, in hopes the fresh air would prove of service; but neither that, nor bleeding, blistering, or any other applications they made use of, assisted him in the least under this torpid situation. Being brought home to his master's house about noon, I visited him, and found him in the same soporose, apoplectic state, with a feeble pulse, respiration laboured and difficult, a rattling in his throat, and utterly void of all sensation. He appeared much like one I had seen, who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it.

I strongly recommended the plunging this patient into a cold bath; which being complied with, and done as expeditiously as it could be, was attended with a success even beyond my expectations. Immediately upon the immersion, (for I ordered but only one plunge, supposing that a second would prove less efficacious, by weakening the power of the first) he opened his eyes and mouth, and shut them again. He

*From a letter in the Mu-
sician's Magazine, et Commerciale,
cheap method of making good
some bread, when wheat-meal
was for making turneps, &c.*

he time I tried this method
ad was very dear, inasmuch
as poor people in the coun-
try could hardly af-
ford you half a meal a day:
but upon considering whe-
ther this method might
found, that making it of
meal was at that time very

al. I had a number of them
washed clean, pared, and
when they were become
enough to mash, I had the
part of the water pressed out
it, and afterwards had them
with an equal quantity, in
of coarse wheat-meal; the
was then made in the usual
manner with yeast or barm, salt,
&c. it rose very well in the
and after being well knead-
ed, formed into loaves, and
set in the oven to be baked.

At the same time, some
bread made with common
the ordinary way. I baked
the bread rather longer than
usual.

As they were drawn from the
oven, I cut a loaf of each sort
in two, and found, on examina-
tion, that the turnep-bread was sweeter
taste, so the full as light,
white, but had a little taste,
no ways disagreeable, of
turnep. Twelve hours after-
wards I tasted my turnep-bread
when I found the taste of
turnep in it scarcely perceiv-
able, and the smell quite gone off.

On examining it when it had been
baked twenty-four hours, had I
not known there were turneps in
its composition, I should not have
imagined it: it had, it is true, a
peculiar sweetish taste, but by no
means disagreeable; on the con-
trary, I rather preferred it to the
bread made of wheat-meal alone.

After it had been baked forty-
eight hours, it underwent another
examination, when it appeared to
me to be rather superior to the
other; it eat fresher and moister, and
had not at all abated in its good
qualities: to be short, it was still
very good after a week, and, as
far as I could see, kept as well as
the bread made of common wheat-
meal.

In my trials of this bread by the
taste, I was not satisfied with eat-
ing it by itself; I had some of it
spread with butter; I tasted it with
cheese; I eat of it toasted and but-
tered, and finally in boiled milk,
and in soup: in all these forms it
was very palatable and good.

When I had thus far succeeded,
I had some more of it made in the
same manner, and after it was
baked and cold, I sent for some of
my poor neighbours, giving them
of it to eat: they said there was
something particular in the taste of
it, but could not tell what to re-
semble it to: they allowed it was
not disagreeable; yet, when I told
them in what manner it was made,
they declined eating any more of
it, alleging it was not what they
were used to; and no persuasions
were powerful enough to induce
them, though wheat was then at a
very high price, to make some of
it for their family use.

I am very much inclined to
think that very good bread might,

in the same manner, be made, in times of scarcity, with carrots, parsneps, potatoes, Jerusalem-artichokes, and many other articles, which might be raised at a trifling expense; the carrot-puddings and the potato-puddings, which are both frequently seen at the tables of the great, have no particular taste of the respective roots they are made of; and this would, I dare say, be the case with the bread.

It is for the interest of the community, that the food of the poor should be as various as possible: whilst their chief food is bread made of wheat-meal only, every time the crop of wheat fails, they are driven to the greatest distress; whereas, had they other ready and cheap resources, this would never be the case.

When wheat is dear, turneps or potatoes are frequently to be had at a reasonable rate; but if prejudice steps forward, and forbids the use of them, of what avail is it?

Sept. 27, 1763.

S — L —

Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, on an improved method of breeding seed-wheat.

SOME part of my land differs greatly in its nature from the other: near half my farm is a stiff deep clay; what bottom it has I know not, as I never could find it in digging my ditches, &c. the other half is a bed of light sandy loam, with a gravelly hard bottom.

This difference in the soil of my farm is on 1 counts a great advantage; partly, my wheat does not all ripen at the same time; I have generally nearly got in that growing on my gravelly land, before that on my clay is fit to cut; and I can besides plow in all weathers, frost excepted.

But, not to digress too much, I took it into my head that, with proper care, I could breed for myself, on my own land, as good feed-wheat as any I could buy, if not better; and I determined within myself to make the experiment.

Before I made this experiment, I had reduced the quantity of seed I used on each acre, from four to three bushels, which was a great saving to me. I had still occasion for above twenty quarters.

My first step was to select ten acres of the best land I had; five in the heavy, and as many from the light part of my farm: this was by nature rich and good; it lay on the gentle southern declivity of a hill, and required very little manure; it lay in two little detached fields, at some distance one from the other.

When I had prepared this land by a winter and summer fallowing, in which time the clayey part was plowed seven times, and the light land five times, I had both fields sown with some of the best wheat I could procure; that for the heavy land I got from Herefordshire, the other from a particular individual who holds a farm in Cambridgeshire.

When the season for sowing approached, I was mightily pleased with the appearance of my two little plots; for they resembled the best-kept gardens, not a weed to be

and the earth as fine as mould, this occasion I did not brine it, but had it put into a large tub, some water was then poured, and I made a stout labourer, a stiff half-worn birchen-stick stir it very briskly about a half an hour: this I imagined would wash off the smut, if here happened to be: the seeds, which were very few, skimmed off.

At the wheat afterwards lie four hours soaking, when my man stirred it briskly with the room, and immediately poured water off. If it yet wet, the seed was dried in the usual manner with a sieve, in order to prepare it for sowing.

My reason for not brining it was that I thought it would bring forward; and I rather chose to sow it early, which is, I know, a general, a very good practice. In sowing this land, I, in some measure, followed Mr. Tull's directions; that is, I sowed my seed in rows with large intervals, in the following manner.

I made a furrow opened about a foot from the hedge: in this furrow some seed was by a careful hand very thinly scattered, not

sowed in the common way with a fling of the arm.

It took up time; so I had two fowers to each plow. When the plowman had drawn the first furrow, he then opened another, at about ten feet distance from the first in the land: and the seed was in the same manner thinly scattered in this also: after this, he returned to the first furrow, and drawing another close to it covered the seed; the same thing he did by the second furrow: he afterwards went two bouts without any seed being sown in the furrows; but the third bout, seed was thinly scattered, as before, to form the second row of corn in each bed: another bout was made to cover the seed when the two beds were finished, the middle of the interval being left unplowed.

In this manner both my little fields were sown, in double rows with intervals about five or six feet wide betwixt the beds, and the rows about two feet asunder.

The corn came up very well, and preserved a good wholesome appearance all the winter.

Early in the spring, that is, in the month of February, I made a careful man sow the spaces betwixt the rows of corn on the heavy land with wood-ashes, and on the

is not always necessary to brine wheat before sowing; washing it well and the purpose of preserving it from smut, by removing the infectious powder is apt to lodge at the rough germ of the seed. Brining is most necessary to sowing, as it will then bring the corn forward; but it is always best if, unless the land is in fine tilth: if it has not been well plowed, the wheat, had made a quick progress by the assistance of the saline particles it had in the brining, receives a fatal check, not finding the circumjacent soil in a condition to second the operations of the salt. When any good is to be had from brining wheat, the seed should be left from twelve to twenty-four hours in the steep, according to its quality, as it is, harder or softer. If this is not, the brine will be of little more service than plain water. N.

light hand with the corn, and both crops were by the rain, and the weather were so early to be seen in the most abundant vigour of the crops, and this vigour continued till the corn was ripe.

As soon as any weeds appeared, the intervals which were left unplowed at seed-time were turned up, and the spaces betwixt the rows diligently hand-hoed: this hand-hoeing was several times repeated, to keep the crop quite clear from weeds: the intervals had also several other stirrings; but this work was chiefly done with a very light plow without either earth-board or coulter in the other little field.

Every thing came very well forward; and when the wheat began to spittle, I had the out-sides of the rows well earthed-up with a plow, and the insides with a hand-sickle. The insides were done first, and a harvest the fields made a noble appearance, a fine well-worked earth striped with rows of healthy wheat.

The cutting this wheat was very easily performed, it stood so ready to the reapers hands; and when it was mowed and threshed, it yielded me about four quarters on an acre, one with another, the first year, though I have since had sometimes more, sometimes a little less.

My son sowed them yield about forty quarters, and I had occasion for only about twenty-two, so I sowed my common wheat-lands: I therefore took only the first and prime part of this crop, leaving the second year's growth to be what remained made excellent feed for my cattle.

I never saw finer feed-wheat than

my heavy sowing the seed produced by the field, and my

lands with that produced by heavy field, so soon as I had got in this second crop, I got the intervals in for sowing with a second, in most respects continuing practice of the year before: the like success, and might, laps, with equal advantage, I continued cropping the fields every year in the same manner: not to depend too much on Tull, my next crop was a full crop of barley on them, which seeded well; and I selected two plots of ground, of equal size, for my feed-corn thry, as I call it.

In this manner I have now for several years past managed growing my own seed; and, if any thing, my crops have since increased: but I have again reduced quantity from three to two loads of seed, for each acre of wheat-land in common; that is, such as I sow in the ordinary way: on some of my rich strong land, I don't use above six pecks, find it answer very well. Several reasons, though I deal much in them, may be assigned for the seed-wheat, I raise in the above described manner, being so good.

In the first place, I sow it on land that has not tasted any dung for some years, but is, in its own nature, rich and good: to this advice I ascribe a great deal of goodness. In the next place, the corn does not stand too thick, enjoys all the benefit it can receive from the sun and air; by this

means

It attains a perfect maturity, & is considerably improved both in quantity & quality.

At the spring-dressing I give it foot or albes, is of very service: it warms the roots, brings the corn forward; it is high earth, and either itself nourishment to the plants, & least, puts the earth in a better state to afford it.

A little is to be attributed to frequent hoeing betwixt the rows, and the stirrings of the interstices, and I find one very particular great advantage result from this, that it is an excellent way of clearing my land, or to say they no sooner attain to their growth, but they are mowed long before they seed.

I have very little more to say at this time, except that I never sow the sheaves, that are to support with seed-corn, till just as I want to make use of it. I am of opinion, that the seed keeps better in the covering nature has to do, I mean the chaff, than it does without it; and I am certain it sprouts sooner in round, the husk or bran of rice being preserved in a tenacious and more yielding state, than it would be were it exposed to the air.

I have been informed that the French have used this method since the year 1763.

As Essex-Parnes.

In France they give many sorts of leaves to their cattle. Their cows are fed of the leaves and tender stalks of the madder; this food makes them abundance of milk of a good quality; but it has a reddish colour, and the milk of it, though very good, is yellow. They give also to their cows the leaves of the saffron plant; but these give the milk a disagreeable

It is all from a *Journal de l'Agriculture*, in the *Musee National*, at Commercy, on the 15th of June, 1763, in which the *Journal de l'Agriculture* is inserted.

THE subject I propose to write on may appear to us in England of little consequence; yet I think it may be well worth our attention when set in a proper light.

It is not my intention to treat, at this time, of leaves as organs that are necessary to vegetation; I shall take them under my consideration only when they become no longer necessary to the plants of which they are parts.

We suffer our leaves to fall and rot on the ground, without making, in general, any use of them; whereas, were they carefully gathered before the fall, and dried, which would be no great expense, they might, upon occasion, serve as fodder for our cattle, as manure for our land; we might make hot beds of them; they would serve instead of saw-dust to preserve our wines in dry vaults; and, if I am not mistaken, oak leaves might be a very good substitute for the bark in tanning leather.

When we intend leaves as fodder for cattle, they should be gathered just before the fall, and frequently turned and dried like hay; after which, if they are kept from moisture and wet, they may be with ease preserved through the winter.

In France they give many sorts of leaves to their cattle. Their cows are fed of the leaves and tender stalks of the madder; this food makes them abundance of milk of a good quality; but it has a reddish colour, and the milk of it, though very good, is yellow. They give also to their cows the leaves of the saffron plant; but these give the milk a disagreeable

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This will best answer in the neighbourhood of large woods and towns, where there are plenty of trees, and where of course the labour of gathering the leaves will be but of little value. Cows eat these dried leaves with a good appetite; and there cannot be a better, nor a cheaper fodder, to support ewes through the hard winter's weather. Where a farmer, who has a right of commonage, has a large number of sheep, he will be glad of such a resource, in hard winter, to save his hay: the sheep have not some dry fodder, very many of them drop in the winter.

I cannot say that I have had any great experience of the use of leaves as a fodder; yet I know they may be so applied, and are wholesome food: I have dried some in small quantities, and given them for several weeks together, both to cows and sheep; they eat them freely, and seemed to be every way in as good health as when they were fed with hay.

So much for my little experience; but in France the case is otherwise: they annually consume leaves there in large quantities as fodder for their cattle, and find them thrive well with it.

On the borders of the forest of Orleans, as well as in many other provinces, this practice is highly approved of, and stands generally recommended among the inferior farmers, who have no great plenty of other more valuable fodder.

I would willingly recommend this practice to some of our English farmers: it is a great pity any thing should be thrown away that can be of the least use; and I have often, in a woody country, seen

the leaves of [] rotting on the ground in [] and when I have [] the [] winter foliage [] the poor sheep and half-starved cows crawling on [] [] and almost perishing for want of that nourishment which [] leaves of the preceding autumn, if properly preserved, would have afforded them.

I suppose even that the leaves [] not in the winter be wanted [] der, they will then serve as an excellent manure, being laid to [] in alternate beds with good

In this manner they make a [] better manure than either [] or barley straw, as they are [] more with vegetable sap, [] in the earth a more uniform [] temperate fermentation; and for this reason the effects they produce are more lasting.

Another great advantage they possess as a manure is, that you are sure of not flocking your land with weeds by the use of them: this cannot be said of any of the common kinds of dung. I know too, and by experience, that they are very good for making hot beds.

I shall mention another use to which the leaves of trees may be applied by the poor, if they are first properly dried and prepared; I mean that they may serve instead of straw, flocks, or feathers, for beds, bolsters, and cushions: nothing can be cheaper for this use, and nothing can be wholesomer or easier. I have had some experience of it, and find that when leaves are applied to this use, it is best for them to receive some wet in the drying, whether by rain or by water thrown on them is immaterial: this makes them of a rougher texture, and prevents

ling, by frequent shaking,

only necessary to tread them
loose in the bed, and give
proper degree of moisture;
it gradually; and their heat
is more equable and per-
than that of horse-litter,
it being so much danger of
and suffocating the plants
time. The effect of them
resembles that of tanners

we also applied these leaves
to a very different use; that
a substitute for saw-dust, to
stop my bottles in my wine-
my cellar: they serve very
this purpose, as my cellar is
and I rather chuse to make
them, as they are easily
it, which is not the case
saw-dust; for I have been
very much puzzled to get a
like, as I live at a consi-
distance from any great

we but one thing more to
relative to the uses of the
of trees, which is, that I
that reason to think that oak
may serve, instead of oak
for tanning leather: I can-
I ever tried them in this
in, because I am not ac-
quainted with the process used in
; but I have frequently
them for a considerable
time, and found the water
very impregnated with their
juices: it had a dark colour,
taste remarkably astrin-

not, therefore, but think
the juices of the leaves of
have nearly the same qua-
lity as the juices that are to be

met with in the bark of the same
tree; and, if so, why may not
their effects on limed hides be the
same?

Oct. 6, 1763.

A Country Gentleman.

*Further hints for tanning leather
without bark.*

IN our last year's Register, vol.
V. page 91, we published Mr.
Gefner's proposal for substituting
the dust of heath dried in an oven,
to oak bark in tanning of leather.
The publication of one ingenious
proposal, is frequently the cause
of new ones for attaining the de-
sired end. Accordingly it has been
since proposed, that the leaves of
oak, now of little or no value, at
least in England (see the preced-
ing article) and the small branches
of heath, consisting of little else
but bark, should be tried for the
same purpose; and we hope the
experiment will be made, as the
success of either of these methods
would be of great public utility,
as well as private advantage; for,
in the first place, it would be a
very great saving to the tanner,
and consequently would enable him
to afford that useful commodity at
a much cheaper rate. Secondly,
it would be a great saving of
our oak timber, which, it is much
feared, we shall, before it is very
long, feel the want of. Thirdly,
the method of tanning with the
small branches of heath, would
furnish subsistence to many poor
children upon our heaths, who are
now a dead weight upon the little
industry of their parents.

A N T J.

ANTIQUITIES.

Some account of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, now in the British Museum; from the preface to the new index to that collection, most judiciously compiled by Mr. Asle.

THIS collection was begun near the end of the last century, by Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, in Herefordshire, Esq; afterwards earl of Oxford, and lord high treasurer; and was conducted upon the plan of the great Sir Robert Cotton.

He purchased his first considerable collection in August 1705, and in less than ten years he got together near 2,500 curious and rare MSS, among which were those of Sir Simon d'Ewes, the Suffolk antiquary; Mr. John Stow, author of the Survey of London; Mr. Charles Lancaster, herald; and John Fox, the martyrologist.

Soon after, the celebrated Dr. George Hicks, Mr. Anstis gentleman at arms, bishop Nicholson, and many other eminent antiquaries, not only offered him their assistance in procuring MSS, but presented him with several that were very valuable.

Being thus encouraged to perseverance by his success, he kept many persons employed in purchasing MSS for him abroad, giving them written instructions for their conduct,

By these means, the MS library was in the year 1721 increased to near 6,000 books; 14,000 original charters, and 500 rolls.

On the 21st of May 1724, lord Oxford died; but his son Edward, who succeeded to his honours and estate, still farther enlarged the collection; so that when he died, June 16, 1741, it consisted of 8,000 volumes, several of them containing distinct and independent treatises, besides many loose papers, which have been since sorted and bound up in volumes; and above 40,000 original rolls, charters, letters patents, grants, and other deeds and instruments of great antiquity.

The principal design of making this collection was the establishment of a MS English historical library, and the rescuing from destruction such records of our national antiquities, as had eluded the diligence of preceding collectors: but lord Oxford's plan was more extensive; for his collection abounds with curious MSS in every science.

A general idea of the contents of this collection may be conceived from the following articles.

Of Bibles and biblical books, 300 copies in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, Arabic, and Latin languages, many of great antiquity, particularly,

A Hebrew bible several hundred years old, to which are prefixed the various

readings of the eastern and copies, a syllabus of the the and haphthoroths for the year, and two remarkable in gold highly embossed, sacred vessels and utensils of ient Jews.

ebrew bible, with small Ma- notes, adorned with minia- tures, written in the 14th

cent bible, with St. Paul's to the Laodiceans finely il- lated, written in the 11th and formerly belonging to the Cathedral of Anjou.

Old and New Testament of late edition, elegantly writ- ten in the 14th century, with the text of the Gallican version; and Maurus's prefaces to his sermons on the books of the Old, and an interpretation of Hebrew names, adorned with beautiful miniatures.

MS of the 8th verse of the Epistle of St. John's first epistle in MS is, *Et tres sunt qui testantur in terra; spiritus, aqua, et vis tres unum sunt.*

Manuscript of the books of the New Testament, written in the 12th century, and formerly belonging to the Monastery at Montpellier.

MS of the 7th verse of the fifth Epistle of St. John's first epistle in MS is, *Quoniam tres sunt qui testantur in terra; spiritus, et sanguis, et tres unum sunt.*

copy of the Old and New Testament, with St. Jerome's Prologue to the book of Job written in the 13th century.

other copy, finely illuminat- ed in the 13th century.

The most complete copy now ex- tant of Peter de Riga's verification of the Latin bible, written in the 14th century.

A double roll containing the Hebrew Pentateuch, written with great care in a very large charac- ter, and without points, or any horns or flourishes on the tops of the letters, on 40 brown African skins of different sizes, some con- taining more columns than others, and having a space of about four lines left between every two books.

The Hebrew Pentateuch, with a Chaldee paraphrase; and the books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamen- tations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther; with the commentaries of R. S. Jar- chi, and part of the Chaldee inter- pretation of the Canticles, written in the 14th century.

A small roll, containing the book of Esther in Hebrew, finely written in a very small character, and by a Spanish hand.

Part of the book of Psalms, and the entire books of Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Esdras, Nehemiah, Chro- nicles, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Esther, and Lamentations, in Hebrew, written in the 12th century.

Part of Exodus, and the whole books of Leviticus, Numbers, Deu- teronomy, Esther, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes, in Hebrew, with the haphthoroths; of the 14th century.

Two copies of the book of Job in Latin, one written in the 11th century, the other, with a gloss, in the 12th.

A fine copy of the books of To- bit, Judith, Ruth, and Wisdom, in Latin, with a gloss, written in the 13th century.

Two biblical books, upwards of 500 years-old, being part of a most richly

richly illuminated MS, the first vol. of which, beginning at Genesis, and ending with Job, is preserved in the Bodleian library, [Arch. A. 154.] They consist of texts according to the vulgar Latin, selected from the books of Maccabees and New Testament, with the subject of each text, represented in a picture, included in a pretty large circle. Underneath each text is an interpretation in Latin, according to the opinion of the author, who generally applies such text to demonstrate the happiness of virtue and the misery of vice. These explanations are also represented in historical paintings, and the whole is adorned with illuminated ornaments.

Three very fair copies of the New Testament, of Wickliff's translation, all written in his time, and one of them, as is supposed, by his own hand. To one of these copies is prefixed a calendar of the lessons and gospels of all the Zeere. At the end are the epistles of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, and the lessons and epistles of the old "Lawe, that ben red in the chirche all the Zeere after the use of Salisbury."

The four Gospels in Greek, with the Canons of Eusebius, said in a note at the end of the MS, and in a hand nearly coeval with it, to be the proper hand-writing of king Theodosius the Great.

A most august copy of the Greek Gospels, in capitals, written in the 11th century.

An ancient transcript of the Greek Gospels, adorned with a great variety of historical paintings, and accompanied with an explanatory treatise on the Evangelists and evangelical lessons, a menology, the Canons of Eusebius written in

illuminated blue and gold letters, his epistle to Carian, the preface of Irenaeus, and another from Colma, the Egyptian's *Christiana opinio de Mando, seu Teperatib; Christiana*; allowed to be, at least, as old as the 12th century. It is said in a note written on a fly-leaf at the end of this MS, that it formerly belonged to a monastery that took its appellation from the prophet Elias.

A fair copy of the Greek Gospels, written in the 11th century, with the pictures of the Evangelists painted on gold crowns, and their names written on the margins in Arabic characters.

Two other copies of the Greek Gospels written in the 12th century, and another of the same age, adorned with the picture of the Holy Virgin and Evangelists.

An elegant transcript of the Four Gospels in Greek, written in the 13th century, illuminated and adorned with paintings, and two others of the same century.

A most venerable Exemplar of the four Gospels of St. Jerome's version, with the prefaces and canons of Eusebius; the whole written in capitals, and allowed to be 1200 years old. In this MS. it is observable, that the genealogy of our blessed Saviour appears to be distinct, and separated from St. Matthew's Gospel. The following words, in two independent lines, occurring after the 17th verse of that chapter:

*Genealogia Hucusque,
Incip. evangl. scd. MATTH.*
So that the Gospel begins at the 18th verse of the first chapter, in the same manner as in the famous copy of the Evangelists written in Ireland.

, and in another MS. of the 12th century. These MSS. are both preserved in this library. It is also observable, that the like distinction of the genealogy of our blessed Saviour, from the birth of St. Matthew's Gospel, made in the famous copy of the four Gospels, formerly belonging to King Æthelstan, and now in the Cottonian library (Ms. A. II.) which book was used to be used by the successive kings of England, at the time of their taking their coronation.

A noble Exemplar of the four Gospels, in capital letters of gold, written in the eighth century. Every leaf of the sacred text, consisting of two columns, is enclosed in a broad and beautifully illuminated border. The pictures of the evangelists, with their symbols, are curiously painted before the initial letter of each Gospel, richly illuminated, and so as to fill an entire page. To every leaf are prefixed the prologues, arguments, and breviaries; the canons of Eusebius, his letter to Carpian, and a Capitular Gospel for the course of the year, all of them written in small characters.

A manuscript of the Latin Gospel, with their usual accompaniments, of the same age with the former, written in letters of gold, in a small alphabet; and remarkable for the singular manner in which the genealogy of our Saviour is placed.

Another Exemplar of the Holy Gospel, likewise written in the 8th century, and formerly belonging

to the church of St. Ciriacus at Soissons. To this manuscript are prefixed the epistle to Damasus, and the usual arguments, prologues, &c. with an interpretation of Hebrew names, a catalogue of the books and vestments belonging to that church, and a list of its saints.

Two other copies of the four Latin Gospels, also written in the 8th century. In the latter of these, the reading of the 23d verse of the last chapter of St. John's Gospel is, *Si sic cum volo manere donec veniam*; and that of the 24th verse is, *Si cum volo manere*.

The four Gospels of St. Jerome's version, with his prologues, arguments, &c. the canons of Eusebius, and the parallel passages, written in letters of gold in the tenth century. This MS is adorned with pictures of the following subjects, painted on purple grounds, viz. before the Gospel of St. Matthew, in a circle, are, the representation of our Saviour, sitting as enthroned; holding in his right hand the book of the new law, that of the old law lying in his lap; with the four evangelists in the angles, kneeling. 2dly, Our Saviour standing with St. John, resting his head on his bosom. 3dly, The portrait of St. Matthew. And 4thly, the salutation of the Virgin. Before St. Mark's Gospel are the portrait of that evangelist, and the dormition of the Virgin Mary. At the beginning of St. Luke's Gospel is his portrait, and the crucifixion of our Saviour. Before the Gospel of St. John, are, the picture of that evangelist, and the ascension of our Lord.

Two other copies, written in the same century; one of them finely decorated with the pictures of the evangelists and St. Jerome; and having

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are the initials written in silver letters.

A very rich and valuable Exemplar of the four Gospels, of the eighth century, now belonging to the Abbey church of St. Andrew's Rectory, elegantly written in the 10th century, but unhappily deprived of the initial leaves of the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John, probably for the sake of the illuminations. At the beginning of this volume is a syllabus of the evangelical lessons, according to the usage of the Roman church; and at the end is inserted the memorable contest between Gundulphus, bishop of Rochester, and Picote, Sheriff of Grandelucge.

The Latin Gospels, written with red ink, about the beginning of the 11th century, and in the Anglo-Norman character. In this MS, the genealogy of our Saviour is also detached from the other part of Matthew's Gospel; as is likewise the first part of the 18th verse of the first chapter, *Christi autem generatio sic erat*. All the rubrics are written in gold capital letters; and the initial letter of each Gospel is also of gold, and fills an entire page.

The four Evangelists, written in the Irish character, by Brigidianus, or Maol Brighte, for the use of Gilla, coarb, or vicar of the church of St. Patrick, supposed by father Simon to be at least 700 years old. It is one of the most authentic copies of the Latin Gospels, which the Irish have ever sent out of their island. To this Exemplar are added, St. Jerome's prologue of the canons of the four Gospels, an explanation of such Hebrew and Syriac names as occur in the Gospels,

a Hebrew, Latin, and Irish vocabulary, the usual practices, an extraordinary gloss, and a German Testament.

A transcript of the four Evangelists of the Latin Vulgate, with various readings, in Irish character.

The Epistles of St. Paul, the Catholic Epistles, and the Apostolical in Latin, with the arguments, &c. above 1000 years old; prior to St. Jerome's corrections. The reading of the 8th verse of the 5th chapter of the first Epistle of St. John in the manuscript, *Et tres sunt qui testimonium dant in terra, spiritus aqua, et sanguis, et tres unum sunt*.

St. Paul's Epistles in Arabic. The canonical Epistles of St. Paul in Latin, with a gloss; his Epistle to the Laodiceans, and an exposition of the Gospel of St. John, written in the 12th century.

A Roman Psalter of St. Jerome, written about the time of our king Edgar; illuminated; and each psalm elegantly embellished with a most curious historical drawing, illustrating the text. A Psalter, with the litany, calendar, &c. elegantly written; illuminated and decorated with beautiful miniature paintings of the 11th century. A most curious and finely preserved Psalter, in Greek, Latin, and Arabic, written in the 12th century. King Henry III's Psalter, curiously illuminated; and written for his use by Thomas de Langley. A Greek Psalter, with sacred hymns, of the 11th century. An extremely fine Greek Psalter, of the 12th century; and another of the same age, once belonging to the monks of Monte Oliveto. A Latin Psalter, with sacred hymns, written in the 13th century. Two Arabic Psalters, to one of which are subjoined a psalm

n composed on the slaying
; and ten sacred canticles,
ed from the scripture. A
and Russian Psalter. A Scla-
Psalter. An exposition of
star in Latin, illuminated,
it accurately written in a
the 10th century; and a
variety of other valuable
pts of the different biblical
written in the 10th, 11th,
centuries.

abbalas, Talmuds, and Tal-
l Books, Targums, Expo-
Glosses, and Commenta-
the Pentateuch, and other
of the Old Testament, in
Chaldee, and other lan-
compiled by the most ce-
l rabbins. Amongst these
very fine copy of Maimoni-
lege, in Hebrew, and with-
nts, written in 1472, by Sa-
Ben Alzuk; and the Sepher
it of rabbi Moses Ben Jacob
; written in the beginning
15th century. A very beau-
manuscript of Maimonides's
Nebuchim, in Hebrew,
in small characters by a
hand, and finely illumi-
R. Levi's , com-
r on Job, en in the
mury.

very ele-
d ancient pies of the Li-
of the German and other
particularly a Liturgy, &c.
German Jews, written in
1 century. The Machazor,
e of prayers, composed for
eater feasts, differing from
mon printed Liturgy, and
in the 14th century. The
prayer, in which the Ru-
re more ample than in the
books. Transcripts of R.
en Asher, and R. Ben Ez-
orders; containing all the
VI.

rites, customs, and ceremonies, as
used by the Jews in their present
dispersion.

III. Near 200 volumes of the Writ-
ings of the Fathers: particularly a
copy of part of the works of St.
Hilary, written in the 9th century,
and formerly belonging to the
church of St. Mary and St. Nicho-
las of Arenstein. A fine transcript
of St. Augustine's sermons on the
gospel and first epistle of St. John,
written in the 12th century, be-
longing to the same monastery. A
beautiful Exemplar of the same Fa-
ther's discourses on the book of
Genesis, written in the 12th cen-
tury: and another, containing his
books *De civitate Dei*, et *de Trini-
tate*, written in the 13th century.
St. Chrysostom's Greek homilies
on the epistle to Timothy, written
in the 13th century. The works
of St. Athanasius in Greek, of the
14th century. The homilies of
St. Basil, Ephraim Cyrus, and
John Chrysostom, in Greek, writ-
ten in the 14th century; and ano-
ther copy of the same, with St.
Gregory's encomium on St. George
and St. Marina, likewise of the
same age. As also ancient coun-
cils, canons and constitutions ec-
clesiastical, great variety of anno-
tations, commentaries, expositions,
harmonies of the four gospels, pa-
raphrases, histories of the Old and
New Testament, &c. with a multi-
tude of theological treatises, many
of which are highly worthy to be
consulted.

IV. Liturgies and Liturgical
Books; as the Liturgies of SS. Chry-
sostom, Basil, and Nazianzen, of
which there are in this collection two
very fair copies in Greek, one with
the prayers and evangelical and epi-
stolical lessons, written in the 11th
century,

century, and the other written in the 14th. The Liturgy of the church of Syria. Two fair volumes, containing the Samaritan Liturgy. The Russian Liturgy. The Liturgies of the Roman and Greek churches; particularly a most valuable Exemplar of that of the latter; wherein the several offices, chants, hymns, and antiphones, are marked with Greek musical notes, according to the present usage of that church. A curious Liturgy, adorned with beautiful paintings and illuminations; which, from the Calendar of German Saints inserted in it, is supposed to have formerly belonged to some church in Germany. The several Liturgies of the church of England, &c.

V. Missals, Breviaries, and Hours of the Holy Virgin, according to the use of the Roman, English, and Gallican churches; rituals, ordinals, books of offices, processions and graduals; many of them curiously illuminated, and richly adorned with fine historical paintings; among these is, the Missal of the church of Toul, in Lorrain, which, besides its exquisite paintings, is remarkable for having in the Litany of Saints, after the three holy Archangels, one to the Angel Uriel; notwithstanding several councils had strictly forbidden the invocation of more than the three first. A Missal adorned with exquisite paintings, wherein the figures are represented of a larger size than usual; and to which is added a calendar, ornamented with several curious miniatures, wherein the several labours of the farm and vineyard throughout the year are curiously delineated. Two Breviaries, painted in a most exquisite manner; to each of which is prefixed a calendar finely decorated

with miniatures, of saints, sports, and employments, and also many others.

VI. Ancient Evangelist Lectionaries; among which Evangelisterium, written in capitals in the 9th century Evangelisterium in Greek written in the year 995, by Constantine, presbyter: the first thereof, and the reference chapters, are in letters of gold. Another Evangelisterium, with pictures of the four lists finely painted, and the written in letters of gold. The end is a certificate, signed 10th of March 1699, by L. Alexander Zacagnius, librarian of the Vatican, to that this MS. was then upwards of 700 years old. Three Evangelia, written in the 11th century, one of which is remarkable for being written on parchment whence the words of some books have been erased. An elegant illuminated transcript of Wickliff's Gospels and 100 of all the Festis in the year as per benedictiones in the Mass after the use of Salisbury.

VII. Store of Menologies, or Lives of Saints, though they are to be read with great caution, yet furnish matter of good note, and are daily to be met with elsewhere.

VIII. A variety of other books of Religion and Devotion; part a very fine copy of the *Passio secundum Evangelistas*, with the life of God and several saints, written in Saxon character in the 8th century. A book of prayers, benedictions, and exorcisms, in Latin, written in the 11th century. Wickliff's summary of the books of the Old and

ment, with their authority to Christian men. His Po- and his notes on the Pater with sundry other dis- A book in the Armenian containing the Apostles a History of the Bible, and of proper confession to be fore-taking the holy sacra- A translation into Persic history of our Saviour; originally in the Portu- guese by Father Jerome Xa- Ethiopic prayers. Several pts of the Alcoran, in Ara- bic, and other languages; commentaries thereon. A col- of Mohammedan prayers, in the Persic and Turkish. The Nadham, or con- of sentences contained in coran; with the apoph- of Mahommed. Three prayers in Arabic, two of ritten in the African cha- Together with other tracts Mohammedan religion. amazing number of curious hentic manuscripts, relative to the Topographical De- and Antiquities of Bri- to the Civil and Ecclesi- History of the Kingdom; s, Constitution, and Go- it: this mine appears in- ble, and every vein full of est stores.

For the Topographical istories and surveys of seve- nities, and the customs of habitants; Memorials of iding and incorporation of owns, boroughs, and vil- with the most remarkable at have happened to each; iquities, and other curio- Accounts of the erections s, castles, and other build-

ings; and of the remains (if any) of such as have been destroyed. The establishment and endowment of parishes, foundations of reli- gious houses, books of ancient fe- nures, inquisitions *post mortem*, el- cheats, customaries, terriers of ma- nors, perambulations of forests, accounts of ancient coin, monu- mental inscriptions, forts, camps, roads, military ways, and other antiquities, which have been ca- sually discovered in particular places. Notes concerning the most remarkable rivers, mountains, mines, minerals, and other curio- sities. A variety of tracts, and *memoranda*, relating to particular parts of England, as well in its pristine state, when separated into petty kingdoms, provinces, and principalities, during the times of the Britains, Romans, and Saxons, as subsequently, when under the dominion of one monarch; divided into counties, ridings, rapes, wa- pentakes, &c. As also the labo- rious collections made by Sir Si- monds D'Ewes, John Fox the mar- tyrologist, Mr. Erdeswick, honest John Stow, Mr. Charles, Lan- caster herald, and others.

Secondly, For the Civil and Ec- clesiastical History; valuable co- pies of our ancient historians and chroniclers, as Gildas, Nennius, Afferius Menevenis, Ælfred of Be- verly, abbot Benedict, Caftoreus or John Beaver, J. Brompton, Raulf Boun, Douglais, monk of Gla- stonbury, Edmerus, Florence of Worcester, Robert of Gloucester, William Gifefurn, R. Hoveden, Henry Huntingdon, Peter de Ick- ham, John Joselyne, R. Rig- den, Peter Langtoft, I. Lewis, Adam Murimuth, Geoffery of Mon- mouth, Robertus Montensis, John

Pyke, Sir Walter Raleigh, Robert de Reading, Thomas Rudburne, Simeon of Durham, Richard Spote, Nicholas Trivett, John Wallingford, Thomas Walsingham, Walter of Coventry, Gotfelinus de Sancto Bertino, and sundry anonymous authors of good value. A finely illuminated copy of John Harding's chronicle, much more perfect than the edition published by Grafton, and containing the letter of defiance sent to king Henry the IVth, by the old Earl of Northumberland, Henry Hotspur, his son, and the earl of Worcester, his brother, before the battle of Shrewsbury; some discourses of the same old earl, touching John of Gaunt; a map of Scotland, from Carlisle to the water of Tay; and another, from thence to Sutherland and Cathness; with sundry other matters omitted likewise by Grafton. A transcript of John de Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon, differing from the account given of that work by Bale and Pitts; together with several other translations and compositions of Trevisa, not to be met with in any other book. No less than four ancient copies of the Polycratia Temporum of Roger Cestrensis; from whence R. Rigden stole his Polychronicon. The famous and very ancient copy of William Malmesbury's elaborate treatise *De Gestis Regum Anglorum*, which was formerly preserved with great religious care at Rochester. An Exemplar of his four books, *De Gestis Pontificum*, written in the 12th century; and several transcripts of the Dunstable Chronicle, one whereof is most beautifully illuminated; and another adorned with the blazon of

the arms of divers emperor kings.

Chronicles and histories of beys, and other religious houses as those of Abingdon, St. Al Alnewick, Bermondsey, St. Almond's Bury, St. David's, Litchfield, Ely, St. Paul's don, and Peterborough.

Lives of particular kings histories of their reigns: as Edward the confessor; king Harold whose life and miracles is a very fair copy, written in the 12th century. Henry I. R. I. Henry III. Edw. I. Edward and Edward III. The history of Richard II. written by Frodo Marek, a French gentleman attendant on the court in the king's service; adorned with 16 fine and able paintings, wherein the principal persons and habits of times are most accurately represented. As also those of Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Many original instruments, ambassadors, and letters which passed between them and the ministers of their courts; together with authentic copies of a immense number of others.

Letters to and from foreign princes and states, negotiations, leagues, truces and ties of peace, commerce, and negotiation.

Summons to parliament from the 49th of Henry III. to the 21st of the reign of K. Henry VI. in many places larger and more correct than the work published under that title, by Sir William Dugdale. Transcripts of the rolls, journals, and memoranda of parliament, particularly a copy of the parliament rolls, beginning at the 4th year

rd II. and continued to the end
last parliament of K. Henry
in thirty volumes; amongst
are the parliament rolls of
th, 8th, and 9th years of
Edward II. which are, with
, omitted by Sir Robert Cot-
in his abridgment of the
r records, and by him sup-
to have been lost. Journals
house of Lords, from the first
f Henry VIII. to the end of
ar 1740, in 69 volumes. As
11 other volumes, containing
urnals of the house of Com-
from the first year (inclusive)
ig Edward VI. to the 8th day
rch 1701. A numerous col-
i of privileges and orders of
ment, and sundry papers re-
to parliamentary affairs.
clamations, original letters,
ls, and other books of the
council.

ks of aids, subsidies, reliefs,
granted to sundry particular
of England; and account
of the product and disposal
ancient demesne lands of the

ters, papers, books of doc-
&c. relative to the offices
privy seal, signet, ordnance,
alty, navy, victualling, cus-
and excise. Three volumes
y interesting original papers
etters, which belonged to
Holles duke of Newcastle,
rd Privy Seal to Q. Anne;
a better insight into the
tions of those times, and the
se sums issued on account of
nces employed under the D.
rborough than can easily be
ith elsewhere.

ounts of the public revenue,
tional expences. Books and
of the household, and trea-
f the chamber. Inventories

and indentures of the jewel office
and wardrobe. Orders, proceed-
ings, and accounts of the office of
works. Laws and ordinances for
management of the mint.

Several large collections of let-
ters and speeches of our kings,
their chief ministers, and other
persons of eminence; particularly
four volumes, containing original
letters by the royal family of Eng-
land, from Henry VIII. to the
end of king Charles I. Eighteen
volumes of original letters of di-
vers considerable persons, relating
to public affairs, from the year
1307 to 1716. And two volumes,
containing letters written to Henry
prince of Wales; together with
original draughts of his own let-
ters. The above volumes afford
interesting anecdotes, particularly
relative to queen Elizabeth, James
I. Charles I. and Charles II. un-
noticed by the elaborate writers of
the English history; and may be
justly deemed inestimable remains
of the times to which they relate.

Histories of the first planting and
propagating of christianity in Bri-
tain, and its growth and increase
under the British and Saxon pre-
lates.

The lives and successions of Eng-
lish archbishops and bishops; par-
ticularly a most noble illuminated
copy of the lives of the seven first
archbishops of Canterbury, by
Gotselinus de Sancto Bertino, monk
of St. Augustine's at Canterbury,
in the time of St. Anselm; and
of which the first part only, con-
taining the life of St. Augustine,
is published by Mr. Wharton.

Saxon and English councils, and
the canons promulgated by them.
Provincial and diocesan canons and
constitutions.

The forms and manner of election, and consecration of archbishops and bishops; their jurisdictions, privilege, and courts. Surveys, terriers, and rentals of their possessions; taxations of their spirituals and temporals, and inquisitions relative to the state of their respective dioceses.

Lives and canonizations of sundry Eritish, Saxon, and English saints.

Authentic papers and memorials relating to the dissolution of religious houses, and the establishment of the reformation; particularly draughts of acts of parliament for their dissolution, some in the hand-writing of king Henry VIII. Inventories of plate, jewels, and other valuables belonging to them. Inquisitions, with the state of several episcopal dioceses, and the returns made thereto by the bishops. Accounts of the erection and proceedings of the court of augmentation; with four original and very valuable volumes belonging to that court.

Historical accounts of the successions, rights, forms, and instruments of elections of abbots, priors, and other superiors and their officers. Chartularies, registers, and ledger books of sundry monasteries. The most accurate and valuable register of Dunstable, begun by Richard de Morins, the prior of that house, and carried on from the foundation of the priory by king Henry I. to the reformation.

Statutes of the two universities, and of their several colleges and halls, and a vast mass of other materials relating to their history and antiquities; with a transcript of the proceedings of the convocation upon the divorce of Anne

of Cleves, authenticated in the hands of public notaries.

Papers relating to the laws, polity, and civil government of England; divers copies of the laws of several of the Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman kings. Transcripts of divers of the Magna Chartæ of king Henry III. an inspeximus and copy of confirmation, both of the great charter, and of the similar charter sealed by prince Edward, at London, the 10th day of March. Transcripts of ancient statutes never printed. Readings of the and extracts of all the private acts of parliament remaining in Rolls chapel.

Historical accounts of, and morandums relating to, baronies, serjeancies, knight-fees, and tenures. Copies of escheat, inquisitions *post mortem*, pleas the crown, &c. and abundance of other law books.

Many treatises on the institution, establishment, and jurisdiction of the Exchequer, King's Bench, Common Bench, Courts of Writs and Liveries, Star Chamber, Chancery; as also of the Court of Leet, Baron, Pye-Powder, and other inferior courts; the forms and methods of proceeding in them respectively, and accounts of their several officers, registers, and records.

Discourses on the antiquity of jurisdiction, and authority of ancient great officers of the kingdom; to wit, the marshal, constable, and admiral. Forms, ceremonies, and proceedings used in their courts; and extraordinary trials before them.

Original charters of our ancestors, as Edward the Elder, Edgar, Hardicanute, and Edward

offer. The famous charter of Edgar, wherein he is stiled *REVERENDISSIMUS*; which *Hicks* hath demonstrated to be forged after the Norman conquest. A curious book, covered with crimson velvet, and lined with bosses and hasps of gilt and enamelled; the cover of the leaves indented at the containing four original In-
struments of Covenant, illuminated and embellished with historical pictures, dated the 16th of July, 1010th year of king Henry and made between that king the abbot and convent of St. *Paul's*, Westminster, for certain to be for ever after said in chapel of the virgin Mary, determined to be built at the end of that church, as a place of reception of the bodies of the queen, and royal family; for other purposes. To this picture book, five broad seals of Henry VII. preserved in boxes, and ornamented with badges of the portcullis and sprigs, are appendant by gold of silk, and gold and silver.

Heraldical and armorial, particularly forms of ap-
 pointing and crowning kings at
 ; and of the establishment of
 subordinate officers, tricks of
 , and ensigns armorial. Tracts
 the order of the garter, pedi-
 of most of the nobility and
 ry of England, with notes, mo-
 nental and fenestral inscriptions
 rating their family histories.
 . Register-books, chartularies,
 other evidences of the estates
 in ancient nobility.

I. Ceremonials, pomps, and
 nities; as the coronations of

most of our kings and queens from
 the time of the Anglo-Saxons, to
 that of king George II. Public
 entries, introductions, receptions,
 and feasting of royal and princely
 visitors, foreign ambassadors, &c.
 with the forms of their departures,
 and accounts of the presents made
 to them on those occasions. Tilts,
 journies, jousts, royal masques, and
 other public entertainments, pub-
 lic processions and cavalcades. Fu-
 nerals of kings, queens, princes,
 and great personages allied to the
 royal family, and also of persons
 of quality and distinction.

XIII. In regard to Wales, here
 are topographies, descriptions, and
 general histories of the principality.

Natural and civil histories of
 several of its counties, surveys of
 commotes, and extents of lands.

Statutes touching the Lords
 Marchers, and orders for the ob-
 servance of the council of Wales.

Transcripts of the laws of Howel
 Dha; collections of particular
 laws and customs prevailing in
 different parts of the principality;
 accounts of the revenue arising
 from the principality; lists of fee-
 farm rents; and pleas of *quo war-
 ranto* upon liberties claimed.

The histories of Welch heroes,
 by Threes, and many pedigrees
 and genealogies of families, with
 three volumes of useful materials,
 extracted by Mr. Hugh Thomas
 from a multitude of public re-
 cords, and private evidences, in
 order to his compiling a genealo-
 gical history of the nobility and
 gentry of Wales, and the several
 families descended from them, now
 living in England.

XIV. Materials relative to the
 civil and ecclesiastical history of
 Scotland.

than the three first have been published. This poem is the more curious, as it informs us of some circumstances of Chaucer's life little known.

A fair transcript or translation of Lydgate's paraphrase into English verse, of Boccace's treatise *De Occasu principum*, illuminated and embellished with historical miniature paintings; being the author's present-book to Humphrey duke of Gloucester, by whose command he undertook the work.

Lydgate's lives of St. Edmund and St. Fræmund, with divers of his other poems, illustrated with 120 very elegant historical pictures of different sizes; besides other embellishments of illuminated letters, &c. so as to render it the finest manuscript of the English language, written in the time of king Henry VI. whose book this was, being presented to him by its author.

A large and beautifully illuminated copy of the *Confessio Amantis* of John Gower, containing a collection of the principal pieces of Chaucer and Gower, finely written and ornamented.

An historical, political, and moral poem, consisting of 320 stanzas; the subject is the unfortunate reign of king Edward II. whose ghost is introduced as relating his transactions and disasters. The author, who is supposed to be Mr. Edmund Spenser, addresses this poem to queen Elizabeth. Also the same poem revised and corrected by many alterations, and fitted up for the perusal of king James I.

A very fair and beautiful transcript of the celebrated poem entitled *Le Roman de la Rose*, begun

in French verse, by William de Lorris, continued and finished by John Clopinel, alias John Moone, of Mewen upon the river Loyne. This manuscript is richly ornamented with a multitude of miniature paintings, executed in the most masterly manner. It is probably the copy which was presented to Henry IV. the blazon of his arms being introduced in the illuminations, with which the first page of this work is embellished.

Many original poems by John Lydgate, Gower, Trevifa, &c. &c. XXI. A large collection both of ancient and modern musical compositions, with curious anecdotes relating to their authors, written for the most part by Mr. Warton, by whom they were amassed; he being not only a great judge of music, but a very able composer.

XXII. Books of architecture, geometry, gunnery, fortification, ship-building, and military affairs; particularly a large volume written in High Dutch, soon after the invention of fire arms, being a treatise on military affairs, illustrated with a great number of fine drawings in water colours, representing the proper forms of marches, encampments, and dispositions of armies; orders of battle, attacks, sieges, and storms of forts, towns, and castles; draughts of ships of war, fireships, and fleets, bridges of timber and stone, hydraulic engines, tools, instruments, and warlike machines of every kind; the form of the ancient British chariot.

XXIII. Natural history, agriculture, voyages, travels, &c. particularly, an Herbarium, written in Saxon, and in the tenth century. And,

A very

A very valuable volume of Geonics in Greek, with Scholia, not hitherto published, written upon silken leaves, and near 500 years old.

XXIV. Many rare MSS in Astronomy, Cosinography, and Geography.

XXV. A vast variety of Alchymical, Chymical, Chirurgial, Pharmaceutical and Medical tracts; one whereof, being a treatise in high Dutch, on the process for finding the philosopher's stone, formerly belonged to the famous M. Cyprianus, from whose niece, Mrs. Priemer, it was purchased, and presented to Edward earl of Oxford. This book is divided into a great number of chapters; on the back of the last leaf of each chapter the subject thereof is represented in an emblematical picture, in which the beauty of its colouring, the disposition of the figures, the elegance of their attitudes, and the propriety of composition is scarcely to be equalled.

XXVI. A great number of volumes of original letters, and authentic transcripts of others, written as well by sundry persons who have been eminent for their high stations in the state, as by those who were remarkable for their literary accomplishments,

Lastly, a prodigious variety of MSS which, exclusive of their importance in other respects, are highly valuable on account of the many beautiful illuminations and excellent paintings; those pictures being not only useful for illustrating the subject of the books in which they are placed, but furnishing excellent lessons and useful hints to painters, perpetuating the representations of the principal per-

sonages, buildings, utensils, habits, armour, and the manners of the age in which they were painted, and very probably preserving some pieces of eminent painters, of whose works no other remains are extant. Some of these MSS have already been occasionally mentioned, and to them must be added;

A most noble copy of Bishop Grosthead's *Speculum Humane Salvationis*, every page whereof is decorated with admirable pictures explanatory of its contents.

A translation of Valerius Maximus into French, by Simon de Hesdin, and Nicholas de Gonesse, comprised in four large volumes, with fine historical paintings placed at the head of each book, representing the principal subjects treated of therein; together with another copy of the four last books of the same work, embellished with paintings in the like manner, and by the same hand as the former.

A most noble volume, consisting of the Antiquities of the Greeks and Romans, represented in paintings.

A volume, entitled, *Le Tresor de Maistre Jehan de Meun*, with paintings.

The four elements and four seasons, painted by J. Bailly, and intended as patterns of tapestry for the French king.

An account of the discovery and conquest of Siberia; from Bell's travels.

AT the beginning of the last century, a Don Cossack, named Yarmak, being obliged by some accident, to leave his native country,

try, and having no means of subsistence, he, with a few accomplices, betook himself to robbing on the highway. He soon became famous and powerful, for he robbed only the rich, and, by generosity uncommon in such a character, liberally bestowed to such as were in want. He never killed, or even hurt any person, unless compelled to such outrages in his own defence. This behaviour so raised his reputation, that all the idle fellows in the country enlisted themselves in his gang, and he became at last so troublesome, that the governors of the southern provinces sent out troops to apprehend him; but he being informed of their design, withdrew from the land, and procuring boats upon the Volga, commenced pirate. Being attacked here also, he was forced to cross the Caspian sea and shelter himself on the Persian shore, where he passed for a merchant. Being again discovered, he was obliged by the Persians to quit their coast; and now his only refuge was to return to the Volga, where he behaved with great circumspection, often lurking in woods and villages: and, being in no want of money, he paid liberally for every thing he needed. Foreseeing, however, that such a numerous gang could not be long concealed, he took the resolution of leaving the Volga, and steered his course up the river Kama at that time little frequented by the Russians, or any other nation; here he hoped to find, at least, a safe retreat during the winter. Yarmak, therefore, with his followers, amounting to 200, continued their voyage up the Kama, till they were stopped by the

ice at no great distance from a large village. The inhabitants were alarmed at the sight of so many armed men, whom they were not able to oppose, they therefore gave them a hospitable reception. Yarmak demanded only provisions and winter-quarters for his men, promising to leave them unmolested in the spring. In consequence of this declaration, he and his followers passed the winter very quietly in that remote place, afraid, however, at the approach of summer, of being discovered by the government, and uncertain what course to steer; it was at last determined to cross the mountains of Verchaturia, and go to the eastward, in hopes of finding some uninhabited country, at least, a safe retreat.

Having passed the mountains, they arrived at the river Tur; and, finding it navigable, soon made a sufficient number of canoes for the whole gang. After rowing for some days down the Tur, they discovered several villages of Mahometan Tartars, who were surprised at the sight of such a number of strangers, of whom they had before never so much as heard. Yarmak having got what intelligence he could procure of the situation and government of the country, pursued his voyage to the river Tobol; where he found the towns populous, and the land well cultivated. His approach alarmed the king of the Tartars, who assembled a numerous body of horse and foot, armed with bows and arrows, and lances, and other such weapons, with whom our adventurer had many skirmishes, and defeated great multitudes by means of his fire-arms, which had never before been

been known in these parts. The poor Tartars were as much amazed and terrified at the sight of the Russians and their arms, as the inhabitants of Mexico on the arrival of the Spaniards in America, to which Siberia may, in many respects, be compared.

Yarmak finding his enemies daily more numerous, the nearer he approached the residence of the Tartar king; having also lost many of his men in continual encounters, and spent the greatest part of his ammunition, knowing, besides, of no place of safety, where he might pass the winter, which is both long and severe in this quarter, at last determined to retreat. He therefore steered his course to the west, up the Tobol, and Tur rivers. The Tartars gave him no rest, but harassed him perpetually from the banks. He himself, and a few more, escaped with a considerable booty, and returned to the village where they wintered before. The inhabitants, on seeing the rich furs and other spoils, gave them a welcome reception; and Yarmak did not forget to dispense his favours liberally among those who had entertained him in his distress, when he fled from justice.

Our adventurer had now time to reflect on his miserable circumstances. He considered, that his lurking in these parts, though remote from any town, could not be long kept a secret; to make another attempt against the Tartars with a handful of men, ill provided with arms and ammunition, might perhaps be ruinous, and certainly unsuccessful. He therefore resolved to submit himself to the Czar's clemency, in hopes of obtaining a pardon for himself and his ac-

complices, on condition of pointing out the way to a rich and easy conquest of a country which he had discovered. The proposal was made at court by a friend, and was of too great importance to be neglected. In short, Yarmak was brought to Moscow under a safe conduct, where he communicated the whole affair. He begged his majesty's pardon, and asked a certain number of troops, which he promised to lead to glorious conquest. His majesty granted him a pardon, approved of the expedition, and gave orders for the troops to attend him. They marched to Solikamski, where they passed the winter in making preparations for their enterprise.

During this interval, Yarmak behaved with surprising prudence and activity, and discovered himself to be a person of uncommon genius. He collected such of his former followers as remained, and formed them into a company, in whom he could confide on all occasions.

At the proper season, the troops set out towards Siberia. On coming into the inhabited part of the country, they found many straggling parties of Tartars in arms, ready to oppose them, and a number of boats upon the rivers, full of armed men; the king of the Tartars himself was on board one of these vessels. This expedition was of short duration, and fully answered the expectations of the Russians. The Tartars in the boats, being pursued by the Russians, a battle ensued on the river Irtysh. Yarmak observing the king's barge, ordered his crew to board her, which he endeavouring to do at the head of his men, jumped short,

flour, for some time, and was
 considered as the great grief of all
 his followers. When his poor Tur-
 nace, notwithstanding this mis-
 fortune, the Russian gained a
 complete victory. The bravest
 of the Tartars lost his life and
 the whole of his family, and the rest
 of the royal family, were taken
 prisoners, and sent to Moscow,
 where they were honourably re-
 ceived by the Czar, and treated
 according to their quality. The
 prince had an extensive property
 granted him in Kofin, which the
 family now enjoys, together with
 the title of Count of Czarewitz, or
 prince of Siberia.

*An account of a remarkable ac-
 cident found near Apleford in Der-
 byshire; by the Rev. Mr. Evans
 of Apleford. From the Philo-
 sophical Transactions for the year 1762.*

IN the year 1759, as some people
 were making a turnpike road
 through the village of Warlow,
 near this place, they thought pro-
 per to take out of an adjoining
 field, an heap of stone, that had
 lain there time immemorial, and
 without any tradition, that I could
 find, why it was thrown together
 in that place, although it was ma-
 nifest it was a work of art. Here,
 to their great surprise, upon re-
 moving the stone they found a mo-
 nument, to the memory of 17 per-
 sons, or more, who had been
 there interred.

The bodies appeared to have
 been lain upon the surface of the
 ground, upon long flat stones, and
 their heads and breasts protected
 from the incumbent weight of
 stone, by small walls made round

them. The first stone cover-
 ing one of the most co-
 sely, was 12 ft. long, and
 covered from head to feet, 1
 foot of a long chest, with a
 cover over each.

Upon removing the red
 many bones, such as jaw-b-
 ones, and the ribs, were
 discovered: but none at all
 larger bones of the body, or
 could learn. The heap of
 that covered them was circular
 yards in diameter, and about
 feet high; and the stones, for
 the coffins or urns, ap-
 peared very plainly, to have been
 from a stone quarry, about a
 ter of a mile distant. A p-
 the circle is vacant, but pro-
 it was not so originally, as
 were found several bones and
 in that space; the cause might
 that at the part lay near the
 it might have met with an
 decent disturbance, or, what
 more likely, the people that
 to clear the stone away, begin-
 on that side of it, destroyed
 part before they were aware
 was any ways remarkable, on
 the note.

There is one circumstance
 seems to denote the monument
 have been rather modern, wh-
 this: One of the walls in
 the field, in which this ci-
 monument stands, runs thro-
 within a few feet of the cir-
 rance; and it appears, from th
 observation: I could make,
 the wall was erected before
 monument was made, as I thi
 hardly probable that the pe-
 who built it would be at the tr
 to remove that part of the
 that was without, for the
 of building a field-wall en

level; which is the case; for all that portion of the circle, from the inside of the wall, was as level as any other part of the field: and the walls, I apprehend, are not of a very ancient date here (if the above be a fact) I cannot help concluding, that the monuments must have been erected in some or other of the wars of the houses of York or Lancaster, or later; but this is only conjecture, and must be submitted to the judgment of the more curious, or those who may have heard of, or seen some similar ones; for my part, in my reading, I have not met with any thing at all like it. The several coffins were about two feet high, and the two complete ones about seven feet six inches long, each, and the others had the flat stone nearly the same length; but the covering extended only as far as the breast.

search of stone that was there very good; (the ridge was about 25 yards in length from east to west, its perpendicular height was about a yard and an half, its breadth at the top was near six yards, and the sides were sloping like the ruins of a rampart.) In the middle of this bank was found the skeleton of a human body, which measured nine feet six inches in length, the shin-bone measuring two feet three inches from the knee to the ankle; the head lay to the west, and was defended from the superincumbent earth by four large flat stones, which the relator, a man of great probity, who was present when the skeleton was measured, and who himself took the teeth out of the jaw, saw removed. The coins were found on the south side of the skeleton, near the right-hand.

Yours, &c.

P. COLLINSON.

Account of a skeleton of uncommon dimensions, lately found in the county of Durham.

SIR,

A Few weeks ago a gentleman from Durham was brought to see me, who shewed me some large teeth, and two Roman coins. The teeth, he said, he took out of the jaw of a gigantic skeleton of a man, and the coins were found in the grave near it. The account he gives is in substance as follows:

Upon Fullwell-hills, near Muncroftmouth in the county of Durham, and within a measured mile of the sea, there are quarries of lime which he rents of the proprietor. In the year 1759, he removed a ridge of limestone and rubbish, upon one of these quarries, which he was digging in

Account of some antiquities lately found at Lewes.

Lewes, Aug. 15, 1763.

SIR,

THE South-downs near this place abound very much with those lasting monuments of antiquity, the Barrows or Tumuli of our ancestors, either British, Roman, or Danish, or perhaps all of them, the chiefest part of which are of a bell fashion, with a sink in the middle; some are double, some single, others treble; some few there are of the the long kind, one in particular at Aldfriston is 55 yards long, with three sinks, one at each end, and one in the middle, with a deep ditch on each side, from whence the earth was thrown that composes it. A gentleman

tleman at Aldfriston had the curiosity to have one of the circular ones opened a few weeks since, and accordingly begun on the south-side, and at a few feet in, found the skeleton of a man lying on his side in a contracted form, with his head to the west; the bones were very firm and hard, owing to the nature of the ground on which they lay, which was a bed of chalk. During the course of digging was found ten knives of different make, iron spikes, charcoal, a thin piece of yellow metal, bones of brute animals, &c. In the middle, under a pyramid of flints, was found an urn holding about a gallon, full of burnt bones and ashes; it was carefully placed on the chalk rock, with about four feet of earth over it, was of unbaked clay, and had some rude ornaments on the verge of it. Mr. Lucas of Aldfriston is in possession of it, with the knives, &c.

Yours, &c.

STEPHEN VINE.

An account of some antiquities lately found in the cathedral of Exeter.

Exeter, Aug. 20.

SIR,

IN taking up the old floor of our choir, in order to new pave it, we have been obliged to commit some sacrilegious burglaries on the repositories of the dead. On removing a large stone, (under that which had the monumental inscription) which lay too high for the bed of the floor, we laid open a very shallow walled grave, in which was a leaden coffin of an ancient form: the cover was part-

ly decayed; and on removing it remained, we found a pretty entire. On the right stood a small silver chalice, with the paten. A piece of silk or linen, (we could not tell what it was) bound round the stem of the chalice. Amidst the dust we found a fair gold ring with a large, but not very fine sapphire; the whole as first brought from the jeweller. On the left-side lay the remains of a wooden crozier, which retains enough of its original to determine what it has been. Tradition, (for we have no other way to depend on, the inscription having been long since effaced) informs us, that the canon of those of Thomas de Bitton, of Exeter, who was buried the year 1306, in the reign of Edward II. The bones were respectfully covered up again, and the ring and chalice are reserved for the inspection of the public in the repository of our archives.

Yours,

State of the city of Rome, and its environs, in regard to its inhabitants, at several periods since the declension of the empire. From Mr. Condorcet's Tour to Italy.

THE Campagna of Rome, formerly so well peopled and adorned with delightful palaces, is now a present desert, and the air is reputed pernicious. We meet now with a few village hamlets, in an extent of ground which once contained twenty cities or towns; I speak

inhabited by the Volsci, the Velitrae, now Velletri, the capital. It is the same as the environs of Rome: is uninhabited, especially in the hot months, except a few places, such as Tivoli, Albano, &c.

I endeavoured to inform myself respecting to an opinion so generally propagated, of the pre-mortal danger of exposing the air of the Camp of Rome in hot weather; I was convinced that this danger was greater than that which we find in every other country that is so marshy. What they also say the most part concerning the air of Rome and its environs, is little more than an old prejudice just indeed in its principle but which it is time to re-strict to its proper bounds, by restoring it to its original and founda-

tion after the invasion of the Goths in the fifth and sixth centuries, when this corruption of the air began to manifest itself. The Camp of the Tiber being covered by the ruins of the ancient Rome, could not be so healthy. But this does not admit of doubt; it is, that the ancient and modern pavement of the Camp and its portico, is overgrown every winter; that the waters rise there sometimes to the height of eight or ten feet; that it is not possible to suppose that the ancient Romans have built a temple in a low place as to be covered with the waters of the Tiber on the inundation. It is evident that the level of the bed of

this river is raised several feet; which could not have happened without forming there a kind of dikes or bars. The choking up of its canal necessarily occasioned the overflow and reflux of its waters in such places as till then had had not been subject to inundations: to these overflowings of the Tiber were added all the waters that escaped out of the ancient aqueducts, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and which were entirely broken and destroyed by Totila. What need therefore of any thing more to infect the air, in a hot climate, than the exhalations of such a mass of stagnating waters, deprived of any discharge, and become the receptacle of a thousand impurities, as well as the grave of several millions both of men and animals? The evil could not but increase from the same causes, while Rome was exposed to the incursions and devastations of the Lombards, the Normans, and the Saracens, which lasted for several centuries. The air was become so infectious there at the beginning of the thirteenth century, that pope Innocent III. wrote that few people at Rome arrived to the age of forty years, and that nothing was more uncommon there than to see a person of sixty. A very short time after the popes transferred the seat of their residence to Avignon: during the seventy-two years they remained there Rome became a desert, the monasteries in it were converted into stables; and Gregory XI. on his return to Rome, in 1376, hardly counted there thirty thousand inhabitants. At his death, began the troubles of the great schism in the west, which continued for up-

M

wards

wards of fifty years. Martin V. in whom this schism ended in the year 1429, and his first successors, were able to make but feeble efforts against so inveterate an evil. It was not till the beginning of the sixteenth century that Leo X. under whom Rome began to resume her wonted splendor, gave himself some trouble about re-establishing the salubrity of the air; but the city being shortly after besieged twice successively by the emperor Charles the fifth, saw itself plunged again into all its old calamities; and from eighty-five thousand inhabitants, which it contained under Leo X. it was reduced under Clement VIII. to thirty-two thousand. In short, it is only since the time of Pius V. and Sextus V. at the end of the sixteenth century, that the popes have constantly employed the necessary methods for purifying the air of Rome, and its environs, by procuring proper discharges for the waters, drying up the humid and marshy grounds, and covering the banks of the Tiber, and other places reputed uninhabitable, with superb edifices. Since that time a person may dwell at Rome, and go in or out of it at all seasons of the year. At the beginning, however, of the present century, they were still afraid to lie out of the city in summer, when they had resided there; as they were also to return to it, when once they had quitted it. They never

ventured to sleep at Rome, in broad day, in any other than their own*. They are, relaxed at present from the ancient scruples: I have seen nals, in the months of June and August, go from Rome to Frascati, Tivoli, Albano, &c. to return the next or the following days to the city, without a triment to their health: I myself tried all these expedients without suffering the least inconvenience from them: we have seen in the last war in Italy armies encamped under the walls of Rome, at the time when heats were most violent, notwithstanding all this, the part of the country people do not still venture to lie during the season of the year, nor so much as sleep in a carriage, part of the territory comprehended under the name of the *pagna* of Rome.

M. Lancisi and M. Le Roy, physicians to the popes Clement XI. and XII. as well as Volpi†, have strenuously combated both by reason and experience the abuse of this old prejudice, and is only by insensible degrees the truth begins to prevail: must also be confessed that experiments made for proving that is reputed mortal noxious are necessarily very few, unless foreign from the end as

* They cannot in Rome compel a tenant to dislodge in summer, even in case of fault of payment.

† See *Jean. Maria Lancisi Dissertatio, &c.* or the Dissertation of Maria Lancisi, concerning the natural and adventitious qualities of the climate, published at Rome in 1711: and the *Ragionamento contra la opinione, &c. di Giovanni Girolamo Lapi. Roma, 1749.*

being in the former volume (vol. III. p. 165.) given some account of the first volume of gravings from the paintings and drawings discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum, we think it incumbent upon us now that the second volume of this magnificent work has been published, to give our readers some account of it likewise, as far as relates to the same subject.

Our account of the second volume of gravings from the paintings and drawings found among the ruins of Herculaneum.

It appears by several pieces in this volume, that the ancient artists were not more exact in the representation of the dresses and ornaments of their figures, nor even in their representation of natural objects, than the moderns: with respect to the architecture represented in the pictures found in Herculaneum, the rules of art are violated in the grossest manner; there are columns of an enormous height, with respect to their diameters, so as to have the appearance of walking sticks; and the landscapes, of which there are several in this volume, are disgraced with a variety of objects not existing in nature, but merely in the capricious fancy of the artist: at least if they are natural objects, they are so wantonly and unskilfully represented, that the spectator is at a loss to know what they are.

Among the most remarkable pieces in this volume, are the following:

1. An hermaphrodite, holding in the left-hand a leaf representing that of a laurel in its shape, but much larger if the rules of propor-

tion are observed. It has however been generally supposed by the literati who have seen it, to have been intended to represent a laurel leaf, and they observe that the same is generally found in the hands of the hermaphroditical figures which are so common an ornament in the baths, both of men and women; they suppose that it served as a kind of fan, and was a symbol of effeminacy. The scholiast of Aristophanes tells us, that it was common for lovers to carry leaves in their hands, upon which they wrote the names of their mistresses; and it was also common to stigmatize effeminate persons by the name of bay-bearers. The colour of the leaf represented in this picture is reddish, which has been urged as an objection to its being a laurel; but it has been alledged, on the other side, that Pliny mentions a laurel of that colour: in another picture, however, a leaf of the same size and shape is represented of a yellowish colour, and some have thought it was intended for the leaf of an aquatic plant, called nymphaea; this plant is mentioned by Pliny, and he attributes several qualities to it which seem to bear some relation to those of hermaphrodites. Some antiquarians have taken this leaf, or at least, an instrument that resembles it, found in the hands of some statues, as a sprinkler for the lustral water.

2. Two winged figures; one of them has a collar and bracelets of pearls, and holds in the left-hand a bason, over which the right-hand holds a vase with a cover that terminates in a sphynx. Some suppose this figure to represent Hebe, and the first appearance of it fa-

vours their opinion; others suppose it to be a victory, and think they have discovered another figure of the same kind upon an Etruscan vase; the vase upon which it is represented, they suppose alludes to the sacred libations and the sacrifices offered by way of thanksgiving for a victory. The blood which is shed in the obtaining of a victory, makes it absolutely necessary to wash before any sacred function is performed; and the practice of washing before sacrifice was more scrupulously practised by the ancients on such occasions than on any other. The other figure is agreed to be a victory by all parties; the right hand holds a buckler, and the left a crown of oak-leaves, enriched with gold, that is, painted of a golden colour. This wreath was called by the Romans a civic crown, and bestowed upon those who had preserved the life of a citizen, by killing an enemy; under the emperors, this crown was frequently decreed to princes, *ob civis servatos*.

5. Two pieces that represent two religious ceremonies in use among the Egyptians; these are very curious: in the first of them there is a quadrangular altar with a flame ascending from it, and two Ibises upon the pedestal; the altar is surrounded by 11 figures, of different sexes, ages, and dresses: on the right side is a woman kneeling, holding a sistrum in one hand, and in the other a plate of fruit; her head is crowned with a wreath, that seems to consist of a branch of palm, the leaves of which are placed so as to form rays, in the manner described by Apuleius, when he speaks of initiation into

the mysteries of Isis. Behir figure is that of a girl, vase in her hand, and a *bask* on her head; by her side are women, one of which is naked the girdle, and has her head shaved, holding a branch in left-hand, and a sistrum in right; the other has dishevelled hair, but her action cannot be distinguished. On the left of the altar there is an old man, leaning; he is bald and half-naked, and his hands are extended in an attitude of prayer; behind him is a figure that of a woman holding a flower in one hand, and in the other an instrument very different from the common *sistrum*. Also a man, who is either sounding a trumpet or playing on a flute, and a man holding in one hand a kind of *crotalum*, consisting of a circle furnished with little bells, and crossed diametrically by a bar; in his left-hand he holds a chain, consisting of four links, each gradually less than the last, and five steps, two columns and an epistylium, form the entrance to the temple, in the front of which stands the altar, and in the rear beyond the altar, upon a ground a little raised, there are six persons; two women playing on a sistrum, and accompanied by a third with a tabor; the fourth man holds up the fore-finger of his right-hand, as if to enjoin silence, and a girl beside her seems to be in motion with her hands as if playing upon some instrument which cannot be distinguished; the figure is that of a man with a bushy beard, crowned with a wreath, and dressed in a knee-length close jacket, which leaves his arms, his feet, his legs and the

naked. This figure appears by his attitude to be dancing.

In the other piece there is an altar like that just described, near which are two Ibises. One of the ministers of Isis fans the fire upon the altar, with an instrument not unlike the fans now worn by the ladies: two other ministers stand beside him, one of them is cloathed in a long white robe, with short sleeves, holding in his right-hand a long wand or rod, and in the left something pointed, which may be either a sword or a scepter. An instrument of the same kind appears in the elevated right-hand of another minister, who holds a sistrum in his left; on each side the altar is a group of figures, of different ages and sexes; at the head of one of these groups, is a man sitting and playing upon a long flute; at the head of the other is a minister of the mysteries standing up, with a sistrum in one hand, and near him is a woman also holding a sistrum; the greatest part of these figures appear to be gesticulating with their hands. Eleven steps lead to the gate of the temple, which is guarded by two sphynxes, the head of which terminate in the lotus: at the entrance of the temple appear three figures: on one side is a woman with dishevelled hair, cloathed in a long robe, with a sistrum in her right-hand, and in her left a small pail or bucket with its cover; and over-against this figure, is an assistant at the Isisian mysteries, with a sistrum in his right-hand; and between them is another assistant in a robe that reaches to his heels, over which

which is a kind of fringed scarf; both hands are wrapped in this scarf, but, notwithstanding, they present a cruise (*hydria*) to the veneration of the assistants.

It is remarkable, that all these figures have naked feet, and it was the custom to enter bare-footed into the temple to pray. The habit of the ministers is a long white robe, which was worn by all the priests of Isis, and was of linen, whence the name *Linigeri*. Herodotus relates, that every third day they shaved all the hair of the body, that they might with more propriety appear before the god whom they served.

It has been conjectured by a very learned and ingenious person in Italy, that the first of these paintings represents a vow made by the Isisian college of Herculaneum, upon the sickness of Pompey the Great, about the 705th year of Rome, when the inhabitants of Naples, and of all the other cities of Italy, offered up public prayers for his recovery. This conjecture accounts for the mixture of Greek and Roman personages with Egyptian priests; and we have the testimony of Apuleius, that an Isisian college was established at Rome from the time of Sylla; and it is probable that the worship of Isis was introduced into Greece in the time of Alexander the Great.

The rod which one of the figures holds in his hand, calls to mind a passage of Artaphanes*, who testifies, that the Egyptians seeing the miracles which Moses performed with a rod, made themselves a rod also, and preserved it

* In Euseb. præp. Ev. ix. 4.

in the temple of Isis. Apuleius's description of an Isisian solemnity, will also explain many particulars in these pictures; the long white linen robes in which both men and women, but especially the priests, are clothed, the shaved heads, flutes, sistrums of gold, silver and brass, the crosse which the priest carries as the symbol of the supreme Deity, *gererat felici sanguinis*; and the veil which serves to cover it, as described by Montfaucon in his account of an Isisian solemnity.

A passage of Vitruvius is also quoted on this occasion, which throws considerable light on the subject, *Quum hydriam tegunt, quæ ad Templum adeoque causâ religione refertur, tunc in Terrâ procumbentes, manibus ad caelum sublatis, inventionibus gratias agunt divinæ benignitatis* †.

We learn from Tibullus that prayers were offered to Isis twice a day †: In the morning, that is, at the first hour of the day, as Scaliger remarks, and in the evening at the eighth hour: the service of the first hour was called the opening of the temple, the salutation, and the morning sacrifice: Arnobius and Apuleius speak of it in many places; and in Porphyry's description, the use that is made of flutes, fire, and water, is not forgotten. Martial, who is also cited by Scaliger, speaks of the service of the eighth hour, when, after the prayer, the temple is shut. The learned reader may easily see in what manner Apuleius describes the return of an Isisian solemnity, which concludes with the vows of

the priest made at the door temple for the prince, and orders of state, after which dismisses the assistants by pronouncing the Greek words *επιστῆ, ποπλίς, μίσθια*.

Upon a border of one pictures in this collection appears a volume, or roll open, in which many lines ten in Roman characters, visible, and the three words *maxima, cura, are distinct*: it is still more remarkable that the *g*, the *r*, the *s*, the *i*, are in minuscular characters. The observations which are curried upon this particular learned society to whom the publication of these curious monuments of antiquity have been entrusted will appear when they their explanations of the that have been found in Hieroglyphic.

*Dimensions of a giant cut
the side of a very steep hill.
Cerne in Dorsetshire.*

THIS monstrous figure, from the opposite hill, almost erect, with a huge tree club in his hand, raised his head, just going to blow, which seems sufficient were, to overturn a mountain is supposed to be above a thousand years standing, as there is between its legs, and the are not legible; but if there were but three figures that, even supposing them nine, it must have been fi

† Lib. 8. Praef.

† Lib. 1. Eleg. 3.

long while ago. Some think it was by the ancient Britons, and that they worshipped it; others believe it to be the work of the Egyptians, as here was formerly an abbey, &c. &c. But however that be, the dimensions, by actual ad-

	Feet.
Length of his foot - - -	18
Breadth of the same - - -	8
Ditto of the small of the leg - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the calf - - -	9
Ditto of the thigh - - -	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the leg and thigh - - -	80
From the top of the thigh to the top of the head - - -	99
Whole length - - -	180
Breadth of the face - - -	14
Breadth of the chin - - -	4
Ditto of the mouth - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the nose - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of the nose - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the face - - -	22
Diameter of the eye - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the breasts - - -	5
Length of the ribs - - -	18
Ditto of the fingers - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of the fingers - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the hand - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the wrist - - -	5
From the wrist to the elbow - - -	41
From the elbow to the shoulder - - -	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the arm - - -	109
Breadth of the shoulder - - -	22
Ditto of the elbow - - -	19
Length of the club - - -	121
Breadth at the knots - - -	22
Ditto at other places - - -	11

An account of the famous vase, said to have been made use of by Solomon, and that also in which our Saviour celebrated his last supper. From Mr. Condomine's Tour to Italy.

Without giving credit to these circumstances, this vase is however valuable from its antiquity, of which there can be no doubt.

IN the treasury belonging to the cathedral of Genoa is preserved, with the greatest veneration, for upwards of six hundred years, a dish, or rather an hexagon bowl, which they pretend to be made of emerald. It has two small handles, and consists of one single piece: its greatest diameter is about fourteen inches and an half; its height, five inches nine lines; its thickness, three lines. This monument is kept under several keys, deposited in different hands. When it is shewn, which happens but seldom, and by virtue only of a decree of the senate, the vessel is let down by a cord, passed through its two handles, and suspended around the priest's neck, who presides at the exhibition; but never goes out of his hands. By an ancient decree of the senate, bearing date 24th of May 1476, it is forbid, under severe penalties, to approach too near this sacred vessel (*il sacro catino*), and much more to touch it with any metal whatsoever. All this apparatus, and these difficulties, seem only so many precautions taken against those who might want to satisfy themselves by some proof, such as that of the file, or graving-tool, whether the matter of which this vessel is composed, be really of the hardness of an emerald.

Nevertheless they produce an act, by which it appears that the vessel was pledged by deliberation of the senate, in 1319, during the siege of Genoa, to cardinal Luke de Fieschi, for a sum equivalent to

twelve hundred marks of gold, and this sum was paid off and the pledge withdrawn twelve years after. This seems to prove, that the great value of the matter of this deposit was at that time without suspicion.

I see not what presumption in favour of the matter of this vessel can be drawn from the circumstance of one of its handles being cracked; nor how this proof, which is supposed to have been made in the presence of the emperor Charles V. could ascertain the genuineness of the emerald.

The princes Corsini, grand nephews to pope Clement XII. whom I had the honour of accompanying from Marseilles to Genoa, having obtained from the senate the necessary decree to see this monument, I availed myself of the opportunity in order to examine it. I viewed it attentively, opposing it to the light of a large taper. The colour appeared to me of a very deep green: I perceived not in it the least trace of those icicles, straws, clouds, and other defects of transparence so common in emeralds and other precious stones of the least thickness, even in rock crystal; but I distinguished very evidently several little voids, resembling small bubbles of air, of a round or oblong form, such as are commonly found in crystals, or glass, whether white or coloured.

One would not expect that a prejudice of the twelfth century should be blindly respected in the eighteenth; nevertheless I know

not that any modern traveller combated it; and the *Geogri Dictionary of Martinere*, 1740, says positively, "the preserve at Genoa a precious of inestimable value," whilst I am the more astonished as my doubt is by no means. It is clearly indicated in the pressions employed by W archbishop of Tyre, about centuries ago, where he says at the taking of "Cæsar vessel sell by lot, for a large of money, to the Genoese believed it to be an emerald who shew it still as such, something wonderful, to ers." For the rest, it is only to those whom these suspicions may displease, to destroy if they are not well founded; have not entered into this but in the hope that a clearing up of which is it will not remain any longer security; or that this obscurity it should continue, will these suspicions into certain.

I drew the figure and diameter of the vessel of Genoa, and now lay them before this ass from a work published at G 1726, by a religious of the guatine order, and filled with torical researches on this. The author leaves undecided question which he proposes: self, whether this precious vessel was brought by the Genoese from the siege of Cæsarea in Palestine, in the year 1101 (as is evident by the testimony of William of Tyre) or from the

* *Januenses . . . Smaragdinum reputantes, pro multâ pecuniâ summam recipientes . . . usque hodie transumptibus . . . Vas idem quasi pro seculis ostendere, &c.* Guill. Tyr. *Archiepisc. lib. x. chap. 16.*

was taken by the Moors 1735, but he discusses with reason through what hands it has passed, since the king of Sheba made a present of it to Solomon, to the time it was employed to serve as a paschal lamb to our Saviour, &c. of his passion: this is on which, our author has least doubt. As for what the matter of it, he maintains is certainly an emerald; the strongest argument is, that this of a vessel which served as a supper wherein our Lord received the august sacrament of the Eucharist, could not be too is. This principle once admitted, would lead the author farther than he desires, and prove the dish ought to be a dia-

A dissertation on Oracles.

Superstitions have been so common, and have so powerfully acted on the minds of mankind for a number of ages, as oracles, prophecies of peace or truces, the Romans never forgot to stipulate before going to war, and the Romans undertook new settlements, no war was declared, no important affair begun, without consulting the oracles.

The most renowned were those of Delphos, Dodona, Trophonius, and Hammon, and the Clarian. Some have attributed the oracles of Dodona to oaks, and others to pigeons. The opinion of the pigeon prophetesses was founded by the equivocation of the Italian word, which signified a pigeon and a woman; and

gave room to the fable, that two pigeons having taken wing from Thebes, one of them fled into Lybia, where it occasioned the establishing of the oracle of Jupiter Hammon; and the other, having stopped on the oaks of the forest of Dodona, informed the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts, that it was Jupiter's intention there should be an oracle in that place. Herodotus has thus explained this fable: there were formerly two priestesses of Thebes, who were carried off by Phenician merchants. She that was sold into Greece, settled in the forest of Dodona, where great numbers of the ancient inhabitants of Greece went to gather acorns. She there erected a little chapel at the foot of an oak, in honour of the same Jupiter, whose priestess she had been; and here it was this oracle was established, which in after-times became so famous. The manner of delivering the oracles of Dodona was very singular. There was a great number of kettles suspended from trees near a copper statue, which was also suspended with a bunch of rods in its hand. When the wind happened to put it in motion, it struck the first kettle, which communicating its motion to the rest, all of them tingled, and produced a certain sound which continued for a long time; after which the oracle spoke.

The oracle of Jupiter Hammon was in the desert, in the midst of the burning sands of Africa. This oracle declared to Alexander, that Jupiter was his father. After several questions, having asked if the death of his father was sufficiently revenged, the oracle answered, That the death of Philip was revenged,

venge, but that the father of Alexander was immortal. This oracle gave occasion to Lucan to put great sentiments in the mouth of Cato. After the battle of Pharsalia, when Cæsar became master of the world, Labienus said to Cato: 'As we have now so good an opportunity of consulting so celebrated an oracle, let us know from it how to regulate our conduct during this war. The Gods will not declare themselves more willingly for any one than Cato. You have always been befriended by the Gods, and may therefore have the confidence to converse with Jupiter. Inform yourself of the destiny of the tyrant and the fate of our country; whether we are to preserve our liberty, or to lose the fruit of the war; and you may learn too what that virtue is to which you have been devoted, and what its reward.' Cato, full of the divinity that was within him, returned to Labienus an answer worthy of an oracle: 'On what account, Labienus, would you have me consult Jupiter? Shall I ask him whether it be better to lose life than liberty? Whether life be a real good? Whether virtue depends on fortune? We have within us, Labienus, an oracle that can answer all these questions. Nothing happens but by the order of God. Let us not require of him to repeat to us what he has sufficiently engraved on our hearts. Truth has not withdrawn into those deserts; it is not graven on those sands. The abode of God is the heavens, the earth, the seas, and virtuous hearts. God speaks to us by all that we see, by all that surrounds us. Let the inconstant, and those that are sub-

ject to waver, according to have recourse to oracles. In part, I find in nature even that can inspire the most resolution. The dastard as the brave, cannot avoid Jupiter cannot tell us no; thus spoke, and quitted to try without consulting it.

Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch several other authors relate a herd of goats discover an oracle of Delphos, or of the thian Apollo. When they opened to come near the cavern, to breathe the air fed out of it, the returning and bounding about voice articulated some necessary sounds; which have been observed by their keeping went to look in, and with a fury that made them about, and foretell future events. Coretas, as Plutarch tells the name of the goat, discovered the oracle. The guards of Demetrius, coming near the mouth of the cave suffocated by the force of the exhalation, and died suddenly at the orifice or vent-hole of the cave covered with a tripod set to Apollo, on which they called Pythonesses, sat, to themselves with the prophetess and to conceive the spirit of divination, with the furor that they know futurity, and in Greek hexameters. Pausanias describes the Pythoness was severely tormented by the gods and suffered such violent furies, that all the priests and she died soon after.

Pausanias describes the Pythoness that were practised

the oracle of Trophonius. a man that went down into it, never laughed his whole life. This gave occasion to several saying concerning of a melancholy air: 'He asked Trophonius.' Plato says, that the two brothers, Agamemnon and Trophonius, having the temple of Apollo, and the God, for a reward, what might of most advantage to both died in the night that ded their prayer. Pausanias has a quite different account. In the palace they built for the Delphians, they so laid a stone, that might be taken away, and in the night they crept in through the hole they had thus contrived, to steal the king's treasures. The Delphians, observing the quantity of gold diminished, though no doors or seals were broken open, suspected Agamemnon's raps fixed about his coffers, Agamemnon being caught in the temple, Trophonius cut off his nose to prevent his discovering it. Trophonius having disappeared at that moment, it was given out that the earth had swallowed him in the same spot, and impious superstition went so far as to place the wretched wretch in the rank of heroes and to consult his oracle with ceremonies equally painful and mysterious.

Strabo speaks thus of the oracle of the Clarian Apollo: Germanicus went to consult the oracle of Apollo. It is not a woman that consults the oracle there as at Delphi, but a man chosen out of several families, and always of Milesians.

It is sufficient to tell him the number and names of those that come to consult him; whereafter he retires into a grot, and,

having taken some water out of a well that lies hid in it, he answers you in verses to whatever you have thought of, though this man is often very ignorant.

Dion Cassius explains the manner, in which the oracle of Nymphæa in Epirus delivered its responses. The party that consulted took incense, and, having prayed, threw the incense into the fire. If the thing desired was to be obtained, the incense was immediately in flames; and, even in the case of its not falling into the fire, the flame pursued and consumed it. But, if the thing was not to succeed, the incense did not come near the fire, or, if it fell into the flame, it started out and fled. It so happened for prognosticating futurity, in regard to every thing that was asked, except death and marriage, about which it was not allowed to ask any questions.

Those who consulted the oracle of Amphiaraus, lay on the skins of victims, and received the answers of the oracle in a dream. Virgil attests the same thing of the oracle of Faunus in Italy.

A governor of Cilicia, who gave little credit to oracles, and who was always surrounded by unbelieving Epicureans, sent a letter sealed with his signet to the oracle of Mopsus, requiring one of those answers that were received in a dream. The messenger, charged with the letter, brought it back to him in the same condition, not having been opened; and informed him, that he had seen, in a dream, a very well made man, who said to him, 'Black,' without the addition of ever another word. Then the governor, opening the letter, assured his company, that he wanted

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ed to know of the divinity whether he should sacrifice a white or black bull.

In the temple of the goddesses of Syria, when the statue of Apollo was inclined to deliver oracles, it sweated, moved, and was full of agitations on its pedestal. Then, the priests carrying it on their shoulders, it pushed and turned them on all sides, and the high-priest interrogating it on all sorts of affairs, if it refused its consent, it drove the priests back; if otherwise, it made them advance.

Suetonius says, that, some months before the birth of Augustus, an oracle was current, importing, that nature was labouring at the production of a king, who would be master of the Roman empire; that the senate, in great consternation, had forbid the rearing of any male child who should be born that year, but that the senators, whose wives were pregnant, found means to hinder the inscribing of the decree in the public registers. It seems that the prediction, of which Augustus was only the type, regarded the birth of Jesus Christ, the spiritual king of the whole world; or that the wicked spirit was willing, by suggesting this rigorous decree to the senate, to dispose Herod, by this example, to involve the Messiah in the massacre that was made by his orders of all the children of two years and under. The whole world was then full of the expectation of the Messiah's coming. We see by Virgil's fourth Eclogue, that he applies to the son of the consul Asinius Pollio the prophecies, which from the Jews had then passed into foreign nations. This child, the object of Virgil's flat-

tery, died the ninth day was born. Tacitus, Seneca and Josephus, applied to V the prophecies that regard Messiah.

The oracles were oft equivocal, or so obscure, of signification was not until after the event. A ample, out of a great may be sufficient. Crassus received from the Pythoness answer, that, by passing the Halys, he would destroy empire; he understood the empire of his enemy, he destroyed his own. T. consulted by Pyrrhus gave answer, which might be understood of the victory of and the victory of the his enemies.

Aio te, Æacida, Romanus vis

The equivocation lies in the construction of the Latin which cannot be rendered literally. The Pythoness advised to guard against the king of Lydia understanding of the oracle, which Cyrus descended from two nations, from the Medes and Dana, his mother, the daughter of Aëtyages; and from the by his father Cambyses, who was by far less grand and illustrious than Nero had for answer, oracle of Delphos, that three might prove fatal to him, he was safe from till that age, but, finding himself deserted by every one, and Galba proclaimed, who was seventy-three years of age, he was sensible of the error of the oracle.

St. Jerome observes that the devils declare any tri-

join lies to it, and use such low expressions, that they applied to contrary events. In the false oracles of deceived the idolatrous nation had retired among the people of God. The Septuagint have interpreted Urim and Thummim, manifestation and truth, *ἡ ἀποκάλυψις*; which explains how different those divine oracles were from the false and delusive ones of demons. It is said in the book of Numbers, that the successor of Aaron, to interrogate Urim in form, and resolution shall be taken according to the answer given. The ephod applied to the chest sacerdotal vestments of the high-priest, was a piece of stuff clothed with twelve precious stones, in the names of the twelve tribes were engraved. It was not to consult the Lord by Urim and Thummim, but for the high-priest, the president of the Sanhedrin, the general of the army, or public persons, and on that regarded the general interest of the nation. If the oracles succeeded, the stones of the ephod emitted a sparkling light, the high-priest inspired predictions, and successful. Josephus, who lived thirty years after Christ, said it was then two hundred years since the stones of the ephod gave an answer to consultations, extraordinary lustre. The scriptures only inform us, that Urim and Thummim were given to Moses, and put in the high-priest's breast-plate. Some, by rash conjectures, have said that they were two small stones, hidden within the breast-plate; others, the ineffable name

of God, graved in a mysterious manner. Without designing to discover what has not been explained us, we should understand, by Urim and Thummim, the divine inspiration annexed to the consecrated breast-plate.

Several passages of the scripture leave room to believe, that an articulate voice came forth from the propitiatory, or holy of holies, beyond the veil of the tabernacle; and that this voice was heard by the high-priest.

If the Urim and Thummim did not make answer, it was a sign of God's anger. Saul, abandoned by the Spirit of the Lord, consulted it in vain, and obtained no sort of answer. It appears by some passages of St. John's gospel, that, in the time of Christ, the exercise of the chief-priesthood was still attended with the gift of prophecy.

When men began to be better instructed by the lights philosophy had introduced into the world, the false oracles insensibly lost their credit. Chrysippus filled an intire volume with false or doubtful oracles. Oenomaus, to be revenged of some oracle that had deceived him, made a compilation of oracles, to shew their ridicule and vanity. Eusebius has preserved some fragments of this criticism on oracles by Oenomaus. I might, says Origen, have recourse to the authority of Aristotle, and the Peripatetics, to make the Pythones much suspected; I might extract from the writings of Epicurus and his sectators an abundance of things to discredit oracles; and I might shew that the Greeks themselves made no great account of them.

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The reputation of oracles was greatly lessened, when they became an artifice of politics. Themistocles, with a design of engaging the Athenians to quit Athens, and to embark, in order to be in a better condition to resist Xerxes, made the Pythonefs deliver an oracle, commanding them to take refuge in wooden walls. Demosthenes said, That the Pythonefs philippised, to signify that she was gained over by Philip's presents.

The cessation of oracles is attested by several profane authors, as Strabo, Juvenal, Lucan, and others. Plutarch accounts for the cause of it, either that the benefits of the Gods are not eternal as themselves are; or that the genii, who presided over oracles, are subject to death; or that the exhalations of the earth had been exhausted. It appears that the last reason had been alledged in the time of Cicero, who ridicules it in his second book of Divination, as if the spirit of prophecy, supposed to be excited by subterraneous effluvia, had evaporated by length of time, as wine or pickle by being long kept.

Suidas, Nicephorus, and Cedrenus relate, that Augustus having consulted the oracle of Delphos, could obtain no other answer but this: The Hebrew Child whom all the God's obey, drives me hence, and sends me back to hell: get out of this temple without speaking one word." Suidas adds, that Augustus dedicated an altar in the Capitol, with this inscription: "To the eldest Son of God." Notwithstanding these testimonies, the answer of the oracle of Delphos to Augustus seems very suspicious. Cedrenus cites Eu-

sebius for this oracle, which now found in his works; Augustus's peregrination into Egypt was eighteen years before the birth of Christ.

Suidas and Cedrenus give account also of an oracle delivered to Thulis, a King of Egypt, which they say is authentic. The King consulted the oracle of Sera, to know if there ever was, or be, one so great as himself. He received this answer: "First next the Word, and then with them. They are eternal, and make but one, power will never end. But mortal, go hence, and thin the end of the life of man certain."

Van Dale, in his treatise of oracles, does not believe this ceased at the coming of Christ. He relates several examples of oracles consulted till the time of Theodosius the Great. He relates the laws of the emperors, Theodosius, Gratian, and Valentinian, against those who consulted oracles, as a certain proof that the institution of oracles still subsisted till the time of those emperors.

The opinion of those who believe, that the demons have share in the oracles, and the coming of the Messiah may change in them; and the opinion of those who pretend the incarnation of the Word posed a general silence on all oracles, should be equally rejected. The reasons appear from what has been said, and therefore two of oracles ought to be distinguished, the one dictated by the power of darkness, who deceive by their obscure and doubtful

the other, the pure artifice of the priests of false gods. As to the oracles given during the reign of Satan, silenced by the coming of Christ; truth shut the mouth of the priests, but Satan continued his rage among idolaters. All the while he was not forced to silence at the coming of the Son of God. It was on particular occasions that the truth of christianity, and the virtue of christians influenced the minds of the devils. St. Ignatius tells the pagans, that he had been witnesses themselves of the sign of the cross puts the devils to flight, silences oracles, and drives out demons. This is silencing oracles, and driving the devils to flight, is also testified by Arnobius, Lactantius, Minutius Felix, and others. Their testimony is a proof that the coming of Christ had not imposed a general silence on oracles. Emperor Julian, called the Apostate, consulting the oracle of the temple in the suburbs of Antioch, could make him no other answer, but that the body of St. Peter, buried in the neighbourhood, imposed silence on him. The emperor transported with rage and indignation, resolved to revenge himself, by eluding a solemn prophecy of Christ. He ordered the temple to be rebuilt, the temple of Jerusalem; but in beginning to dig foundations, balls of fire burst out, and consumed the artificers, their tools and materials. These facts are attested by Ammianus Marcellinus, a pagan, and emperor's historian; and by Eusebius, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and Theodoret, Sozomen

and Socrates, in their ecclesiastical histories. The sophist Libanius, who was an enemy of the christians, confessed also that St. Babylas had silenced the oracle of Apollo, in the suburbs of Antioch.

Plutarch relates, that the pilot Themistocles heard a voice in the air, crying out: "The great Pan is dead:" whereupon Eusebius observes, that the accounts of the death of the demons were frequent in the reign of Tiberius, when Christ drove out the wicked spirits. The same judgment may be passed on oracles as on possessions. It was on particular occasions, by the divine permission, that the christians cast out devils, or silenced oracles, in the presence, and even by the confession of the pagans themselves. And thus it is we should, it seems, understand the passages of St. Jerom, Eusebius, Cyril, Theodoret, Prudentius, and other authors, who said, That the coming of Christ had imposed silence on the oracles.

As to the second sort of oracles, which were pure artifices and cheats of the priests of false divinities, and which probably exceeded the number of those that immediately proceeded from demons, they did not cease till idolatry was abolished, though they had lost their credit for a considerable time before the coming of Christ. It was concerning this more common and general sort of oracles, that Minutius Felix said, they began to discontinue their responses, according as men began to be more polite. But, howsoever decried oracles were, impostors always found dupes, the grossest cheats having never failed.

Daniel discovered the imposture of the priests of Bel, who had a private way of getting into the temple, to take away the offered meats, and who made the king believe, that the idol consumed them. Mundus, being in love with Paulina, the eldest of the priestesses of Isis, went and told her, that the god Anubis, being passionately fond of her, commanded her to give him a meeting. She was afterwards shut up in a dark room, where her lover Mundus, whom she believed to be the god Anubis, was concealed. This imposture having been discovered, Tiberius ordered those detestable priests and priestesses to be crucified, and with them Idea, Mundus's free-woman, who had conducted the whole intrigue. He also commanded the temple of Isis to be levelled with the ground, her statue to be thrown into the Tiber, and, as to Mundus, he contented himself with sending him into banishment.

Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, not only destroyed the temples of the false gods, but discovered the cheats of the priests, by shewing that the statues, some of which were of brass, and others of wood, were hollow within, and led into dark passages made in the wall.

Lucian, in discovering the impostures of the false prophet Alexander, says, that the oracles were chiefly afraid of the subtilties of the Epicureans and Christians. The false prophet Alexander sometimes feigned himself seized with a divine fury, and by means of the herb sowpewort, which he chewed, frothed at the mouth in so extraor-

dinary a manner, that the people attributed it to the power of the god he was possessed by. He had long before prepared a head of a dragon made of which opened and shut its mouth by means of a horse's hair. He went by night to a place where the foundations of a temple were rising, and, having found either of a spring or rain there, he settled there, he hid in it a goose-egg, in which he had inclosed a little serpent, that had been hatched. The next day, early in the morning, he appeared quite naked into the street, with only a scarf about his middle, holding in his hand a scythe, and about his hair as the priestess of Cybele; then getting up to a high altar, he said that the god was happy to be honoured on the birth of a god. — Afterwards going down to the place where he had hid the goose-egg, and entering into the water, he began to sing praises of Apollo and Esculapius, and to invite the latter to come and shew himself to men. With these words he dips a bowl into the water, and takes out a mystic egg, which had a god inclosed in it; and when he had it in his hand, he began to say that he held Esculapius. Whilst all were eager to have a sight of this fine myth, he broke the egg, and the serpent starting out, twisted about his fingers.

These examples shew clearly that both christians and pagans were so far agreed as to treat a greater number of oracles as merely human impostures.

of the quantity of fine silver in a spoiling, from the year 1300 to the 1695, from a book lately published, intitl'd, An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the origin of Commerce, &c.

Grains.			
XXVIII. Edward I.	- 264	_____	} may be deemed near thried the weight of ours.
XVIII. Edward III.	- 236	28 less than before	
XXVII.	- - - 213	23 _____	
IX. Henry V.	- - - 176	37 _____	about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
I. Henry VI.	- - - 142	34 _____	near about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
IV.	- - - 176	34 more than before,	about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XXXIX.	- - - 142	34 less, - - -	near about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
I. Henry VIII.	- - - 118	24 _____	about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
XXXIV.	- - - 100	18 _____	about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
XXXVI.	- - - 60	40 _____	} base alloy.
XXXVII.	- - - 40	20 _____	
III. Edward VI.	- - - 40	_____	
V.	- - - 20	20 _____	} equal weight with our mo- dern coin.
VI.	- - - 88	68 more than before,	
II. Elizabeth.	- - - 89	1 ditto	
XLIII. — to 1695	86	3 less, and nearly as at present	



Literary and Miscellaneous Essays

Some account of the first institution of Knights and their Esquires in England.

THE right reverend and most learned Dr. Warburton, in his *Divine Legation*, book 2. sect. 4. has interwoven into the body of his work, an incomparable dissertation on the sixth book of Virgil's *Æneis*. Had he never wrote any thing else, this alone would have been an undeniable proof of his profound knowledge of antiquity, and that he was one of the greatest critics of the age.

In the beginning of this dissertation his lordship introduces the affecting episode of Nisus and Euryalus, Vir. *Æn.* b. 9. and, in his masterly manner, proves their mutual friendship and affection to have been an ancient civil institution, of great utility to the public, derived at first from Crete, and afterwards adopted by all the principal cities of Greece. It was the custom for every man of distinguished valour or wisdom to adopt some favourite youth, whose manners he took care to form. These were the great ornaments and support of their respective cities and countries, by introducing such a laudable spirit of emulation. These Lovers, as they were called, and the young men, that were formed under them, always served and fought together. And when any

of these performed any exploits, they made them p From this custom the stage many advantages.

Thus far this excellent and, I think, we may ad we had anciently as insti much the same nature in which fully answered all th purposes. The origin of and their Esquires in this must be accounted of th They were united by the rules of friendship and al they served and fought to and presents were made f Knight to the Esquires, up forming some gallant action for instance, out of many ples that might be broug the famous battle of Poitict Edward III. the Black Pri son, defeated the enemy, much superior in numbe took the king; the dau France, and many of the prisoners. James, lord and his four esquires were strumental in obtaining this My lord acquainted the pri the vow he had made to be in the battle, and desired h have leave to accomplish it prince consented, and "That God would give grace to be that day the bef of all others." Upon thi parted with his four esquire through the thickest of the

sed a prodigious slaughter. once, charmed with his valiant conduct, settled upon Audley an annual revenue of five hundred marks in England, which he immediately settled upon his four esquires. The prince expressed with my lord upon his way the estate, and asked whether he liked not his or thought the reward not too much. To which this lord replied, That they all deserved as much, without whose assistance he, I, a single man, have done but little." The prince was so pleased with this answer, that he gave him 600 marks more for himself. The names of three of these esquires were Blackworth, Delves, and Audley.

It proves, that this valiant lord Audley, and his four esquires, were, like Nisus and Euryalus, united by the strongest love and friendship, and resolved either to live or die by each other. Justly therefore may the same account of Nisus and Euryalus be applied to them, and it may be looked upon as the same institution.

ut unus erat, pariterque in la ruebant.

promises the whole reward of the adventure to his friends; lord Audley gives the same to his four esquires.

quæ posco, promittunt (nam si facti erit) &c. &c.

audley would take his four esquires along with him, because

a single man could have done but little. Euryalus chides his friend and knight for offering to go without him.

Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,

Nise, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam?

This, I think, undeniably proves the institution to have been the same in England as it was in Greece; and I leave it to the officers of our regiments to consider, how far such a friendship and attachment, and such a strong desire of mutual support and assistance, would contribute to keep up our present national spirit of bravery. There is no occasion surely to remark how far our present knights and esquires are changed from their original institution, when every man that carries up an unmeaning address is dubb'd a Knight, and every man that happens to possess two or three hundred pounds *per annum*, expects the misapplied title of Esquire. W. W.

Rise and progress of the English stage.

THE true drama in England was revived by Shakespear, Fletcher, and Johnson; and many of Shakespear's and Johnson's pieces were first acted by these companies. Besides these, the queen also, at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham, established twelve of the principal players of that time, with handsome salaries, under the name of her majesty's company of comedians and servants. There were the common players, who exhibited at the places

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James the First, to were so great, that the companies of players were no longer confined to the same place, but were also many times retained by the nobility, not only to perform in lords houses, but to give licence and protection to Shakespear himself being in the company that usually acted at the Globe on the bank side, where his plays also were presented; and in the year 1606, the first year of the reign of King James I. a licence was granted, under the privy seal, to Shakespear, Fletcher, Burbage, Hemmings, Condel, Kempe, and others his fellow comedians, to act plays, not only at their usual house, the Globe, but in any other part of the kingdom, during his majesty's pleasure. Burbage was the Betterton, and Kempe the Nokes of that age: Burbage was the original Richard the Third, in which he greatly distinguished himself; and Kempe was inimitable in the part of the clown, the comic character of that time; with these there was also Allen, the founder of Dulwich college: two such actors as Allen and Burbage, said the wits of that age, no other age must hope to see. Hemmings and Condel were also eminent; Hemmings in tragedy, and Condel in comedy: and these were the editors of the first edition of Shakespear's works in folio, printed in 1623, seven years after his death. There was also at this time one Lowin, who is said to have been the original Hamlet, and Henry the Eighth; and from observing whose manner, Sir William Davenant instructed Betterton. During the whole reign of

James the First, the theatre great prosperity and reputation; dramatic authors abounded every year produced a new play; it became a fashion the nobility to celebrate their dings, birth-days, and other occasions of rejoicing, with mas interludes, which were end with surprising expence; the architect, Inigo Jones, being frequently employed to furnish corations, with all the lux of his invention, and magni of his art. The king a lords, and the queen and her frequently performed in these at court, and the nobility in private houses; nor was any lic entertainment thought com without them. This tall theatrical entertainments continued during great part of the reign of king Charles the First; but year 1633, it began to be opposed by the puritans from the and the troubles that soon afterwards intirely suspended the the restoration of king Charles Second, in 1660. The king, on his restoration, granted two patents, one to Henry Killigrew, Esq; the other to Sir William Davenant, and their heirs and assigns, for forming two distinct companies of comedians: Killigrew's called the king's servants, and Davenant's the Duke's company. About ten of the company, the king's servants, were in the royal household establishment, each ten yards of scarlet with a proper quantity of livery, allowed them for liveries, a their warrants from the lord chamberlain, they were filed in the great chamber. The company first acted at the

ben removed to a new built
use in Vere-street by Clare-
; here they continued a
two, and then removed to
eatre Royal in Drury-lane,
was probably erected about
ne, and here they embel-
their representations with
and machinery. The duke's
y exhibited at a theatre
rected in Dorset Gardens.
out supported both these
ies by being frequently
at their representations,
k cognizance even of their
government, so that their
lar differences, pretensions,
plaints, were generally end-
he king or the duke's per-
ommand or decision. Till
ae no woman had ever been
on the English stage, the
ers of women having al-
een performed by boys, or
men of an effeminate aspect,
probably induced Shake-
make so few of his plays
upon female characters, as
ust have been performed to
isadvantage. The principal
ers of his women are inno-
and simplicity, such are
ona and Ophelia; and his
en of fondness and virtue in
is very short. But the
of real and beautiful women
was added to the stage; and
capital plays of Shakespear,
r, and Ben Johnson, were
l between the two compa-
y their own alternate choice,
e approbation of the court.
ing's servants seem to have
llowed to be the best com-
and when the variety of
egan to be exhausted, they
he greater audiences. Da-
, therefore, to make head

against them, first added spectacle
and music to action, and intro-
duced a new species of plays, since
called dramatic operas; among
these were, the Tempest, Psyche,
and Circe; which, with many
others, were set off with the most
expensive decorations of scenes and
habits, and with the best voices
and dancers. The most celebrated
players of this time were Hart,
Mohun, Burt, Lacy, Chin, and
Shutterel, who were honoured with
the same extravagant encomiums,
in the times of those who succeed-
ed them, as Betterton and Mont-
fort were in the time of Booth and
Wilks, and as Booth and Wilks
are in the times of their successors.
These were, most of them, in the
king's company; and the public,
being at length satiated with the
singing and dancing exhibited by
the duke's, as they had been with
the more rational entertainments
which they superseded, the paten-
tees of both, in the year 1684,
by the king's advice, which per-
haps was considered as a command,
united their interests and compa-
nies into one, exclusive of all
others; but this union was so much
in favour of the duke's company,
that Hart left the stage upon it,
and Mohun survived not long after.
As only one theatre was now in
possession of the town, the united
patentees imposed their own terms
upon the actors; the profits of the
house were divided into twenty
shares, ten of which the proprie-
tors kept for their own use, and
the other ten they divided among
the actors, in such proportions as
they thought equal to their merit.
This was the state of the theatre
till the year 1690, the second of
king William the Third, when the
play

play began at four o'clock; and, we are told, the ladies of fashion used to take the evening air in Hyde-Parke, after the representation; by which it appears, that the exhibitions were in summer too. The principal actors were Betterton, Montfort, Kynaston, Sandford, Nokes, Underhill, and Leigh, commonly Tony Leigh; the actresses were, Mrs. Betterton, Barry, Leigh, Butler, Montfort, and Bracegirdle; and to this company, in this year, old Cibber was admitted as a performer in the lowest rank. It was a rule with the patentees, that no young person, who offered himself as an actor, should be admitted into pay, till after at least half a year's probation; and Cibber waited full three quarters of a year, before he was taken into a salary of 10s. a week. This company continued together till about the year 1694, when the patentees, having expended great sums upon the Prophets, and King Arthur, two dramatic operas, thought fit to reduce the pay of the actors, upon whom they now less depended for support, that they might be better able to answer the exorbitant demands of singers and dancers: this attempt produced an association of the principal performers with Betterton at their head, against the patentees; several persons of the highest distinction espoused their cause; and sometimes, in the circle, entertained the king with the state of the theatre. Betterton, and his party, at length obtained an audience of his majesty, who graciously dismissed them, with an assurance of relief and support, and soon after empowered a select number of them

to act in a separate theatre themselves. When this was obtained, many people of quality came into a subscription for building a theatre with walls of the Tennis Court in Chancery-lane. This theatre was opened in the middle of the summer of 1695, by the actors, with a new comedy Congreve's, called *Love for*

Concerning the perceptive faculty

THAT there are sensations in man no one I doubt, but what it is which is the perceptive of them, is a question with some; whether it is a compound being of soul and matter, or whether the living percipient is a mind, or spirit alone, without a body, or else a quality resulting from the construction of a body without any distinct spirit annexed thereto. These are difficulties probably not yet demonstrated, and we must for the present be content with a proof only.

Man is so wonderfully made that he seems to assign a place to one of his sensations, as reason and experiment tells that in truth they cannot exist where he is apt too hastily to judge, or suppose them to be, for as nothing can act where it is not, so the perceptive power in man cannot possibly perceive anything without or beyond him. It is generally agreed, that the secondary qualities of bodies (they are called) do not exist external to the man, but on primary ones, though Dr. H. attempted to shew that

exist together, and that
ver the colour was, there
life was the extension. If this
be satisfactorily made ap-
the doctor's system, would
good for the non-existence of
thing, but spirit and ideas;
think it cannot, and to con-
be argument to one sense
to wit, sight; that man
ves colour we are sure of,
herefore it must be within
or he would act where he was

Now if he perceived exten-
that must likewise be within
o, but then he could per-
no extension larger than
f:—but as neither extension
lour have any place assigned
n the body, surely 'tis not
dy, or any conformation
f, that perceives. We may
uppose that it is something
uch is joined with the body
the percipient, which let
e mind or soul; this mind
seem to be one simple un-
unded being, otherwise it
not be conscious that suc-
perceptions were the affec-
f the same thing.

ur, though hastily judged
without the mind, Berkeley
albranche have, I think,
tly shewed not to be so;
t extension is so, I think is
ecause it perceives none of
tions extended, but only
or fixes a place for them,
colour in particular, ex-
to the man, although in
y may not be without him,
place is only determined
peration of the mind, sug-
or supposing distance, from
rimental obstruction to the
of some members of the
which the touch is affect-

ed as well as the sight, and so both
the tangible and visible object con-
cluded, though too precipitately,
to be in one and the same place
where the obstruction is likewise
judged to be, and hence I think is
obtained the supposition or sug-
gestion of distance; and as we
have no sensations to which we do
not ascribe some distance, or place,
there must be place or space ex-
isting, or it could not be supposed.
And therefore as nothing is per-
ceived, or suggested, but what is
supposed in some place, so nothing
can exist, but what constitutes
space, or is in it, and must have
some extension.

But then the mind of man sure-
ly cannot be extended beyond his
body, though it often supposes an
extension far beyond; and if the
extension imagined was in the
mind, and not a mere operation
thereof, by way of supposition, it
could not guess so much amiss
about the extension of objects;
which has not been familiar to the
other organs of sense, as we often
find it does; for I take it to be a
vulgar error, to entertain a notion
of the mind's judging of any
distance, or magnitudes, from any
pictures conjectured to be in the
fund of the eye, or in itself; in
the former case, if there be any
picture in the bottom of the eye,
it would judge every object in an
inverse position to the body, which
is contrary to experience; neither
does the mind judge of magnitude
according to any such pictures,
but of the real external magni-
tudes, and seldom errs much, unless
the objects be very remote.—If
the bulk of objects were judged
of by the pictures in the eye, a
flea or mite must judge every object
very

very small to what a man does, because the picture will be diminished nearly as the eye is less; indeed these insects may see distinctly smaller things than man, because the objects may be brought nearer their small eyes, without throwing the focus of the rays beyond the retina, as the same distance of the object would do in a larger eye, and prevent distinct vision; and it is highly probable, that these small insects cannot see objects at a great distance, unless they are much larger than what a man can see at the like distance; but then what they do see, they judge to be of the same bigness that a man does, and so must every creature, let its eyes be of what dimension or number you please. It is a vague notion opticians have, who imagine that an eye, like a microscope lens, will magnify the picture on the retina, whereas just the contrary takes place; for when the eye is used alone, without such a lens, the shorter focus of the eye forms the picture, and the longer, is at the object; but when a lens is used by way of a microscope, the object is in the shorter, and the picture at the longer focus, just contrary to the method of common vision.

So again, if the mind was conscious of a picture in the eye, it would perceive as many objects as the creature had eyes, whereas it judges of no more, let the number of eyes be as they will, than it does by the help of any other of the senses.

From all which I conclude, that figure, extension, and motion, are not perceptible objects, but that sensations alone are such, the former being only imagined by an opera-

tion of the mind, to exist to it, and that if they did exist, the mind could not in any extension, figure, and for there never is found them perceivable by it, a figure or motion attending ple sensation. Indeed it is commonly thought, that the shape perceived with colour coloured shape; but no object appears of one simple colour fixed eye, but every part of an object exhibits a different of colour, and these degrees separate sensations, to which the mind ascribes a place, though in fact, the colour is not in the so judged of, but something that gives resistance to the of the mind on the body from hence it supposes there be something existing there, gives rise to the colour perceived by it.—'Tis impossible that should perceive the images things within itself, unless equally extended with the themselves, and if not, but it be thought that an ideal can exist within the mind, philosophers have conjectured Surely it cannot be; but it be only imagination that directed to the external existence of things. We cannot properly said to imagine what does not have not, really existed; for a blind man try if he can in colour, or a deaf man sound I fancy he will find himself loss. Father Malbranche tells us, that a man may have an idea of a golden mountain never existed, and I can as a man may recollect the figure of a mountain which he has formerly imagined, and remember it

f gold which he lately had a vision of, and suppose it possible they may be connected, and his operation of his mind as, if he pleases: but I fancy all his efforts, if he should not to think of a mountain as as Shooter's hill, he will allow it to be contained in ind.

A. B.

Thoughts on Death.

ton has very judiciously represented the father of man as seized with horror and shment at the sight of death, ented to him on the mountain. For surely nothing so much disturb the passions, plex the intellects of man, as uption of his union with vinnature, a separation from thing that has hitherto enjoyed or delighted him; a change only of the place, but the er of his being: an entrance state, not simply unknown, hich perhaps he has not fasts to know, an immediate and ptable communication with ipreme Being, and, what is all distreisful and alarming, nal sentence, and unalterable ment.

we, whom the shortness of is made acquainted with mortcan, without emotion, see ations of men pass away, are ure to establish modes of fort to adjust the ceremonial of look upon funeral pomp as monial in which we have no n, and turn away from it to and amusements, without

dejection of look, or inquietude of heart.

It is indeed apparent from the constitution of the world, that there must be a time for other thoughts; and a perpetual meditation upon the last hour, however it may become the solitude of a monastery, is inconsistent with many duties of common life. But surely the remembrance of death ought to predominate in our minds as an habitual and settled principle, always operating, though not always perceived; and our attention should seldom wander so far from our own condition, as not to be recalled and fixed by the sight of an event, which will soon, we know not how soon, happen likewise to ourselves, and of which, though we cannot appoint the time, we may secure the consequence.

Yet, though every instance of death may justly awaken our fears, and quicken our vigilance, it seldom happens that we are much alarmed, unless some close connection is broken, some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated. There are therefore many, who seem to live without any reflection on the end of life, because they are wholly involved within themselves, and look on others as unworthy their notice, without any expectation of receiving, or intention of bestowing good.

It is indeed impossible, without some mortification of that desire, which every man feels of being remembered and lamented, to behold how little concern is caused by the eternal departure even of those who have passed their lives with public honours, and been distinguished by superior qualities, or extraordinary performances. It

is

is not possible to be regarded by tenderness, except by a few. That merit which gives reputation and renown, diffuses its influence to a wide compass, but acts weakly in every single breast; it is placed at a distance from common spectators, and shines like one of the remote stars, of which the light reaches us, but not the heat. The wit, the hero, the philosopher, whom either their tempers, or their fortunes, have hindered from intimate relations, or tender intercourses, die often without any other effect than that of adding a new topic to the conversation of the day, and impress none with any fresh conviction of the fragility of our nature, because none had any particular interest in their lives, or were united to them by a reciprocation of benefits and endearments.

Thus we find it often happens, that those who in their lives have excited applause, and attracted admiration, are laid at last in the dust without the common honour of a stone; because by those excellencies, with which many have been delighted, none have been obliged; and though they had many to celebrate them, they had none to love them.

Custom so far regulates the sentiments at least of common minds, that I believe men may be generally observed to grow less tender as they advance in age; and he who, when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look, in time, without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which he himself is ready to

fall; not because he is more ready to die than formerly, but because he is more familiar with the loss of others, and therefore not so far as to consider how nearer he approaches to his own. But this is to submit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and to leave our reason to lie useless. A funeral may be justly considered as a summons to prepare for the time into which it is a proof that we must some time enter, and to make more hard and pierce the event of which it warns us at less distance. To neglect time making preparation for death is to sleep on our post at a time when we ought to be on our guard, but to omit it in old age is to sleep on an attack.

It has always seemed to me that one of the most striking passages in the visions of Quevedo, was that which stigmatises those as fools who complain that they failed of happiness by sudden death. "How can death be sudden to a man who always knew that he must die, and that the time of death was certain?"

Since there are not want of admonitions of our mortality, it seems to me that they serve it active in our minds, and that nothing can more properly counteract the impression than the example which every day supplies, of the great incentive to virtue, and the great reflection that we must die, and be useful to accustom ourselves to the thought, whenever we see a funeral, to consider how soon we may be added to the number of those whose habitation is past, and whose habitation in misery shall endure for ever.

Your's, &c.

*Dodd having lately favoured
us with the following piece,
ought it worthy a place in our
ms.*

*ms of Christianity, deduced
Daniel's prophecy of the
seventy weeks. By Mr. Locke.*

thus, in the tenth book of Antiquities, cap. ult. contratheists and Epicureans, such as either God or Providence, the prophecies of Daniel. these prophecies, says he, revealed by God to Daniel, set in writing by him, so as, by seeing the events, to be sufficiently convinced that the Epicureans are in error, who cast Providence out of human life, and will not allow God to have any thing to do in the regimen of our affairs, but to universe to be governed by matter and immortal essence, but allows to flow promiscuously without a guide, or governor, as vessels are tossed in the sea by winds and storms." And again, "I consider Daniel's prophecy. I cannot but condemn the those men who deny God to have any care of the affairs of the world. For how should things pass so exactly, as they do, one, according to Daniel's prophecies, if all things happen chance?" his one prophecy of Seventy weeks is not only a sufficient con-

firmation of Atheists and Epicureans, but also of Pagan Theists and Jews, and proves, undeniably, that Jesus is the Christ, or Messiah promised. Since, according to this prediction, Messiah the prince was to appear, just at the very time, when Jesus, being thirty years old*, was baptised by John. And there was, at that time, no other pretender to the Messiahship besides him.

Moreover, it is undeniably evident, from this prophecy of Daniel, together with that of Jacob's about Shilo, that the notion which the present and modern Jews have of the Messiah is absolutely false; and that chiefly in these four particulars following:

First, They denying the Messiah to be already come, must, of necessity, hold, that he is to come in the time of the dispersion and captivity of the Jews, that he may bring them into their own land again, and build a third temple. But the contrary hereunto is unquestionably evident, namely, that the Messiah was to come whilst the Jewish common-wealth was standing, and under the second temple, before the destruction by Titus. For the seventy weeks determined to bring in the everlasting righteousness, to seal vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most holy, are unquestionably determined for the bringing in of the Messiah. Now they are said to be determined upon Daniel's people and city; that is, that the Jewish polity and

is Mr. Locke has proved in the course of a long and learned dissertation on the seventy weeks of Daniel, of which this piece is but the conclusion, and with some other manuscripts by the same great man, have been lately put into Dodd's hands by lord Masham, at whose house at Oates Mr. Locke spent a great part of the latter end of his life.

city of Jerusalem should continue all that while, and therefore till the coming of the Messiah.—The beginning of these weeks must be from the going forth of the decree of some Persian king to restore and build Jerusalem, and the latest of these decrees was either in the seventh or twentieth of Artaxerxes; and therefore the Messiah was undoubtedly to come within four hundred and ninety years after the twentieth of Artaxerxes at farthest. However no man can extend these seventy weeks farther than the destruction of the city and temple by Titus, therefore the Messiah was unquestionably to come before that time. So also from Jacob's prophecy, Shilo was to come before the scepter was departed from Judah: therefore, either before the destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, or else by Titus. Not the former, because these four prophets, Daniel, Haggai, Zachariah, and Malachi, prophesied of the Messiah's coming as future, after the destruction by Nebuchadnezzar. This same truth is farther attested by other of the prophets. Haggai, chap. ii. ver. 6, 7, 8, 9. "Yet once, it is a little while and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land, and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come, and I will fill this house with glory." The silver is mine, and the gold is mine,—the glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, and in this place will I give peace." Where it is plain, that the glory of this latter house exceeding that of the former, is not meant in respect of silver and gold, because that is excluded, but from the desire of all nations,

the Messiah (who shall be embraced by the gentiles) come to it. Wherefore, it is no material to dispute, whether the second temple, as repaired beautified by Herod, did exceed that of Solomon's, in beauty and pomp, or no,—that glory which the prophet speaks of, being not in reference to silver and gold, but the coming of the Messiah into it. For otherwise the Talmudists themselves have served, that the second temple inferior to the first, in respect of five things that were wanting to it. And, Matt. iii. ver. 1, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord whom ye shall suddenly come to him, even the messenger of the covenant whom ye delight in. Behold, I will come, saith the Lord of Israel. This can be no other than the Messiah. And if he were to come to his temple, then must the temple be standing at his coming.

But, whatever the Jews have refused the true Messiah to be, it is certain, that the destruction of the second temple, they generally expected the coming of the Messiah, and that should set up a monarchy over the whole world, which was the chief thing that animated them to the war against the Romans. Thus Josephus, book vii. chap. 12. p. 10. "That which did chiefly animate them to the war, was an oracle found in the holy scriptures, that about that time, one should come out of that land should rule over the whole world, which is interpreted of one of their own nation, and many of the wi-

deceived therein. But this signified the empire of Vespasian. Suetonius also and Taffirm this to be a general in the world at that time, one coming out of Judæa to rule over the whole world; must needs spring from the

fact that the Messiah was not to long after the dispersion and captivity of the Jews, as is now proved by them, may be evidenced from hence; because being given as one diagnostic, character of the true Messiah; he should come, not only out of the tribe of Juda, but also from the line of David; he must needs come before the genealogies were lost, otherwise, it could not be proved, whether he was of the line of David, or not. Our rabbis are at a non-plus here, now not what to say. For it is so obvious, that they could not take notice of it, and Jaben Amram, N. 722, thus answered it as an objection of Christians against the Jews: *Uto adhuc non venisse Messiam, cum jam potest innotescere de ullo Messia, cum de semine David Solomonem ortum fuisse cum hoc ignotum sit, ob longissimum nostrum exilium & dispersionem, non natam familiarium mixtionem consuetudinem. Proinde fatentur jam venisse Messiam.* To which he first replies, That therefore according to the opinion of the Jews, *A tempore excidii Jerusalem Messias natus fuit, & respicienti Deus novit, quousque, &c. exponunt Isaiam, c. ult. verum nequam parturiret, peperit, Quasi dicat, Priusquam natus esset ille Titus, qui Judæos in hanc*

servitutem redegit, natus fuit eorumdem redemptor, venturus nempe Messias, ut ita compararetur medicamentum ante plagam. Whence we may gather, that this ridiculous figment (which indeed is mentioned in the Talmud) of the Messiah being born before the destruction by Titus, but absconded all this while at Rome, as Moses was born and bred up in Pharaoh's house, before he came to redeem the people of Israel, was first excogitated, in all probability, for this purpose; because the Jews are sufficiently sensible of the difficulty, that if the Messiah was now to be born, his genealogy could not possibly be known. Therefore they would pretend that he was born before the genealogies were lost among the Jews, and under the second temple.

But, because, this is monstrous, foolish, and absurd, for the Jews to expect a Messiah to come, who was born 1600 years ago, and has lived all this while no-body knows where; and therefore has, doubtless, been kept in the clouds, and must drop down from thence: therefore, Aben Amram further addeth: *Quando Messias venerit, non humanis testibus probare se debet ex semine David per Solomonem derivatum, ut principatum orbis obtineat, qui Messias computet, sed divinitus propalata evidentia.* And again, *Propheta solummodo dicunt, ex radice Jesse surrecturam virgam, & de David germen in novissimo dierum. Quomodo autem id notum fiet, Deus ipse manifestabit, & signa veri Messia tunc impleta.* That is, there will either be a divine revelation, that such a person did proceed from the loins of David, or else, it shall be proved by the miracles

REGISTER

... by other prophetic
... as in that most remark-
... the liid of Miah, and
... liid psalm. There are two
... confessions, and acknow-
... edgments of this truth, in the
... Talmudic writings, and traditions.
... First, in that they speak of two
... Messiahs, who shall come suc-
... cessively, one after the other. The
... first Messiah Ben-Joseph, or Ben-
... Ephraim, who shall be slain; and
... then, Messiah Ben-David, who
... shall conquer and triumph: which
... sprung only from this, because
... there are two different states of the
... same Messiah mentioned; one, his
... state of humiliation and suffering;
... the other, the state of his exalta-
... tion. Another is, where in the
... Talmud, and other ancient writ-
... ings, they often mention משיח
... הכליה Dolores, *adversus*, Messia.
... Nay, farther, it is intimated also,
... in this prophecy of Daniel, that
... Messiah should be cut off, and put to
... death, by the Jews, whom he came
... to redeem. For, though it be
... true, that Pilate, the Roman pre-
... sident, passed sentence upon Christ,
... that he should be crucified, yet
... this was at the instance, and im-
... portunity of the Jews; he himself
... professing, that he found no fault
... in him: and this is the reason,
... why, after the cutting off the
... Messiah, is immediately subjoined,
... the destruction of the city, and
... temple, by a foreign prince. The
... same is plainly expressed in Zechar.
... c. xii. v. 10. "They shall look
... upon him, whom they have pierced;
... and they shall mourn for him, as
... one mourneth for his only son, and
... be in bitterness for him, as one
... is in bitterness for his first-born."
... Thirdly, Moreover, in Jacob's
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when Shilo came, the gentiles should be gathered to him." It is implied, that the body Jewish nation should not adhere to him, but, that the gentiles should embrace him. And here, when a church should adhere to him out of the Jews, the Jewish polity should be destroyed. The same is also foretold in Daniel's prophecy, it is said, that the Messiah should confirm the covenant with (that is, of the Jews) one nation, because, though the body Jewish nation rejected him, he would not be cut off, yet of the Jews believed in him, from whom the gospel covenant is to be confirmed by Christ one nation, because during that week he should be preached to Jews only, the end thereof the gentiles baptised, and received the Holy Ghost; which is plainly foretold in other prophetic writings: when he is called in Zech. the desire of all nations." If. Jer. 1. "Behold my servant, whom I uphold, my elect, in whom my soul delighteth. I have put my spirit upon him, and he shall bring forth judgment to the gentiles."

And, ver. 4. "The isles wait for his law." And, ver. 5. "I will give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light to the gentiles: To open the eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison." Psalm ii. "Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." This was also foretold by Moses, Deut. xxii. ver. 1. "I will move them to jealousy

with them that are not a people, and provoke them to anger with a foolish nation." Before which it was also revealed to Abraham, Gen. xxii. ver. 18. "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed."—Hof. iii. "That, after long captivity, the Jews shall seek the Lord, and David their king." Whence it follows, that David their king was come before, but not owned by them. Though this was plainly foretold in the writings of the prophets, yet was it not then understood by the Jews, when Christ came. Ephes. iii. "The mystery, which in other ages was not made known unto men, that the gentiles should be fellow-heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the gospel." Acts xxii. ver. 21. "And he said, Depart, for I will send thee far hence, to the gentiles. And they gave audience unto this word, and then lifted up their voices and said, Away with such a fellow from the earth, for it is not fit that he should live."

Fourthly, Whereas, both the ancient and modern Jews took it for granted, that the Messiah should set up a Jewish monarchy over the whole world, and advance the ceremonial worship of God in the temple; and the Jews at this day generally believe, that when the Messiah cometh he shall rebuild Jerusalem, and also a third temple, after the form of that in Ezekiel. On the contrary, it is most certain, first, from Jacob's prophecy, that after the coming of Shilo, and the gathering of the gentiles to him, the scepter shall depart from Judah, and the magistrate, or governor, descending from him. And from Daniel expressly, that then both

the city and sanctuary shall be destroyed. We might add, that, according to that most probable punctuation, which the ancient Greek interpreters followed **Ὁς**, that the Messiah himself, cut off, shall destroy the city and sanctuary, with the prince that shall come. As Matt. xxii. ver. 7. "He sent forth his armies, and destroyed those murderers." From these four particulars it plainly appears, that the modern Jews who expect a Messiah still to come, are grossly mistaken in the notion of the Messiah, as were also their fore-fathers, who caused Jesus to be crucified, and, by that means, ignorantly fulfilled what the prophets had foretold concerning him, "that he should suffer, and so enter into his glory."

The notion which the modern Jews have is this: first, that he shall be a pure man, descending from the seed of David. Secondly, that he is promised to the Jews only, and not to the gentiles. That he shall come in the time of the captivity, after the Roman empire is expired. That he shall set up a terrestrial monarchy over the whole world, and the benefits which he shall bring to the Jews shall be only corporal. That *Messias Davidicus non occidetur*. That Messiah, who comes of the line of David, shall not be slain: but shall conquer and subdue all nations, and make them subject to him, and then he shall suffer them to live in peace and quiet, who embrace the Jewish religion, and continue in vassalage and subjection to the Jews under him.

A regular plan of music.

PSALMODY, called *cantus planus*, consists of five tones and two half tones, which are the foundation of all sorts of music; but by a more regular division it should be said there are six notes of which not only one, but all may be divided into half notes, quarter notes, demi-quarters, and so on, further than any mortal can apprehend. Sound being so visible *ad infinitum* in the same manner as space.

This division of musical sounds has an analogy or relation with that of colours, of which there are six sorts; white, red, yellow, green, blue, and black. Some indeed divide the colours into seven; the seventh they call purple; but I can't perceive it is otherwise than a mixture more splendid than brown, grey, and the other mixed colours. Black is said to be a mere negation of colour, but as it makes an impression on the imagination, I overlook the subtilty in this comparison, and suppose it a colour.

By dividing the musical notes into six, as nature directs, the unisound will fall on the seventh note, and should, for this reason, be called a septime, and not an octave, a name occasioned by the two half notes. Music is generally supposed to consist of three parts; treble, tenor, and bass. But that the twenty-four letters of the alphabet may find employment in the scheme of music I am proposing, I shall divide it into four parts, which are the double treble, the treble, the tenor, and the bass; six notes to each part. The double treble

is hardly practicable : how-
the six vowels *a, e, i, o, u,*
to denote it; the *a* being
ghost note of all. The six
ions, *b, y* consonant, *j, f,*
are to denote the treble.
x liquids *r, l, s, z, n, m,*
denote the tenor; and the
ates, *k, g, d, t, b, p,* are
ote the bass. Thus, *a, b,*
are unisounds; *e, c, l, g,*
ne; the *c* in composition de-
the *y* consonant, as I shall
n just now; *i, j, s, d,* are
se unisounds to *f, z, t,* alike;
n, b, in the like manner;
m, p, are also unisounds.
a describing music according
rules of nature; thereby a
may be easily penned from
ger's voice, or the sounding
e instrument, which would
y commodious.
f tones may be denoted by
ures that denote a half in
ation, or some briefer cha-
such as a dot added to
tter. Semibreves, minims,
ets, quavers, semiquavers, de-
vers, and their rests; times,
s, tyings, divisions of the
sharps, flats, naturals,
also be signified by cha-
that may be quickly pen-
ch as commas, points, dots
fly situated in respect to the
that is, the note they belong
fall which a sort of horn-book
be made, the composition
ch I recommend to a judici-
after, that the reading of mu-
requisite to allay sorrow,
complete joy, may be more
than it is at present.
e letters considered as notes
fic should be pronounced ac-
g to the dictates of nature,
ot according to vulgar no-
l. VI.

tions. The *a* should be pronounced
full, and not as an *e*; the *e* should
likewise be pronounced plain, and
not as the French *i*, which sound
should remain with the said letter
i, and not partake of the pronun-
ciation of the Greek diphthong *ei*,
or *ei*; the *o* should not be pro-
nounced like the diphthong *ao* as in
the word *nod*, but naturally, as in
the very word, *word*; the *u* should
be pronounced as by the Italians,
and as *ou* is pronounced by the
English in the word *you*; the *y*
vowel should be pronounced as *u*
in the word *pure*; the *u* is always
pronounced so by the French; the
y was anciently pronounced so by
the Greeks, though it differs not
as to sound in the vulgar alphabets
from an *i*.

The consonants should be pro-
nounced in the following manner.
with an *a* or any other vowel, *ba,*
ya, ja, fa, wa, va, these are all
aspirations, and are the notes of
the treble: the *c* in practice is to
take the place of the *y* consonant,
because there is no particular cha-
racter of the *y* consonant in any
alphabet I know of, unless it be
the *aleph* or *ajin* of the Hebrew;
and because there is no occasion
for it otherwise; for it differs not
in sound from the *f* or the *k*, being
sometimes pronounced as one, and
sometimes as the other; the *g* is
not a different letter from the *k*.
The six liquids and the six mutes
are to be called thus, *ra, la, fa,*
za, na, ma, these are the notes of
the tenor; and *ka, ga, da, ta, ba,*
pa, these are the notes of the bass.
A liquid is a letter, that has an
imperfect sound independent of a
vowel, for which reason the *f* and
z are of that number, though not
generally regarded as such. Any
other

ation. Too studious a regard to fugues, and an artificial point appears in the old, airy and light a turn, to select of a grand simplicity, saw two extremes, which equally, though from opposites, to destroy musical expression. Yet, there are passages tell's anthems, which may stand in competition with any composer, of what country. There are others, who justly claim a consideration of praise. Handel stands in his greatness and sublimity. Our parochial music, in general, is solemn and decent, much better calculated for performance of a whole congregation, than if it were more grand and elaborate. In country churches, wherever a more artificial hath been imprudently used, confusion and disfigure the general consequence. The performance of our cathedral music is defective: we have and established choirs of as in France, whose dignity of character might, in a proper manner, maintain that of the divine service. This duty is chiefly a band of lay-singers, whose mind and education are not of to preserve their profession without contempt. The performance of parochial psalms, though in ages it be often as mean and as the words that are sung, great towns, where a good is skilfully and devoutly employed, by a sensible organist, the of this instrument with the of a well-instructed congregation forms one of the grandest of unaffected piety that nature can afford. The re-

verse of this appears, where a company of illiterate people form themselves into a choir, distinct from the congregation. Here devotion is lost between the impotent vanity of those who sing, and the ignorant wonder of those who listen.

The anthem, with respect to its subject, neither needs nor admits of improvement, being drawn from the sacred scriptures. A proper selection of words for music is, indeed, a work of importance here; and though in many instances this will be well made, yet it were to be wished, that some superior judgment would oversee, and sometimes (negatively at least) direct the composer, for the prevention of improprieties. A parallel remark will extend itself almost to the whole book of Psalms, as they are versified by Sternhold, for the service of parochial churches. There are few stanzas which do not present expressions to excite the ridicule of some part of every congregation. This version might well be abolished, as it exposeth some of the noblest parts of divine service to contempt; especially as there is another version already privileged, which though not excellent, is however, not intolerable. The parochial music seems to need no reform in its simplicity and solemnity, suit well its general destination; and it is of power, when properly performed, to raise affections of the noblest nature.

It were to be wished, that the cathedral music were always composed with a proportioned sobriety and reserve. Here, as we have observed, the whole is apt to degenerate too much into an affair of art. A great and pathetic simplicity of

file, kept ever in subservancy to the sacred poetry, ought to be aimed at as the trust and the only profit. The same devout simplicity of manners may be attained to the performance, and ought to be assisted by the organist and choir: their ambition should lie in a natural and dignified execution, not in a corpulent display of art. The maxim of Augustine was excellent, and deserves the famous distinction both of those who perform and those who hear; "I always think myself blamable, when I am drawn more to the finger than to what is sung." But an additional circumstance seems necessary, as a means of bringing back church music to its original dignity and use: we have seen in the course of this dissertation, how the separations follow each other in the decline of the poetic and musical arts.

And for the sake of the truth, we must here observe, that in the performance of cathedral music, a separation hath long taken place, fatal to its trust utility. The higher ranks of the church do not think themselves concerned in the performance. It were devoutly to be wished that the musical education were so general as to enable the clergy, of whatever rank, to join the choir in the celebration of their Creator, in all its appointed forms: the laity would be naturally led to follow so powerful an example.

An original letter from Lord Bolingbroke to Mr. Pope, on the universal depravity of mankind; and the poetry of Addison.

Dear Pope,

I do not know how it is, but the Earl of Twickenham agrees with

me considerably better than a resident in town; and I find a greater share of satisfaction at the bottom of your little garden, than ever I experienced in the baffle of a court. Possibly this may proceed from a proper estimation of your worth, and a just opinion of all the ambitious courtesies, or flattering sycophants I am surrounded with. Certain it is, however, the dignity of human nature lessens in my notion of things, according to the knowledge I have of mankind; and the more intimate I become with the generality of people, the greater occasion I have to despise them.—The felon at the bar, and the judge upon the bench, are stimulated by the same motives, though they act in different capacities; for the one but plunders through a hope of gain; and let me ask if the other would take any pains in the administration of justice without a reasonable gratuity for his labour.

This you will say may be carrying things too far, and possibly it may be so—yet, though a particular instance or two may be brought to contradict an observation of this kind, they can by no means be produced as arguments against the universal depravity. I am greatly pleased with a remark which Swift made a few days ago in a conversation which we had upon this very subject; I need not tell you how our dear dean is in his sentiments of the world; but I think the following declaration is not more distinguished for its severity, than supported by its justice, "Were we, said he, to make a nice examination into the actions of every man, we should find one half of the world to be rogues,

and the other half to be heads; the latter half may be divided into two classes, the good and the bad blockhead and the sensible one, through an easiness of temper, is always liable to be deceived; the other, through an excess of vanity, is frequently exposed to be wretched. Mutual friendship and real friendship are pretty words, but seldom carry meaning; no man will enter an opinion of another, which is opposite to his own inclination; and a nod from a great man, a smile from a strumpet, will couple of blockheads by the neck, who a moment before would have ventured their lives for each other's reputation."

At Peterborough dined with Mr. Sterday. I have a high degree of good-will to this nobleman's though it may be brought against me against my favourite system, but he is of a turn so excessively romantic, that I cannot be prejudiced in favour of his standing. I have no notion of a man's perpetually exposing himself to unnecessary dangers for the sake of being talked of; nor a ridiculous thirst for glory, venturing a life which should be preserved for the service of his prince, and the interest of his country. My motive for writing this you know is neither founded upon pique, nor directed by nature. My lord is a man whom I have the most perfect esteem, and my esteem alone is the reason why I may be so easily sensible of his errors.

I saw Addison this morning—how or other, Pope, I can by no means think that man an excellent writer; his prose is very well—but

there is a heaviness about his versification, which is totally inconsistent with elegance and spirit, and which, though it may in the thoughts of some people carry much judgment, is in my opinion a proof of very little genius. I am far, you know, from being fond of eternal epithets in poetry, or endless endeavours at sublimity of expression; but I would have it exalted a little above prose in the most humble species, and carry an air of some dignity and importance.

Trivial as the remark may appear, it was very well for a boy of fourteen, who was reading *Cato*, and coming to that tag which is so highly celebrated by some of the author's friends;

"So the pure limpid stream
When foul with stains;"

the lad burst into a fit of laughing, and cried, Here is a bull who ever thought that a stream could be pure and limpid, yet at the same time foul with stains? I could not help joining the laugh at the archness of the boy's observation, tho' the criticism might seem too low for judgments of more experience and maturity.—But why do I entertain a fellow of your abilities in this manner, who are so greatly a superior master of the subject.—I am somehow fond of scribbling, and become trifling for the sake of spinning out a letter.—If possible, I shall take an airing down your way on Saturday, and pray let me have a little leg of lamb, with some spinnage and plain butter, to regale on. Where I dine in town they starve me with luxury; and I have sat at many a table where I had not a bit of any thing to eat, because I had too much.

much of every thing
can go down to the
garden, and manage
two of that excellent
ner, and enjoy what
naturally pleased to call,
"The seat of reason,
" of soul."
Farewell, dear Pope,

And believe me to be your own,
BOLINGBROKE.

*A Dissertation on the language and
characters of the Chinese.*

IN a country so extensive as China, which is nearly equal to all Europe, it may well be supposed there are spoken more languages than one*. But that which is most generally used throughout the empire, is what is called (but improperly) the Mandarin language, as if it were peculiar to the magistrates and the court. The Chinese call it *quâpe*, that is *common*, because this is the language most commonly spoken in China. In the northern provinces it is the mother tongue, the very peasants speak no other; and it is used by all the better kind of people every where else. Although corrupt dialects of this are current in some of the provinces, and though a language radically different is used by the vulgar in others, yet the *quâpe*, or Mandarin language, is chiefly to be understood whenever mention is made of the Chinese tongue.

This language, is so very contracted as to contain but about 350 words†, all of one syllable: but then each of these words, is pronounced with such various modulations, and hath so many different meanings, that it becomes more copious, than one could



* *Hist. de L'Asie, Inscrip. &c. tom. 5. p. 1729.* (According to P. Du Halde, 339 words.)
† *Hist. de L'Asie, Inscrip. &c. tom. 5. p. 1729.* (According to P. Du Halde, 339 words.)

imagine, ... them to ex-
press the ... the common
oc ... lently well.
The common ... apply this, not
y of their oral languages, to the
oses of literature, for which
are all of them utterly unfit.
is wholly managed by their
en characters without any in-
ation of words or sounds at
Their written characters are
Chinese what words or sounds
other nations, immediate re-
natives of ideas. For an al-
et of letters, expressing the
de sounds into which all words
may be resolved, has never been
adopted by the Chinese nation.
Whether this happy art of writ-
ing by an alphabet was the inven-
tion of unassisted reason, or the re-
sult of divine instruction, as some
learned men have not unreasonably
conjectured; it seems too refined
and artificial to have been the first
expedient of untutored man. If
we reflect a moment, we shall be
convinced, that men must have
acquired a habit of reasoning, as
well as a deep insight into the na-
ture of speech, before they could
think of resolving words into all
the simple sounds of which they
are composed, and of inventing a
particular mark for each distinct
idea. A savage would have no
idea that the word *STRONG*, for
instance, which he pronounces at
once, should consist of six simple
sounds, S.T.R.O.N.G.; and that
a particular mark is to be inven-
ted for each of these; from a com-
bination of which the word is to be
expressed in writing. He would
be more apt to substitute some one
simple mark that should express the
whole word at once. And if the

word

identified, any corporeal substance would be so natural a notion of its figure? Nay, double the first attempts at writing would altogether consist of figures. For, so long as we are in a state of wild nature, abstract ideas would doubtless of few corporeal objects naturally employ their whole force; in certain rude imitations which the whole of their force would be apt to consist. It and most obvious kind of writing, then, must be by way of hieroglyphic. And in nations this will be found to prevail, in a greater or less degree of improvement, in proportion as they have more or less departed from their original ignorance and barbarity.

And hieroglyphic in its form may be seen in the attempts of some of the savages of North America: in a more rude state in the writings of the Mexicans; of which some curious specimens are still preserved in the Bodleian library. These seem to be little more than pictures: but, as no abstract idea can be represented in picture, a small degree of mental improvement would soon convince of the insufficiency of these, and this would lead them, either to mix with their pictures arbitrary signs, or to give to them arbitrary meanings; and this appears to be the case in the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Those once admitted, would soon lead, and pictures would give place to characters. The convenience of dispatch, the

love of uniformity, and, as literature improved, the more frequent occasion to express abstracted ideas, would naturally cause an exclusion of the former. In this state is the present literature of China. Where, although arbitrary characters have entirely supplanted picture or hieroglyphic, they still exhibit some vestiges of that more ancient way of writing, sufficient to convince us that the first attempts of the Chinese were of that kind. This plainly appears in the characters used to express the sun and the moon: these we are assured were at first thus naturally represented, ☉ *Ge* the sun, and ☾ *Yue* the moon, which, in conformity with their angular way of writing, are at present  *Ge* and  *Yue*.

The first inventors of writing in China, not having hit upon an alphabet of letters expressive of their oral language; by degrees supplied the want of it with these arbitrary characters: and their successors, ignorant of any other kind of writing, bestowed their whole attention to cultivate and improve these, till at length they have formed them into a complete language, sufficient for all the purposes of literature.

This language being wholly addressed to the eye, and having no affinity with their tongue, as spoken; the latter hath still continued in its original, rude, uncultivated state; while the former hath received all possible improvements. The Chinese tongue is barren and contracted, wholly consisting of a few undecidable and uncompoundable monosyllables: the Chinese characters, on the contrary, are a

Baron La Hontan's travels, Eng. Lond. 1763. vol. 2. p. 36. ↑ P. Ma-
ris Hist. of Chin. Chap. 4. p. 69. P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p. 257. ↑ P. Du
tom. 2. p. 233.

mazingly numerous and complicated: nor does the Greek language itself exhibit words that are compounded with more spirit and ingenuity, than are some of their characters.

These are the repositories and vehicles of all the eloquence, learning and knowledge of the Chinese: which are so interwoven with these characters, that to lay them now aside and to adopt an alphabet only expressive of their oral language, would be at once to divest themselves of their learning, eloquence and knowledge, and to reduce themselves to their primitive ignorance. This may serve as an answer to such writers† as inconsiderately object to the Chinese, their chusing to retain their own arbitrary characters, rather than to adopt an elementary alphabet like other nations. Could they indeed, when they parted with their characters, receive a new language, copious as the Greek, or precise and accurate as some of the modern ones, they would be gainers by the exchange. But the Chinese oral language, in its present uncultivated state, is (as was said) unfit for literature, and hence all their processes, pleadings and judicial examinations, are wholly transacted by petition and memorial: a method of proceeding best suited to the taciturnity of this phlegmatic people.

I said above, the Chinese would be gainers by such an exchange; for after all that can be urged in favour of their characters, to them is probably owing the slow progress the sciences have made in China, notwithstanding they have been cultivated so many thousand years. The finest and most vi-

human life is by in learning to and though in I write, they at the same time all the ar sciences, yet before they are m of the learning already know time is past for making new coveries, and they have no l leisure nor ability to aim at improvements. After men valled, a certain time of lif spirit of enquiry is duller blunted; and they are emptied to go on in the l round their predecessors have before them, than to venture untrodden paths of literature Chinese way of writing is in this respect inferior to that it does not so soon furnish with the knowledge and le already provided to their l It requires so much more ti pains for them to climb to t of the edifice, that when they have arrived there, the less time or ability to r higher.

The literature of the Chi we see, more likely to remai it is, than to be improved b acquisitions: and so pec circumstanced are these that it does not seem to be i power to remedy the ince ence. What many, or b men is equal to the talk of forming a language? And the Chinese are provided new vehicle for their lite how is it possible for them aside that in which it is so at present? Such a change the language must be m once, for so long as we cultivate their written cha they have no inducement

† See Lord Anson's Voyage by Walter, &c.

nor adorn their oral tongue; they will so long be tempted to neglect it. We see then, in the situation they lie under, supposing they were sensible of the disadvantage to which they are exposed in this respect: but this does not mean the case, for their natural pride prevents them from entertaining the least suspicion that their own literature is not the most perfect of the kind; and the ignorance and inferiority of such of their neighbours as use alphabets of letters*, no way tends to give them favourable impressions of their importance.

The missionaries have, it is true, convinced them that the sciences have arrived to greater perfection in Europe than in China: but they have by no means brought them to acknowledge that this was owing to the different nature of their writing: or, if they had, how could they help themselves, unless with the European alphabets they could also adopt some European language.

The disadvantage the Chinese lie under in the manner we have already seen, is so great, that we need not aggravate it by groundless fears that their literature will ever be lost: it is confessed the Egyptian hieroglyphics are become inexplicable, and it is acknowledged that the characters of the Chinese could never be decyphered, should the meaning of them once cease to be known; a misfortune to which alphabets of letters are not so liable: but the Chinese characters seem to run no

danger of this kind: the knowledge of them is not confined to a small body of men, and those careful to conceal their meaning from others, as was the case in Egypt. The Chinese characters lie open to all: all are invited by every prevailing inducement to study them: all possible helps are contrived to facilitate and perpetuate the knowledge of them: thousands of volumes on all subjects are written in them: and dictionaries, vocabularies, and grammars without number have been made to explain them. Having subsisted so many thousand years under so many domestic revolutions and foreign conquests: having survived as well the neglects of barbarous invaders, as the proscriptions of domestic tyrants, it is probable they will subsist to the remotest times. They and their government seem in all respects co-eval: they both began, and will probably both expire together; but, if we may judge from the experience of four thousand years, this will hardly happen before the end of time.

It is not my intention here to enter into the minutiae of the Chinese literature: be it sufficient to observe, that as the words of an oral language are reducible to a few simple primitive sounds, so the Chinese characters amidst all their various and infinite combinations are to be reduced to nine or ten simple strokes†: And as all tongues consist of primitive words and derivative, so these characters are some radical and simple, others derived and compounded. Again,

* The Mogul and Indian nations to the west, and the Tartars to the north of China use alphabets.

† Bayer Gram. Sin. p. 103.—P. Du Halle and others reckon the primitive strokes to be six.

as every additional stroke constitutes a new character, and as every distinct idea, and every mode of relation is expressed by a distinct character, we are not to wonder that the Chinese characters should be so extremely numerous. The number of our ideas is almost infinite : what wonder then that the characters of the Chinese should amount to 80,000*, many of which stand for entire sentences. Were every word in our own language, when it is used in a different sense ; when it is compounded with another word ; when it stands connected with a new particle, adjective or verb ; when it is used in a different case, number, gender, or the like ; were it, I say, upon every such change in its situation, to be reckoned a new and distinct word ; especially when all our obsolete words, with their several relations and dependencies, are added to the account ; the number of our words would not fall much short of the Chinese. Eighty thousand is the number of Chinese characters contained in their largest dictionaries ; we are told however that the most learned of their doctors seldom find it necessary to be masters of above half the number, and that a fourth part of these are sufficient for men to express themselves on the common occasions of life†. If the difficulty of mastering and retaining such a number of arbitrary marks, greatly retards the progress of their literature ; on the other hand the Chinese have all possible inducements to cultivate and pursue it. There is no part of the globe

where learning is attended with such honour and reward. *Literati* are venerated by another species, they enjoy nobility known in China. The birth never in man will still become Mandarins of high rank in proportion to the extent of their learning : on the other be their birth more humble, they quickly sink into poverty and obscurity, if they neglect studies which raised their fathers to food and grandeur. A noted late writer‡, who ought to be known better, that there is to the Chinese character, derived from the common people, is served as a secret in some families of the great. On the contrary, there is no nation in the world where the first education state lie so open to the people, and where their of hereditary and traditional nests. All the state employ in China are the reward of merit : and they are all ally grasped by hands left from among the common people.

But to return, if characters are difficult to the best account of their number in complexity ; their oral language no less so to foreigners, and of the peculiarity of the employed in it. P. Du Halde tells us, that the very marks Chinese mouths is difficult that of Europeans : “ They “ are placed in a different “ from ours : the upper “ stands out, and sometimes “ upon the under lip ; or “ on the gums of the under

* P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p. 226.
Hij. 20. vol. 2. ij.

† P. Du Halde, ubi supra.
§ Vol. 2. p. 104.

‡ Mr.

inward; the two
never meet together;
as those of Europeans."

The Chinese, says a judicious
of the French Academy †,
all the vowels employed in
their language, which are
in number, viz, *a, è, é, e, i, o,*
and *ung, ing, ong, ung.* The
aspiration, which makes the es-
sential difference in these four last,
is stronger in the Chinese
pronunciation than the French.

They have still further a kind
of a vowel or simple sound wholly
own to us, which the Portu-
guese express by the letters *Uffo*
they write Chinese words:
a kind of cry fetched from
the bow of the stomach; of
which it is difficult to give an ex-
act idea in speaking only to the
ear. This sound deserves so much
more the name of a cry, as it
is never joined with any other
vowel or consonant, but
always pronounced apart.

The Chinese have only twelve
consonants, reckoning the
aspiration or *spiritus lenis* for
one. Many of these consonants
doubled and aspirated in the
pronunciation, that they may be
reduced to two and twenty. But
adding only 7; the Chinese
join two different conso-
nants with one vowel, and there is
more than one consonant in
one syllable. § What is still far-
more remarkable in the Chinese
language, is that the sounds B.
X. Z. are not found in it.
Such that a Chinese, who had
not to pronounce those letters,
must not do it without altering
the sound, and making use of such

sounds in his own language as come
nearest to them: yet both the
sounds of D. and Z. seem to be
found in the word *I-tse*, as it is
commonly sounded *I-dze*. Yet
the Chinese, who can distinctly say,
I-dze, cannot pronounce *da, de,*
di, do, du, nor *xa, xe, xi, xo, xu.*

This subjects the missionaries to
great inconvenience in fitting Eu-
ropean words to Chinese mouths.
The difficulty of doing this we
shall readily conceive, if we take
along with us, that every word of
many syllables must be made to
appear as a string of monosyllables,
and must be divested of all those
sounds which a Chinese mouth
cannot pronounce. It is to be
supposed that the reverend fathers
would shun these difficulties where
they could, by substituting Chinese
words expressive of their own: but
they were obliged to retain the
latter in the names of places and
in the terms of religion. It will
be curious to see what strange ap-
pearance both these make when
accommodated to the Chinese pro-
nunciation. ||| Of the former,
Europa becomes *Yeu-lo-pa.* *Asia*
is *Ya-sy-ya.* *Africa* is *Ly-vi-ya,*
[i. e. *Lybya,*] and *America* is *Ya-
me-li-kye.*

As to the terms of religion they are
under greater difficulties. †† Thus
for *Maria* they were forced to
Ma-li-ya; for *Crua*, *Cu-lu-su*; for
baptizo, *pa-pe-ti-so*; for *spiritus*,
su-pi-li-tu-su; for *Christus*, *Ki-lu-
su-tu-su*; and for †† *Bartholomaeus*,
Pe-ulb-to-lo-meu-su. When a Chi-
nese priest (for the missionaries
have conferred holy orders on
some of their converts) says mass
in Latin, he thus consecrates the

† de l'Acad. Inscript. tom. 5. p. 305.

p. 230. Bayer Gram. Sin. p. 15.

†† P. Magal. chap. 4.

* Ibid. || Ibid. § P. Du Halde,

Bayeri Lexicon Sin. p. 179. 190.

eucharist, *ho-ke* (hoc) *nye-su-in* (est) *co-al-pu-su* (corpus) *me-vung* (meum): which to a Chinese stander-by appears as if he spoke to the following effect: (I shall give the words in Latin as I find them, not knowing how to render them to any purpose into English.) *Fluvius posse accipit res adsequi quosque tu non servus pulsus dominus.* Or else thus, *Ignis huius labor ira virtus frater auris refert mori meditari beris.* Or lastly thus, *Quomodo quomodo vincere frons re-jurgere Jacobus duo panis gratifi-cari tria Petrus.*

The wit and spirit which gave L.— M.— W.— M. during her life such rank in the polite world, was in no instance more happily displayed than in the following letter. We think the polite reader will be of opinion with us, that there is no letter in the collection lately published, and supposed to have been wrote by the same lady, where the life and spirit of the writer is to be more admired, or the sentiments more approved.

A letter from Lady Wortley Montague, against a maxim of Mons. de la Rochefaucault's, "that marriages are convenient, but never delightful."

IT appears very bold in me to attempt to destroy a maxim established by so celebrated a genius as Mons. de la Rochefaucault, and implicitly received by a nation which calls itself the only perfectly polite in the world, and which has, for so long a time, given laws of gallantry to all Europe.

L. B. Bayly's Grammar, 1764, p. 164.

of the ardour
spires, I dare
contrary, and t
boyariv. It is married,
ly which can be delight
good mind.

Nature sets before us
suited to our species; we
to follow the instinct im-
taste, and elevated by
and agreeable imagination
the only felicity mortals a-
ble of. Ambition, avarice,
ty, can give, in their most
enjoyments, but very n-
pleasures, not capable to
noble soul. We must reg-
gifts of fortune but as
steps to attain happiness;
shall never find it, in o-
her trifling favours, which
more than the troubles of
they are not looked upon
sary to obtain, or to pre-
felicity more desirable.

That happiness is to b-
only in friendship, found-
possession esteem, fixed up-
acquaintance, confirmed
nation, and enlivened by
derness of love; which
cients have very well deser-
the figure of a beautiful ch-
is pleased with childish ga-
is tender and delicate, in-
to hurt, charmed with tri-
his designs terminate in pl-
but those pleasures are sw-
innocent. They have repr-
under a very different figure,
too gross to be named,
which the multitude are o-
pable, I mean that of a
which is more bestial than
and they have expressed
equivocal animal, the vi-
brutality of the sensual a-
equivocal animal, the vi-
brutality of the sensual a-

notwithstanding, the notion of all the fine-fylite gallantry.

Oh, that wishes only to sell with the loss of what the most amiable in the passion founded on imported by deceit, and by crimes, remorse, and contempt; — can it be to a virtuous heart? the amiable equipage of wful engagements; we lves obliged to eradicate out all the sentiments of separable from a noble, and to live in an eternal of that which we con- dliged to have our plea- sioned by remorse, and ced to the unhappy state ting virtue, yet not able t ourselves with vice.

not taste the sweets of ve but in a well-suited

Nothing so much dis- a little mind as to stop

What signifies that for which we see very ons) of making the name d and wise ridiculous? I signifies, in the gen- eretation, a jealous mor- relsome tyrant, or a good l, on whom we may im- hing; a wife is a domes- n, given to this podr eceive and torment him. luct of the generality of iciently justifies these eters. But I say, again, uly words? A well-re- marriage is not like those n and interest: it is two o live together. Let a onounce certain words, rney sign certain papers; on these preparations as

a lover does on a ladder of cords, that he fixes to the window of his mistress.

It is impossible that a perfect and well-founded love should be happy but in the peaceable possession of the object beloved, and that peace does not take from the sweetness and vivacity of a passion such as I have imagined. If I would amuse myself in writing romances, I should not place the seat of true happiness in Arcadia, or on the borders of Hymen. I am not such a prude as to limit the most delicate tenderness to wishes; I should begin the romance by the marriage of two persons united by their mind, taste, and inclination: can any thing be more happy than to unite their interest and their life? The lover has the pleasure of giving the last mark of his esteem and confidence to his mistress; she, in return, gives him the care of her repose and liberty. Can they give each other more dear or more tender pledges? And is it not natural to wish to give to each other incontestible proofs of that tenderness with which the soul is penetrated?

I know there are some people of false delicacy, who maintain that the pleasures of love are only due to difficulties and dangers. They say, very wittily, the rose would not be the rose without thorns, and a thousand other stiles of that nature, which make so little impression on my mind, that I am persuaded, was I a lover, the fear of hurting her I loved would make me unhappy, if the possession was accompanied with dangers to her. The life of married lovers is very different, they pass it in a chain of mutual obligations and marks of benevolence,

benevolence, and have the pleasure of forming the entire happiness of the object beloved; in which point I place perfect enjoyment.

The most trifling cares of economy become noble and delicate, when they are heightened by sentiments of tenderness. To furnish a room is no longer furnishing a room, it is ornamenting the place where I expect my lover; to order a supper is not simply giving orders to a cook, it is amusing myself in regaling him I love. These necessary occupations, regarded in this light by a lover, are pleasures infinitely more sensible and lively than cards and public places, which makes the happiness of the multitude incapable of true pleasure.— A passion happy and contented, softens every movement of the soul, and gilds each object that we look on.

To a happy lover (I mean one married to his mistress) if he has any employment, the fatigues of the camp, the embarrassments of court, every thing becomes agreeable when he can say to himself, it is to serve her I love. If fortune is favourable, (for that does not depend on merit) and gives success to his undertakings, all the advantages he receives are offerings due to her charms, and he finds, in the success of his ambition, pleasure much more lively and worthy a noble mind, than that of raising his fortune, or of being applauded by the public. He enjoys his glory, his rank, his riches, but as they regard her he loves; and it is her lover she hears praised, when he gains the approbation of the parliament, the praises of the army, or the favour of his prince. In misfortune, it is his consolation to

retire to a person who feels her row, and to say to himself arms, "My happiness does depend on the caprice of fate here is my assured asylum: all grief; your esteem makes sensible to the injustice of: a or the ingratitude of a mal feel a sort of pleasure in th of my estate, as that misf gives me new proofs of your and tenderness. How littleurable is grandeur to pers ready happy? We have no r flatterers or equipages; I n your heart, and I possess i person all the delights of. n In short, there is no situat which the melancholy may softened by the company, a person we love. Even an ill not without its pleasures, w are attended by one we lo should never have done, w give you a detail of all the c of an union in which we s once, all that flatters the s the most delicate and most ed pleasure; but I cannot co without mentioning the satis of seeing each day incre amiable pledges of our friendship, and the occupat improving them according to different sexes. We abando selves to the tender instinct ture refined by love. We; in the daughter the beauty, mother, and respect in the f appearances of understandi natural probity which we est the father. It is a pleas which God himself (accord Moses) was sensible, when what he had done, he found it

A propos of Moses, first plan of happiness in surpassed all others; and I

form to myself an idea of paradise more delightful than that state in which our first parents were placed: this did not last because they did not know the world; (which is the true reason that there are so few love-matches happy.) Eve may be considered as a foolish child, and Adam a man very little enlightened. When people of that sort meet, they may, perhaps, be amorous at first, but that cannot last. They form to themselves, in the violence of their passions, ideas above nature; a man thinks his mistress an angel because she is handsome; a woman is enchanted with the merit of her lover, because he adores her. The first change of her complexion takes from his adoration, and the husband ceasing to adore her, becomes hateful to her, who had no other foundation for her love; by degrees they are disgusted with one another, and, after the example of our first parents, they throw on each other the crime of their mutual weakness; afterwards coldness and contempt follow a great pace, and they believe they must hate each other because they are married; their smallest faults are magnified in each others sight, and they are blinded to their mutual perfections. A commerce established upon passion can have no other attendants. A man, when he marries his mistress, ought to forget that she then appears adorable to him; to consider that she is but a simple mortal, subject to diseases, caprice, and ill-humour. He must prepare his constancy to support the loss of her beauty, and collect a fund of complacency, which is necessary for the continual conversation of the person who is most agreeable, and the least un-

equal. The woman, on her side, must not expect a continuance of flatteries and obedience. She must dispose herself to obey agreeably, a science very difficult, and, of consequence, of great merit to a man capable of feeling. She must strive to heighten the charms of a mistress by the good sense and solidity of a friend. When two persons, prepossessed with sentiments so reasonable, are united by eternal ties, all nature smiles upon them, and the common objects become charming.

It appears to me a life infinitely more delightful, more elegant, and more pleasurable, than the best conducted and most happy gallantry. A woman capable of reflection cannot but look upon her lover as her seducer, who would take advantage of her weakness to give himself a momentary pleasure, at the expence of her repose, of her glory, and of her life. A highwayman, who claps a pistol to the breast, to take away your purse, appears to me more honest and less guilty; and I have so good an opinion of myself as to think, was I a man, I should be as capable to lay the plan of an assassination as that of debauching an honest woman, respectable in the world, and happy in her marriage. Should I be capable of poisoning a heart by inspiring it with an unhappy passion, to which she must sacrifice her honour, tranquillity, and virtue! Shall I render a person despicable because she appears amiable to me! Shall I reward her tenderness by rendering her house no longer agreeable, her children indifferent, and her husband hateful! I believe these reflections would appear of the same force, if my sex did render

der such proceedings excusable; and I hope I should have sense enough not to think vice less vicious because it was in fashion.

I esteem much the morals of the Turks, an ignorant people, but very polite, in my opinion. A gallant convicted of having debauched a married woman, is looked upon by them with the same horror as an abandoned woman by us; he is sure never to make his fortune; and every one would be ashamed to give a considerable employment to a man suspected of being guilty of so enormous a crime.—What would they say in that moral nation, were they to see one of our anti-knight-errants, who are always in pursuit of adventures to put innocent young women in distress, and to ruin the honour of women of fashion; who regard beauty, youth, rank, and virtue, but as so many spurs to incite their desire to ruin, and who place all their glory in appearing artful seducers, forgetting that, with all their care, they can never attain but to the second rank, the devils having been long since in possession of the first!

I own, that our barbarous manners are so well calculated for the establishment of vice and misery (which is inseparable from it) that they must have hearts and heads infinitely above the common, to enjoy the felicity of a marriage such as I have described. Nature is so weak, and so given to change, that it is difficult to support the best-founded constancy, amidst those many dissipations that our ridiculous customs have rendered inevitable. A husband who loves his wife, is in pain to see her take the liberties which fashion allows;

it appears hard to refuse them to her, and he finds himself obliged to conform himself to the polite manners of Europe; to see, every day, her hands a prey to every one who will take them; to hear her display, to the whole world, the charms of her wit; to shew her neck in full day; to dress for balls and shows, to attract admirers, and to listen to the idle flattery of a thousand and a thousand sops. Can any man support his esteem for a creature so public, or, at least, does not she lose much of her merit!

I return to the Oriental maxims, where the most beautiful women content themselves with limiting the power of their charms to him who has a right to enjoy them; they have too much honour to wish to make other men miserable, and are too sincere not to own they think themselves capable of exciting passion.

I remember a conversation I had with a lady of great quality at Constantinople, the most amiable woman I ever knew in my life, and for whom I had afterwards the most tender friendship; she owned, ingenuously, to me, that she was content with her husband. What libertines you Christian women are! (she said;) it is permitted you to receive visits from as many men as you please; and your laws permit you, without limitation, the use of wine. I assured her she was very much misinformed; that it was true we received visits, but those visits were full of form and respect, and that it was a crime to hear talk of love, or to love any other than our husbands. Your husbands are very good (said she, laughing) to content themselves with

to limited a fidelity. Your
our hands, your conversa-
re for the public, and what
pretend to reserve for
Pardon me, my beautiful
(added she, embracing me)
all possible inclination to
what you say, but you
impose upon me impossi-
I know the amorous com-
of you infidels, I see you
amed of them, and I will
ention them to you more*.
nd so much good sense and
all she said, that I could
contradict her; and I own-
st, that she had reasons to
the morals of the mussulmen
ridiculous customs which are

surprisingly opposite to the severe
maxims of Christianity. And,
notwithstanding our foolish man-
ners, I am of opinion, that a
woman, determined to find her
happiness in the love of her hus-
band, must give up the extra-
gant desire of being admired by
the public; and that a husband
who loves his wife, must deprive
himself of the reputation of being
a gallant at court. You see that I
suppose two persons very extraor-
dinary; it is not, then, very sur-
prising such a union should be rare
in a country, where it is necessary,
in order to be happy, to despise
the established maxims.

I am, &c.

is conversation is mentioned in the letters lately published, as written
M—y W—y M—c.



P O E T R Y.

The Sixteenth ODE of the Second Book of HORACE, imitated.

WHEN low'ring clouds obscure the sky,
 No star to bless the seaman's eye,
 No hope to cheer his breast;
 Tir'd with the dangers of the seas,
 The fearful merchant prays for ease,
 And wealth would change for rest.

The Prussian, deeply vers'd in arms,
 Thro' dire Bellona's loud alarms,
 Labours for ease alone;
 For ease that's never to be sold,
 For purple vests, or shining gold,
 Or India's richest stone.

Not all the tribe of stars, and strings,
 That swarm about the courts of kings,
 Can guard the place from care:
 The foldier's arms, the statesman's art,
 Are weak to save the royal heart
 From anguish and despair.

Thrice happy he, whom partial fate
 Beneath the troubles of the great
 With fav'ring hand has plac'd;
 He treads the even path of life,
 Unmov'd by fear, unhurt by strife,
 By fortune not disgrac'd.

Why do we form such deep-wrought schemes,
 Since all our gay delusive dreams
 Must end with life's short trance?
 Why fly?—since horror's vengeful crew,
 Will still the guilty wretch pursue,
 Thro' Holland, Spain or France.

Care,

M. F. the YE AIR 1764. N. A.

Care, dreadful in its ceaseless course,
 Will scale with all controuling force
 The proudest first-rate's side :
 Nor (fleeter than the driving wind)
 Can horsemen leave its steps behind,
 Like Shaftoe tho' they ride.

The man whose present moments flow
 Serene—with thoughts of future woe,
 Will ne'er disturb his breast :
 Adversity his soul derides,
 Or in a smile his grief he hides. —
 None are intirely blest.

Bute soon forsook the public stage,
 Newcastle to a good old age

Enjoy'd the charms of pow'r :
 What fortune now denies to thee,
 Before to-morrow's dawn on me

Her lavish hand may show'r :

To thee fair wealth her tribute brings,
 At thy gay board, from plenty's springs,

Champagne and claret flow :
 Six prancing steeds thy chariot bear,
 And Gallia's choicest silks you wear,
 Or in embroid'ry glow.

I only boast a small estate,
 A muse that, nor sublime, or great,

Jogs on a gentle pace :
 A soul, that dares despise a slave,
 And views, with scorn, a tinsel'd knave,

Or in, or out out of place.

DIANA. A CANTATA from ROUSSEAU.

THE sun was now descended to the main,

When chaste Diana, and her virgin train,

Espied, within the covert of a grove,

The little Cupids and the god of love

All fast asleep—stretch'd on the mossy ground :

Surpris'd, a while the goddess gaz'd,

Then gently thus her accents rais'd :

" Fell tyrants of each tender breast

Sleep on, and let mankind have rest :

For oh, soon as your eyes unclose,

Adieu to all the world's repose.

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Hush—softly tread, and silence keep;
 The wanton gods are all asleep;
 Let's break their darts and bows,
 So in our turn
 We'll make them mourn,
 And give the world repose.
 'Tis done: for scarce the goddess spoke,
 But lo! their darts and bows are broke;
 Their quivers hang in triumph high,
 When thus the nymphs express their joy:
 Our victory's great,
 Our glory's compleat,
 No longer shall we be alarm'd;
 Then sing and rejoice,
 With one heart and voice,
 For Cupid at length is disarm'd.
 Ye nymphs and ye swains,
 Who dwell on these plains,
 And have by fond passions been harm'd,
 Secure of your hearts,
 Now laugh at his darts,
 For Cupid at length is disarm'd.
 Rouz'd with the noise, the god in wild affright
 Awakes; but oh! what objects shock his sight!
 His dreaded arms in scatter'd shivers thrown,
 —O cruel goddess—but I scorn to moan.
 Revenge be mine—still one unbroken dart
 Remains—He said, and lanc'd it thro' her heart.
 Beware how you the god of love provoke;
 Ah! what avail a thousand arrows broke,
 If one remains to waite
 The dire heart-wounding shaft!
 Ah! what avail a thousand arrows broke
 If one remains to waite the fatal stroke!

The ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE:

A fragment of Menander, translated by Francis Fawks, M.

WHOMSOEVER approaches to the Lord of all,
 And with his offerings desolates the stall;
 Who brings an hundred bulls with garlands drest,
 The purple mantle, or the golden vest,
 Or ivory figures richly wrought around,
 Or curious images with emeralds crown'd;
 And hopes with these God's favour to obtain,
 His thoughts are foolish and his hopes are vain.
 He, only he may trust his pray'rs will rise,
 And heav'n accept his grateful sacrifice,

For the YEAR 1763.

Who leads beneficent a virtuous life,
Who wrongs no virgin, who corrupts no wife;
No robber he, no murderer of mankind,
No miser, servant to the sordid mind.
Dare to be just, my Pamphilus, disdain
The smallest trifle for the greatest gain:
For God is nigh thee, and his purer sight
In acts of goodness only takes delight:
He feeds the labourer for his honest toil,
And heaps his substance as he turns the soil.
To him then humbly pay the rites divine,
And not in garments, but in goodness shine.
Guiltless of conscience thou may'st safely sleep,
Tho' thunder bellow thro' the boundless deep.

ANACREON, ODE XXXVI.

BUSY Rhetor, hence away
Dictate not to me, I pray;
What care I for all your rules?
Love and Bacchus hate the schools.
Teach me not, then, what to say,
Teach Anacreon to be gay:
Teach me not then how to think,
Teach Anacreon how to drink.

See the envious hand of time,
Robs Anacreon of his prime!
See the wrinkles knit my brow!
See the silver tresses flow!
Cease, then cease your pedant strain;
Fit for philosophic brain.
Since, my friend, I'm growing grey,
I'll be merry whilst I may;
Drink and revel it away.
Quickly boy — nay faster pour;
Death, perhaps, is at the door:
Quick then — lest I drink no more.

ROGERS.

H Y M E N to E L I Z A.

By L. L.

MADAM, before your feet I lay
This ode upon your wedding day,
The first indeed I ever made,
For writing odes is not my trade:

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My head is full of household cares,
 And necessary dull affairs;
 B sides that sometimes *jealous frumps*
 Will put me into doleful dumps.
 And then no clown beneath the sky
 Was e'er more ungallant than I;
 For you alone I now think fit
 To turn a poet and a wit —
 For you whose charms, I know not how,
 Have power to smooch my wrinkled brow,
 And make me, though by nature stupid,
 As brisk, and as alert, as Cupid.
 These obligations to repay,
 Whene'er your happy nuptial day
 Shall with the circling years return,
 For you my torch shall brighter burn;
 Than when you first my power ador'd;
 Nor will I call myself your lord,
 But am (as witness this my hand)
 Your humble servant at command.

HYMEN.

Dear child, let Hymen not beguile
 You, who are such a judge of style,
 To think that he these verses made,
 Without an abler penman's aid;
 Observe them well, you'll plainly see,
 That every line was writ by me,

CUPID.

*The ELM and VINE. A FABLE.**Inscribed to a LADY who expressed a great aversion to Marriage.*

IN Æsop's days, when trees cou'd speak,
 And talk in Hebrew, Latin, Greek,
 An elm and vine, by chance near neighbours,
 Tho' separate, each pursued their labours:
 The vine, with native sweetness fraught,
 For man prepar'd the chearing draught;
 Her tendrils curl'd along the plain,
 And suddy clusters swell'd again:
 The towering elm could little boast,
 But leaves — a barren shade at most;
 Save when by woodman's sturdy stroke
 Cut down to make a chair, or spoke;
 Yet tho' but small his claim to merit,
 Not wholly void of sense or spirit,
 His neighbour's worth he view'd with smiles,
 And long'd to share her useful toils.

For, "O! said he, were we but one,
 " Sure bliss would center here alone;
 " For I by you encircled high,
 " Should scorn the oak's proud majesty.
 " While your rich fruit time might mature
 " From storms and savage beasts secure;
 " Our mutual help would soothe our care,
 " And heav'n approve the happy pair."
 " Forbear, fir elm, the vine reply'd,
 " Nor wonder if your suit's deny'd.
 " Shall I give up my independence,
 " On your caprice to dance attendance?
 " Must I, or nod, or bend, or twine,
 " Just as your worship shall incline?
 " Or shall my charms, which all admire,
 " Become a barren tree's attire?
 " No—seek more suitable alliance—
 " I to all danger bid defiance.
 " Here, unconfin'd, I range my fill;
 " And bounteous nature waits my will."

At this the modest elm, struck mute,
 Forbore to urge his friendly suit:
 But, sorely griev'd to meet disdain,
 A tender sigh express'd his pain.

When, lo! thick darkness veils the pole,
 Dread lightnings flash, loud thunders roll;
 Impetuous rains in floods descend,
 And trembling nature fears an end.
 The vine, faint, spiritless, forlorn,
 Now seeks the succour late her scorn;
 Creeps feebly to the elm's embrace;
 And in his arms finds sweet solace;
 United thus they storms defy,
 And mutual grace and aid supply.

REASON and IMAGINATION. A FABLE.

From poems just published; by Christopher Smart.

'T WAS in the famous Sabine grove,
 Where wit so oft with judgment strove,
 Imagination in the sight
 Of young desire and gay delight,
 Began to think upon a mate,
 As weary of the single state;
 For sick of change, as left at will,
 And cloy'd with entertainment fill,
 She thought it better to be grave,
 To settle, to take up, and save;

She therefore to her chamber sped,
 And thus at first attir'd her head:
 Upon her hair, with brilliant's grac'd,
 Her tow'r of beauty gold she plac'd;
 Her ears with pendent jewels glow'd
 Of various water, curious mode,
 As nature sports the wintry ice,
 In many a whimsical device.
 Her eye-brows arch'd, upon the stream
 Of rays, beyond the piercing beam;
 Her cheeks, in matchless colour high,
 She veil'd to fix the gazer's eye;
 Her breast, as white as fancy draws,
 She cover'd with a crimson gauze,
 And on her wings she threw perfume
 From buds of everlasting bloom.
 Her zone, ungirded from her vest,
 She wore across her swelling breast,
 On which, in gems, this verse was wrought,
 "I make and shift the scenes of thought."
 In her right-hand a wand she held,
 Which magic's utmost pow'r excell'd;
 And in her left retain'd a chart,
 With figures far surpassing art,
 Of other natures, suns and moons,
 Of other moves to higher tunes.
 The sylphs and sylphids, fleet as light,
 The fairies of the gamefome night,
 The muses, graces, all attend
 Her service to her journey's end:
 And fortune, sometimes at her hand,
 Is now the fav'rite of her band,
 Dispatch'd before the news to bear,
 And all th' adventure to prepare.

Beneath an holm-tree's friendly shade
 Was Reason's little cottage made;
 Before, a river deep and still,
 Behind, a rocky, soaring hill.
 Himself, adorn'd in seemly plight,
 Was reading to the eastern light;
 And ever, as he meekly knelt,
 Upon the book of wisdom dwelt.
 The spirit of the shifting wheel
 Thus first essay'd his pulse to feel:
 "The nymph supreme o'er works of wit,
 O'er labour'd plan and lucky hit,
 Is coming to your homely cot,
 To call you to a nobler lot."

" I, Fortune, promise wealth and pow'r;
 " By way of matrimonial dow'r;
 " Preferment crowns the golden day,
 " When fair Occasion leads the way."
 Thus spake the frail, capricious dame,
 When she that sent the message came. —
 " From first Invention's highest sphere,
 " I, queen of imag'ry, appear;
 " And throw myself at Reason's feet,
 " Upon a weighty point to treat.
 " You dwell alone, and are too grave,
 " You make yourself too much a slave;
 " Your shrewd deductions run a length,
 " Till all your spirits waste their strength;
 " Your fav'rite logic is full close,
 " Your morals are too much a dose;
 " You ply your studies till you risk
 " Your senses—you should be more brisk—
 " The doctors soon will find a flaw,
 " And lock you up in chains and straw.
 " But if you are inclin'd to take
 " The gen'rous offer which I make,
 " I'll lead you from this hole and ditch,
 " To gay conception's top-moist pitch;
 " To those bright plains where crowd in swarms,
 " The spirits of fantastic forms;
 " To planets populous with elves;
 " To natures still above themselves,
 " By soaring to the wond'rous height
 " Of notions which they still create;
 " Ill bring you to the pearly cars,
 " By dragons drawn, above the stars;
 " To colours of Arabian glow,
 " And to the heart-dilating show
 " Of paintings, which surmount the life;
 " At once your tat'refs and your wife."
 " —Soft, soft, (says Reason,) lovely friend,
 " Tho' to a parley I attend,
 " I cannot take thee for a mate;
 " I'm lost if e'er I change my state.
 " But whensoever your raptures rise,
 " I'll try to come with my supplies;
 " To muster up my sober aid,
 " What time your lively pow'rs invade;
 " To act conjointly in the war
 " On dulness, whom we both abhor,
 " And ev'ry folly that you make,
 " I must be there for conduct's sake;

" Thy

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- " Thy correspondent, thine ally,
 " Or any thing but bind and tye. —
 " But ere this treaty be agreed,
 " Give me thy wand and winged steed :
 " Take thou this compass and this rule,
 " That wit may cease to play the fool ;
 " And that thy vor'ries who are born
 " For praise, may never sink to scorn."

An ancient TALE, from GOWER, modernized.

IN Rome, when Lucius bore the sway,
 It happ'd, so ancient stories say,
 One ev'ning ere he went to bed,
 To ease of all his cares, his head,
 He call'd his steward, a doughty knight,
 That he might counsel what was right
 With's chamberlain, a lord of parts,
 Deep skill'd in all the courtly arts ;
 And by the chimney as they stood,
 They freely talk'd as they thought good :
 Before the fire upon a stool,
 Close by them sat the monarch's fool ;
 And as he with his bauble play'd,
 He heard right well whate'er they said.

The king his various doubts propos'd,
 And they, at will, their thoughts disclos'd.

When many questions thus had past,
 The king demanded, at the last,
 What with his people was his fame,
 And if rever'd, or scorn'd his name ?
 Bid them the truth to him declare,
 And tell him all things as they were ;
 On their allegiance, without awe
 Or dread, that they might anger draw :
 Since 'twas his will, as tongues will walk,
 To know the common people's talk.

The steward, in answer, told the king,
 (As palace nightingales still sing)
 That far and wide, as he could hear,
 His majesty to all was dear.
 And his long reign by all desir'd ;
 That all his actions were admir'd,
 In this, that high and low agreed,
 Hoping that heaven had so decreed :
 Thus spake the steward ; and all he spoke
 Was flattery, dress'd in falsehood's cloak.

Next, turning to his chamberlain,
 The king requir'd in language plain,

That he would tell him all he knew,
Nor heed the event, so all were true.

His chamberlain, a subtle man,
Who could both truth and int'rest scan,
Perceiving by the monarch's brow,
He really meant the truth to know;
First, bowing low—My liege, said he,
Your subjects high and low agree,
That if your council were but true,
And you things fairly from them knew;
In ev'ry point this understood,
You would be gracious, great, and good;
For well they know your princely nature,
Heav'n never form'd a better creature!

A gleam of truth he thus reveal'd,
Behind, a cloud of words conceal'd,
Hinted at what he could not name,
And on the council laid the blame.

The fool who heard what both had told,
And in the cause of truth more bold;
Or else, which surely was the case,
Prompted thereto by heavenly grace,
First sigh'd, as he his lungs had torn,
Then laugh'd the courtiers both to scorn.

"Sir king, said he, if so it was,
As this wise lord has put the case,
Be sure your council have done right—
To please is always their delight.
From them, if ill advice be had,
It is because the king is bad.
Take not on trust if you would find
The truth, go look it in your mind."

The monarch paus'd, amaz'd to hear
Language so foreign to his ear;
Began to weigh the golden rule,
And took the counsel of a fool.
Conscience stood ready at his call,
And, as he ask'd—it answer'd all.
He quickly felt the good of this,
Discern'd whate'er he'd done amiss:
He saw, nor started at the sight,
Resolving soon to set things right;
And thus by Providence inspir'd,
The fool wrought what the king desir'd.
The weak, the wanton, and the wild,
Were from the monarch's court exil'd;
The grave, the gen'rous, and the good,
Before the king in office stood;

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By them advis'd, he *thought* no ill,
 He *did* no wrong, yet did his will.
 Bad laws were presently amended,
 Wisely the public wealth expended :
 All injuries were straight redress'd,
 The people were no more oppress'd :
 For where the king is good and wise,
 None dare to give him bad advice ;
 His measures too so deeply plann'd,
 Are executed out of hand :
 His people bless their prince's name,
 And foreign realms respect his fame.
 But if the common people cry,
 And their proud monarch ask not why ;
 Or told, refuses to redress,
 And make unnumber'd burdens less ;
 Or careless seeks in sports and play,
 To pass the jocund hours away ;
 Tho' hunger, penury, and toil,
 Afflict his subjects all the while :
 Their fate, at length, becomes his own,
 As from examples may be shewn.

THE FABLE of the TREES.

— ARBORES loquantur non tantum seræ.
 PAMPHILUS.

ONCE on a time when great fir Oak
 Held all the trees beneath his yoke,
 The monarch, anxious to maintain,
 In peaceful state his sylvan reign,
 Saw, to his sorrow and distraction,
 His subject trees take root in faction,
 And, tho' late join'd in union hearty,
 Now branching into shoots of party.
 Each sturdy stick of factious wood
 Stood stiff and stout for public good :
 For patriots ever, 'tis well known,
 Seek others welfare, not their own,
 And all they undertake, you know,
 Is meant *pro bono publico*.

The hardy Fir, from northern earth,
 Who took its name, and drew its birth,
 The Oak placed next him, to support
 His government, and grace his court.
 The Fir, of an uncommon size,
 Rear'd his tall head unto the skies,
 O'ertopp'd his fellow-plants, his height,
 Who view'd and sicken'd at the sight :

With envy ev'ry fibre swell'd,
While in them the proud sap rebell'd ;
Shall then, they cry'd, the Ash, the Elm,
The Beech, no longer rule the helm ?
What, shall the ignoble Fir, a plant
In tempest born, and nurs'd in want,
From the black regions of the north,
And native famine, issue forth ;
In this our happier soil take root,
And dare our birth-right to dispute ?

On this the fatal storm began,
Confusion through the forest ran ;
Mischief in each dark shade was brewing,
And all betoken'd gen'ral ruin :
While each, to make their party good,
Brib'd the vile shrubs and underwood :
And now the Bramble and the Thistle
Sent forth ode, essay, and epistle ;
To which anon with equal mettle,
Reply'd the Thorn and stinging Nettle !

What's to be done ? or how oppose
The storm which in the forest rose ?
Grief shook the mighty monarch's mind,
And his sighs labour'd in the wind.
At length the tumult, strife, and quarrel,
Alarming the sagacious Laurel,
His mind unto the king he broke,
And thus address'd him : Heart of Oak !
Sedition is on foot, make ready,
And fix your empire firm and steady.
Faction in vain shall shake the wood,
While you pursue the gen'ral good.
Fear not a foe, trust not a friend,
Upon yourself alone depend.
If not too partially ally'd
By fear or love to either side,
In vain shall jarring factions strive,
Cabals in vain dark plots contrive.
Slave to no foe, dupe to no minion,
Maintain an equal just dominion :
So shall you stand by storms unbroke,
And all revere the ROYAL OAK.

From the Cambridge Verses on the Peace.

MAD with the thirst of glory, Philip's son
Mourn'd o'er the bounded conquests he had won ;
Proud of a conqueror's, not a monarch's sword,
He wept no other world should want a lord.

Led by the love of freedom and mankind,
 GEORGE gain'd that world, the tyrant wept to find;
 But when he made each private pang his own;
 Heard every orphan's cry, and widow's moan;
 He wept the stern necessity of power,
 And felt no joy, till triumph was no more.

From equal power what different wishes rose,
 From the same source what different sorrows rose!

One long'd for friends, the other wanted foes;
 And here the Christian wept, and there the man.

William Henry Campbell of Bonbrake Hall.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, Jan 1, 1763.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet Laureat.

I.

AT length th' imperious lord of war,
 Yields to the fates their ebony car,
 And frowning quits his toll;
 Dash'd from his hand the bleeding spear
 Now deigns a happier form to wear,
 And peaceful turns the foil.
 Th' insatiate furies of the train,
 Revenge, and Hate, and fell Disdain,
 With heart of steel, and eyes of fire,
 Who stain the sword which honour draws,
 Who fully virtue's sacred cause,
 To Stygian depths retire.
 Unholy shapes and shadows drear,
 The pallid family of Fear,
 And Rapine, still by shrieks pursu'd,
 And meagre Famine's squalid brood
 Close the dire crew.—Ye' eternal gates, display
 Your adamant folds, and shut them from the day!

II.

For lo, in yonder pregnant skies
 On billowy clouds the goddess lies
 Whose presence breathes delight!
 Whose power th' obsequious seasons owe,
 And winter loses half his frown,
 And half her shades the night.
 Soft smiling PEACE, whom Venus bore,
 When tutor'd by th' enchanting lore
 Of Maia's blooming son;
 She sooth'd the furies of the Gods,
 Drove discord from the blest abodes,
 And Jove resum'd his throne.

For the YEAR 1763

Th' attendant Graces gird her round,
And sportive Rase with locks unbound,
And every muse, to leisure born,
And Plenty in her twisted horn,
While changeful Commerce spreads her loosen'd sails,
Blow, as ye list, ye winds, the reign of PEACE prevails.

III.

And see, to grace that milder reign,
Sweet Innocence adorns the train,
And deigns a human form to wear,
In form and features Albion's heir,
A future GEORGE ! — Propitious powers,
Ye delegates of heaven's high King,
Who guide the years, the days, the hours,
That float on time's progressive wing,
Exert your influence, bid us know
From parent worth what virtues flow !
Be to less happy realms resign'd
The warrior's unrelenting rage.
We ask not kings of hero-kind.
The storms, and earthquakes of their age,
To us the nobler blessings given ;
O teach us delegates of heaven,
What mightier bliss from union springs !
Future subjects, future kings,
Shall bless the fair example shown
And from our character transcribe their own,
“ A people, zealous to obey,
A monarch whose parental sway
Despises regal art,
His shield, the laws which guard the land,
His sword, each Briton's eager hand,
His throne, each Briton's heart.”

ODE for His MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

June 4. 1763.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet Laureat.

Common births, like common things,
Pass unheeded, or unknown :
Time but spreads, or waves his wings,
The phantom swells, the phantom's gone !
Born for millions monarchs rise
Heirs of infamy, or fame,
When the virtuous, brave, or wise,
Demand our praise, with loud acclaim

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We twine the festal wreath, the Spices add;
 'Tis not our King's alone, his Bringer's need we add;
 Bright examples plac'd on high

Shine with more distinguish'd lamps.

Thither nations turn their eye,
 And grow virtuous as they gaze.
 Thoughtless ease, and sportive leisure,
 Dwell in life's contracted sphere,
 Public is the monarch's pleasure,
 Public is the monarch's care:

If Titus smiles, the observant world is gay,
 If Titus frowns, or sighs, *We* sigh and lose a day!
 Around their couch, around their board
 A thousand ears attentive wait,
 A thousand busy tongues record
 The smallest whispers of the great.
 Happy those whom truth sincere
 And conscious virtue join to guide!
 Can they have a foe to fear,
 Can they have a thought to hide?

Nobly they soar above th' admiring throng
 Superior to the power, the will of acting wrong.

Such may Britain find her kings!—

Such the magic of rapid wings
 Wafts to some sublimer sphere:

Gods, and heroes mingle there;
 Fame's eternal accents breathe
 Black Cocytus howls beneath;

Ev'n Malice learns to blush, and hides her sting;
 — O such may Britain ever find her kings!

*Two Songs sung at the Musical Entertainment, &c. given
 at the Queen's Palace, June 6, 1763, in honour of his
 Majesty's Birth-day.*

FIRST SONG.

TO Peace and Love, in courts but seldom seen,
 This smiling day has facted been:
 And may they here, united reign
 While winter chills, or summer warms the plain!

May SHE, whose duty is her joy,
 Still, still on tasks of love her hours employ
 To cheer her King, to charm her Friend,
 On his and Britain's Hope, with pleasant mind

* Pindar.

For the YEAR 1763

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That lovely, that unfolding rose,
With care to watch, and cherish, as he grows ;
While, with a Mother's soft surprize,
She sees, in him renew'd, his Parent rise !

SECOND SONG.

LET harmony reign,
And let pleasure abound ;
While in sparkling champain
This health goes around :

The King !—may his birth-day successively smile
With joy on himself, and with peace to his isle !
All white be his moments, and bear on their wing,
In the brightness of summer, the softness of spring !
May she, who bestow'd him on Britain this morn,
Live long, his mild sway to applaud and adorn !
May each loyal guest, that around him is seen,
Embrace as a Sister, whom love made his Queen !

Then let harmony reign,
Then let pleasure abound ;
While in sparkling champain
These wishes go round !

PROLOGUE,

To the ENGLISHMAN at BOURDEAUX,

read since the conclusion of the peace, with ununiversal applause at Paris.

TOO long by some fatality misled,
From pride resulting, or from folly bred :
Each clime to all the virtues lays a claim,
And soars, self-flatter'd, to the top of fame :
Confines each merit to itself alone,
Or thinks no other equal to its own :
E'en the pale Russian shiv'ring as he lies,
Beneath the horror of his bitterest skies,
While the loud tempest rattles o'er his head,
Or bursts all dreadful on his tott'ring shed,
Hugs a soft something closely to his soul,
That sooths the cutting sharpness of the pole,
Elates his bosom with a conscious pride,
And smiles contempt on all the world beside.
'Tis your's, O France, the earliest to unbind
This more than Gordian manacle of mind !
To-night we bid your justice may be shewn
To foreign virtues equal with your own ;
Think, nobly think, when nature first was born,
And fair creation kindled into morn,

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[illegible][illegible]

Confess alike the peasant's and the king's,
Nor once consider in what soil it springs.

EPILOGUE to the new tragedy of ELVIRA,

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER, in the character of ELVIRA.

Ladies and gentlemen—'tis so ill bred—
We have no epilogue, because I'm dead;
For he, our bard, with frenzy-rolling eye,
Swears you shan't laugh, when he has made you cry.
At which I gave his sleeve a gentle pull,
Suppose they should not cry, and should be dull:
In such a case, 'twould surely do no harm;
A little lively nonsense taken warm:
On critic stomachs delicate and queasy,
'Twill even make a heavy meal fit easy.
The town hates Epilogues.—It is not true,
I answer'd that for *you*—and *you*—and *you*—

(To pit, boxes, 1st gallery,

They call for epilogues and hornpipes too—

(To the upper gallery.

Madam, the critics say—To you they're civil,
Here if they have 'em not, they'll play the devil;
Out of this house, fir, and to you alone,
They'll smile, cry bravo! charming!—Here they groan:
A single critic will not frown, look big,
Harmless and pliant as a single twig.
But crowded here they change, and 'tis not odd,
For twigs, when bundled up, become a rod.
Critics to bards, like beauties to each other,
When tête à tête their enmity they smother!
“Kiss me, my dear—how do you?—charming creature!”
“What shape! what bloom! what spirit in each feature!”
“You flatter me—'pon honour, no—you do—”
“My friend—my dear—sincerely yours—adieu.”
But when at routs, the dear friends change their tone—
I speak of *foreign* ladies, not our own.
Will you permit, good fir, these gloomy folk,
To give all tragedy without one joke?
They gravely tell us—tragedy's design'd
To purge the passions, purify the mind;
To which I say, to strike those blockheads dumb,
With physic always give a sugar-plum;
I love these sugar-plums in prose or rhimes;
No one is merrier than myself sometimes;
Yet I, poor I, with tears and constant moan,
Am melted down almost to skin and bone:

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This night, in sighs and sobs, I drew my breath ;
 Love, marriage, treason, prison, poison, death,
 Were scarce sufficient to compleat *my* fate ;
 Two children were thrown in to make up weight.
 With all these sufferings, is it not provoking,
 To be deny'd at last a little joking ?
 If they will make new laws, for mirth's sake break 'em,
 Roar out for epilogues, and let me speak 'em.

P R O L O G U E

To the new Tragedy call'd,

The D I S C O V E R Y :

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

A Female culprit at your bar appears,
 Nor destitute of hope, nor free from fears.
 Her utmost crime she's ready to confess,
 A simple trespass, neither more nor less.
 For, truant like, she rambles out of bounds,
 And dares to venture on poetic grounds.
 The fault is deem'd high treason by the men,
 Those lordly tyrants who usurp the pen ;
 For women, like state criminals, they think,
 Shou'd be debarr'd the use of pen and ink :
 And thus the vile monopoly they hide,
 With flatt'ring arts—" You ladies have beside
 " So many ways to conquer—Sure 'tis fit
 " You leave to us that dang'rous weapon, wit."
 Sometimes they frown, and looking great and wise,
 " You'd better mind your puddings and your pies."
 Our author, who disclaims such Salique laws,
 To her own sex appeals to judge her cause :
 She pleads old *Magna Charta* on her side,
 That British subjects by their peers be try'd.
 Our humble muse no charms of art can boast,
 But simple nature, and plain sense at most :
 Perhaps some character—a moral too ;
 And, what is stranger still—the story's new !
 No borrow'd thoughts throughout the piece are shewn,
 But what our author writes is *all her own*.
 By no sly hint or incident she tries
 To bid-on modest cheeks one blush arise :
 The loosest thought our decent scenes suggest,
 Virtue herself might harbour in her breast ;
 And where our satire vents its harmless spleen
 The fob'rest prude may laugh without a screen.
 Ladies, to you she dedicates her lays,
 Assert your right to censure or to praise :

Boldly your will in open court declare,
And let the men dispute it—if they dare!

EPILOGUE to the ANDRIA,

Acted at Hackney School.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

DAVUS speaks.

BUT why act plays?—some formal greybeard cries:

I'll answer that, who am not over-wise:
To learn their lessons, and to play the fool,
Are the two great concerns of boys at school;
And our good matters prudently discerning,
How much we lean to folly more than learning.
Contriv'd these plays, by which the veriest dunce
May learn his book and play the fool at once.
For Greek and Latin we have small devotion,
Terence himself goes down a sickly potion;
But set us once to act him—never fear us—
Our qualms are gone, 'tis you are sick who hear us.
Ne'er may our actors, when they quit the school,
Tread the great stage of life to play the fool;
No partial friends can there our faults conceal,
Should we play characters we cannot feel.
If we act law—are judges!—then are we,
Like justice, blind—as counsel we may see
Enough to know the colour of a fee.
In physick—practice is our best adviser,
The more we're puzzled, we must seem the wiser.
If war's our trade, and we vain, blust'ring, young,
Should, Thrafo like, fight battles with our tongue,
Soon 'twould appear how ill these airs become us;
The foe comes on—*quid nunc?—quis redeamus.*
In short, be what we may, experience teaches
This truth—One deed is worth a thousand speeches.
John Moody of sir Wronghead well has told it,
He can speak stawtly, but he canna' hawld it.
This for myself and school!—Now let me say,
Why with these English rhimes we close our play.
Ladies, for you they're meant—I feel to you,
Small as I am, that great respect is due:
Quit of my Grecian servitude, I crave
Still to be English Davus, and your slave—
To succour English damsels is my plan;
If you should want me, ladies, I'm your man.

Should

Thy friends, thy patriot friends;
In pure regard all with thee dead;
Thy foes a different instance give,
For they all wish that thou may'st live
Westminster,

The SNARLING PUO and DANCING BEAR

Addressed to Messrs. HOGARTH and CHURCHILL

BEST, Hogarth, thou should'st draw
Thy failing pencil 'gainst the sons
Or Churchill, scorned to give out
Should prove less merciful than stout
To an apt tale, an equal friend
To both, requests you to attend
Three sisters, daughters of the town,
(A family of some renown)
Together liv'd, tho' single lives,
Jangling as husbands and their wives
The first, like Tristram nam'd in haste,
Was christen'd, by misnomer, Taste;
A splenetic and formal pride;
Averse to all that's low or rude;
Fainting at ev'ry odious jest,
And starch as any quaker dress;
So nice, so snical, so quaint
No sinner sure so much a saint
For this was all a fair outside,
Her vice and vanity to hide,
The second, a fantastic dame,
As modish in her dress as name;
A batter'd strumpet, Fashion's bight,
The bane of many a living sight;
A grey coquet, whose magic pow'r,
Tho' wasting with the present hour,
Her charms deciduous but decay,
To sprout again some future day;
While thus alternate youth and age,
By turns her votaries engage,
And still with constancy maintain
Her most inconstant tyrant reign;
The third, a female full of zeal,
Still flaming for the common weal;
Tho' as her sister, Fashion's guide,
Alternate taking different sides;
Now a rank tory, talking big
And now a grumbling radical

Or,

Or, when no business of the nation
Sets her warm blood in fermentation,
As keen she flies at lower game,
A poet's or a painter's fame;
Alike she raves, alike she bounces,
About pink furbelows and flounces;
In every cause sincere and hearty,
Her name, as well as nature, Party.

Now ancient maids, and barren wives,
Who lead unprofitable lives,
Full often keep (the devil rout 'em)
A pack of animals about 'em;
Dogs, cats, or monkeys, substitutes
For children, oft less natural brutes.
Thus did our jarring sisters three,
Keep a well-stock'd menagerie;
Whither each quadruped and biped
By gentle treatment was invited;
Or bird or beast, or fair or frightful,
For the more strange, the more delightful,
Accordingly in numbers came,
Domestic, foreign, wild and tame;
From Stade and Norway, noble rats;
From Italy, fine warbling cats;
Taught by Marcel himself to dance,
A troop of apes skipp'd o'er from France;
From Turkey, tutor'd in the east,
An Irish renegado beast,
That like a Bornean ape could swing,
Or trot upon an iron string.
Next from St. Omer's learned college,
There came a prodigy of knowledge;
A Chien Sçavant, or dog of parts,
At least a bachelor of arts;
That knew the Greek and Latin better
Than all th' academy de Belles Lettres.
But more than all, a dancing bear,
And fav'rite pug, engag'd their care.
The latter, as a dog of merit,
Was cherish'd for his former spirit;
For he, though now much past his prime,
Had been an odd dog in his time;
Would fetch and carry, leap o'er sticks,
And play a thousand comic tricks.
Him had our ladies long preferr'd
To be their doughty body-guard;
Hence in the parlour was he plac'd,
And with a silver collar grac'd;

On a soft velvet cushion seated,
 And by all three most kindly treated;
 Whence, growing insolent and proud,
 He grow'd so fierce, and bark'd so loud,
 That not another dog or cat
 About the house, dar'd smelt his snout,
 Or set a foot into the parour,
 For fear of this eternal fearder;
 Who, like a greedy, covinous elf,
 Lov'd no one creature but himself.

Rough Bruin, but as yet a cub
 Unlick'd, and yet sucken'd from his
 Was boarded with a neighbouring viceroy,
 And nurtur'd with his far'n liquor.
 Hence, growing sturdy and mischievous,
 He oft committed outrage grievous:
 Made a cat's paw of Tom's, the mouse-
 And plagu'd to death poor harmless Tweety,
 Drown'd old Grimalkin, and in the
 Threw playful kittens in the fire;
 For, out of wantonness or spite,
 In mischief lay his sole delight;
 Tho' some excuse him, and will say,
 That what he did was but in play,
 The maggots of a dancing bear,
 To make the people hoot and stare,
 As if dame Nature form'd one half
 The world, to make the other laugh;
 At length, however, most unready,
 He fell upon his keeper, truly;
 And, when corrected, threw him down,
 And trampled on the parson's gown;
 Made e'en a kennel of the church,
 And left his feeders in the lurch;
 Meanwhile, as strolling up and down,
 The sport and terror of the town,
 His brother brutes he chanc'd to see,
 That lodg'd in the menagerie;
 Here the first scene that caught his eye,
 Was a broad stage, erected high,
 On which a set of mimic apes
 Play'd monkey-tricks in various shapes;
 Grinn'd, chatter'd, laugh'd, and made such noise,
 That Bruin, piqu'd at their grimaces,
 Scrambled aloft, resolv'd to rout
 And with his bear's paws laid about him all about;
 Hugging each monkey-dog and bitch,
 As loving Satan hugg'd the witch.

While the poor devils scream aloud,
 The jest and pity of the crowd.
 Next, in a neighbouring charnel vault,
 He smok'd a pack of hounds at fault,
 By some spay'd bitch's nose mislead,
 To snuffle there among the dead,
 In search of Fanny's knocking ghost,
 Of whom the scent in stink was lost.
 But Bruin never wanted scent
 After whatever game he went;
 But smelt her out, and, to be doing,
 Fell foul upon a brother Bruin,
 Pomposo fam'd, as rude a bear,
 As e'er was shewn in Southwark fair;
 Ill-favour'd, clumsy, and uncouth,
 The veriest monster of the booth.
 His waters Bruin closely watch'd;
 When hurt, Pomposo, over-match'd,
 And fairly worsted in the fray,
 Growl'd, and turn'd tail, and slunk away.

Flush'd with success, and fond of fame,
 Now Bruin ran at higher game;
 Nay some (tho' these we don't rely on)
 Pretend he dar'd to attack the lion.
 But brutes, as well as men, 'tis known,
 Pay a due deference to the throne.
 Certain it is, he made fine sport
 Of th' o'ergrown jackalls of the court,
 And caus'd the rest to quake for fear
 Around the country far and near.
 His triumphs envious Pug had seen,
 And, half devour'd with spight and spleen,
 Another quadruped to see,
 More fear'd and mischievous than he;
 Resolv'd to assail this mighty beast,
 Or give himself such airs, at least,
 That folks might think he did not fear him,
 So growl'd whenever he came near him.
 His mistress Party, hence mistaken,
 Till much too late to save his bacon,
 Unequal match! her fav'rite's ruin!
 Slept poor presumptuous Pug at Bruin;
 Unknowing that, tho' bark he might,
 His toothless gums no more could bite.
 But roughly-gentle Bruin seiz'd,
 And softly first old Puggy squeeze'd;
 Who, thinking all the mischief done
 His foe could do, kept barking on.

When

On a soft velvet cushion seated,
 And by all three most kindly treated;
 Whence, growing insolent and proud,
 He growl'd so fierce, and bark'd so loud,
 That not another dog or cat
 About the house, dar'd smell a rat,
 Or set a foot into the parbour,
 For fear of this eternal scarler;
 Who, like a greedy, envious elf,
 Lov'd no one creature but himself.
 Rough Bruin, but as yet a cub
 Unlick'd, and yet uprean'd from bub
 Was boarded with a neighbouring vicar,
 And nurtur'd with his fav'rite liquor.
 Hence, growing sturdy and mischievous,
 He oft committed outrage grievous,
 Made a cat's paw of Tom's, the mouse,
 And plagu'd to death poor harmless Teaser;
 Drown'd old Grimalkein, and in ire,
 Threw playful kistens in the fire.
 For, out of wantonness or spite,
 In mischief lay his sole delight;
 Tho' some excuse him, and will say,
 That what he did was but in play,
 The maggots of a dancing bear,
 To make the people hoot and stare;
 As if dame Nature form'd one half
 The world, to make the other laugh.
 At length, however, most unruly,
 He fell upon his keeper, truly!
 And, when corrected, threw him down,
 And trampled on the parson's gown;
 Made e'en a kennel of the church,
 And left his feeders in the lurch.
 Meanwhile, as strolling up and down,
 The sport and terror of the town,
 His brother brutes he chanc'd to see,
 That lodg'd in the menagerie.
 Here the first scene that caught his eye,
 Was a broad stage, crested high;
 On which a set of mimic apes
 Play'd monkey-tricks in various shapes;
 Grinn'd, chatter'd, laugh'd, and made such faces,
 That Bruin, piqu'd at their grimaces,
 Scrambled aloft, resolv'd to rout 'em;
 And with his bear's paws laid about him;
 Hugging each monkey, dog and bitch,
 As loving Satan hugg'd the witch.

Author of good, to thee I turn;
Thy ever-wakeful-eye
Alone can all my wants discern,
Thy hand alone supply.

O let thy fear within me dwell,
Thy love my footsteps guide,
That love shall vainer loves expell,
That fear all fears beside.

And O, by error's force subdu'd,
Since oft my stubborn will
Prepost'rous thuns the latent good,
And grasps the specious ill.

Not to my wish, but to my want,
Do Thou thy gifts apply:
Unask'd, what good thou knowest, grant;
What ill, though ask'd, deny.

The CONTRAST.

VIRTUE alone, has that to give
For which 'tis worth our while to live:
For if we live, our life is peace,
And if we die, our joys increase,
Now vice can only that supply
In which 'tis death to live or die:
For if we live, 'tis pain to-morrow,
And if we die, 'tis endless sorrow!

Marshfield.

Written over the entrance of a shady grove.

WITH decent pride this am'rous walk survey,
And, when the youth persuades, return him
E'en chafest words these shadowy scenes become,
Trees may have ears, and trees may not be dumb.

The FLY, judging of Archbishop's.

'T WAS in the charming month of May
(No matter, critic, for the day)

When Phœbus had his noon attain'd,
 And in his blaze of glory reign'd,
 A Fly, as gay as e'er was seen,
 Clad o'er in azure, jet, and green,
 Gay, for his part, as birth-day bean,
 Whose soul is vanish'd into show;
 On Paul's fam'd temple chanc'd to light
 To ease his long laborious flight,
 There, as his optics gaz'd around,
 (An inch or two their utmost bound)
 He thus began: "Men vainly tell
 "How they in works of skill excell;
 "This edifice they proudly show,
 "To prove what human art can do:
 "'Tis all a cheat—before my eyes
 "What infinite disorders rise!
 "Here hideous cavities appear,
 "And broken precipices there:
 "They never us'd the plane or line,
 "But jumbled heaps without design."
 He ceas'd, contemptuous—and, as flies
 Discern with microscopic eyes,
 From what he saw, he reason'd right:
 But, how inadequate his sight!
 To mark the building from its base,
 The pillar'd pomp, the sculptur'd grace,
 The dome, the cross, the golden ball,
 Much less the grand result of all!
 So impious wits, with proud disdain,
 Redemption's hidden ways arraign:
 Deem it beneath a Being wise:
 And, judging with their insect eyes,
 View but a part, and then deny
 Th' eternal wisdom of the sky!
 But, can thy ken, presumptuous man,
 Unfold this deep, and wondrous plan
 As well might insect organs see
 Th' harmonious structures rais'd by thee,
 As thine imperfect tube explore,
 This wise and gracious system o'er,
 "For, in the grace that rescu'd mine,
 "God's brightest form of glory shine."
 "Here on the cross thy fairest diamonds
 "In precious blood, and crimson lines
 "Here his whole name appears complete
 "Nor wit can guess, nor reason prove
 "Which of the letters best is writ,
 "The Power, the Wisdom, or the Love."

On the Death of Mrs. Bowes.

*Written extempore on a card, in a great deal of company, Dec. 14, 1724.
by Lady Mary Wortley Montague.*

HAIL happy bride, for thou art truly blest !
Three months of rapture, crown'd with endless rest.
Merit, like yours, was heaven's peculiar care,
You lov'd—yet tasted happiness sincere.
To you the sweets of love were only shewn,
The sure succeeding bitter dregs unknown ;
You had not yet the fatal change deplor'd,
The tender lover, for the imperious lord :
Nor felt the pain that jealous fondness brings ;
Nor felt the coldness, from possession springs.
Above your sex, distinguish'd in your fate,
You trusted—yet experienced no deceit ;
Soft were your hours, and wing'd with pleasure flew ;
No vain repentance gave a sigh to you :
And if superior bliss heaven can bestow,
With fellow angels you enjoy it now.

An ELEGY. On the death of General Wolfe.

Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen.

BEGIN, begin the sorrow-soothing theme,
Let grief pour forth her melancholy tale ;
In plaintive murmurs join me every stream,
In plaintive echoes answer every vale.
From shouts of vict'ry and from songs of pow'r,
From conquest's joys the youths, the virgins fly ;
Give to the dead one praise-devoted hour.
In many a maiden tear, and manly sigh.
To laurel crowns the cypress garlands join,
And give his hov'ring shade the plaintive song ;
Who round our brows bade vict'ry's wreath to twine,
With vict'ry's shout who blest each joyful tongue.
What tho' not mine to wake the loud-ton'd string,
And paint the scenes of blood in equal lays ;
What tho' not mine the hero's worth to sing,
Not mine to give to virtue virtue's praise ;
With uncouth rhyme yet I may deck the grave,
With honest grief ev'n I may wet the bier ;
And oft, where sleep the virtuous and the brave,
Give humble verse, and drop the tender tear.

No

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No

No private loss, no close domestic tie,
No partial grief I murmur all alone;
I join a nation in the heart-felt sigh,
And speak a people's sorrow in my own.

What are the strokes that would domestic rest,
That break the social bliss of humble life;
The secret pang that rank the faithful breast,
When falls the friend, the parent, or the wife?

To those that public sorrows well beflow,
When patriot ashes fill the sacred urn;
When nations consecrate the sigh of woe;
And with united voice a people mourn!

Come then, O come, our Britain's loss deplore,
Let in this death each private ill be drown'd;
Our soldier, hero, conqueror is no more,
And every Briton feels his country's wound.

How patient He her martial sons to lead,
Amidst the summer's sun, or winter's snow;
How firm to act what'er her voice decreed,
And deal quick vengeance on the distant foe!

Brave, not revengeful, cautious, not dismay'd,
His country's glory lab'ring in his thought;
How oft the field of death his eye survey'd,
The stroke of death how oft his bosom fought!

Some duties on life's narrower scenes attend,
Some toils domestic happiness must share;
Some pains await the fondness of a friend,
Each filial duty and parental care!

And still to these the tribute due we give,
Their virtuous deeds in songs of praise rehearse;
With humble reverence blest them while they live,
And crown their graves with many a tender verse.

What then the due desert when patriot zeal
Bids private cares to public labours yield;
When private virtue owns the common weal,
And meets her dangers in the fatal field?

When torn from humbler scenes where life's long date
Feels but the slow decays of ling'ring age;
In distant climes we dare an early fate,
From baneful skies, or war's more baneful rage?

Say then what tongue our country's loss shall tell,
What pen shall grace the tributary stone,
That shews her weeping sons how nobly fell
Her soldier, hero, patriot, friend, in one.

His country's glory fir'd him as he
Her love still founded on his fault'ring b.
O blest her arms! the falling conqu'ror cry—
Heav'n heard, and victory adorn'd his death.

His deeds the conquer'd savage shall relate,
While round his offspring stands with wond'ring ear;
And while in frequent sighs they mourn his fate,
Shall bid them imitate the tale they hear.

" Shall tell from distant lands, o'er many a wave,
" Where rules another sun, the warrior came;
" Sought for his country here an early grave,
" And gave his life a tribute to her fame.

" Shall tell how death on every lake was seen,
" How each wood echo'd with the martial yell;
" How long war track'd with blood each fertile green,
" Till the proud city, with her conqu'ror fell:

" Like flow'rets issuing from his patriot tomb,
" How peace and plenty then began to rise;
" Each forest, lake, and vale, more rich to bloom,
" And better times seem'd fraught with fairer skies."

Come then, ye veterans, ye whom oft he led
To mighty conquests o'er the num'rous foe;
Who lov'd him living, now bewail him dead;
The strain be solemn, and the march be slow.

With hostile arms the victor's trophy place
High o'er the urn that holds his sacred dust;
The tomb with many a hostile standard grace,
And crown with many a laurel-wreath his bust.

Ye matrons, virgins, babes of Britons born,
And you, the peace-delighting rural train;
O come with flow'rs, the Briton's grave adorn,
Who kept war distant from each British plain!

And come, ye bards, who feel the noblest fire,
His deeds, his death in equal numbers tell;
A Theban's fate awaits the Theban lyre,
He fought, he conquer'd, and in conquest fell!

Come all ye people, come and humbly bow,
Who mourn his death, his death-bought glory share;
Amidst the shouts of joy and sighs of woe,
Kneel at his shrine, and give to heav'n this pray'r:

" O Thou, who bad'st him fall, with conquest crown'd,
" Soon make the bloody pride of war to cease;
" Let him the proper sacrifice be found,
" For Britain's glory, and for Europe's peace!"

No
No
I

D BARD. *An Elegy.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *Esq.*

How flows the day,
How o'er the vild'ness flows
From restless graves do fly,
How o'er the twilight green.

Of their wint'ed hands,
On dearest friends on earth,
Unless they roam,
And the place that gave them birth.

The wail of Vesper's twinkling,
Directs my steps to yonder time-freckled tomb,
There, as in short-liv'd passion, oft I burn,
These melancholy musings thus I pour:

Full many a flow'et blushing to the sun,
That scents the sweetness of the eastern dawn,
Inglorious oft its little life does run,
Nor once the bosom of the fair adorn:

Or near the bubbling of some weeping stream,
Oft its sequester'd sweetness did it breathe,
Where the coy damsel sleeps in pleasing dream,
Or where the decent graves in briery order lie.

Poetic youths in many an unknown home,
Musing in pensive wailings oft we find,
Perhaps the thymy heath they saunt'ring roam,
Or court in wayward strains the fleeting wind.

The chilling blasts of icy winter's frost,
Too oft the virgin primrose nip severe,
And many a friend by envy's breath is lost,
Nor claims a tribute of a sigh sincere.

How many Shakespeares have there liv'd alone,
And Drydens, thankless in their poorer day?
And many a pensive Gray we've seen, unknown,
Who to the world has still refus'd his lay.

Haply, on Edgar's hallow'd lips, the fire
Of Dædal fancy might have charm'd the day:
Haply, the sacred veh'mence of his lyre
Might chase the white-wing'd minutes fast away.

For

Yet still the breast of JURY

Ah! too unt

If such the first attempt,

The product of our pain

The widow'd blackbird c

Her hapless consort's n

And many a helpless swain w ps

O'er the dusk lawn, an

But still some breast with generous ardour glows,

To guard fair science in this favour'd isle,

Not all to poetry alike are foes,

But deign the grace of an applauding smile.

'Twas SHENSTONE's choice to raise with gentlest care

The tender shoot of blooming fancy's tree,

To stamp a genuine mark on what was rare,

And bid each muse-fir'd poet 'dare be free.'

How oft, as thro' th' Arcadian groves he stray'd,

The glad'ning impulse did his soul inspire,

How oft reclining in the bow'ry shade,

Wake into extasy the muse's lyre!

Sweet moralist! the pride of Albion's coast,

Fell a sad victim to tyrannic death;

To Dodg—y, me, and to his country lost,

When SHENSTONE's tuneful lips resign'd their breath.

To thee, my SHENSTONE, gratitude shall pay

This dutious tribute of a sigh sincere,

And, true to honour's never-venal lay,

These accents shall pursue thy sacred bier.

Worcestershire.

PHILANDER.

DE on St. Cæcilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British music, the salt-box, the Jews harp, the marrow-bones and cleavers, the strum or hurdy-gurdy, &c. as it was performed on June 10, at Slagh. By Bonnel Thornton, Esq.

Cedite, Tibicines Itali, vos cedite, Galli;

Dico iterum vobis, cedite, Tibicines.

Cedite, Tibicines, vobis ter dico; quaterque

Jam vobis dico, cedite, Tibicines.

Alex. Heinsius.

itself his generosity to a poor shoemaker of Rowley, in that neighbourhood whom he thought to have a great natural genius for poetry. s gardens.

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Translation of the Mithra.

Yield, yield ye siders, French, Italians,

Yield, yield, I say again—Rascals!

One, two, three times I say, siders give up!

Yield ye, I now say, times 1, 2, 3, 4.

PART I.

OVERTURE

RECITATIVE *Accompanied.*

BE dumb, be dumb, ye inharmonious sounds:
And music, that the astonished ear with discord wounds:

No more let common rhymes propitiate the day.

GRAND CHORUS.

Grac'd with divine Cecilia's name;

Let solemn hymns this awful feast proclaim;

And heavenly notes conspire to raise the heavenly lay.

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

The meaner melody we scorn,

Which vulgar instruments afford;

Shrill flute, sharp fiddle, bellowing horn,

Rumbling bassoon, or tinkling harpichord.

A I R.

In strains more exalted the sack-box shall join,

And clattering, and battering, and clapping combine:

With a rap and a tap while the hollow tide sounds,

Up and down leaps the flap, and with rattling rebounds.

RECITATIVE.

Strike, strike the soft Judaic harp,

Soft and sharp,

By teeth coercive in firm durance kept,

And lightly by the volant finger swept.

A I R.

Buzzing twangs the iron lyre,

Shrilly thrilling,

Trembling, trilling,

Whizzing with the wav'ring wire.

A GRAND SYMPHONY.

Accompanied with marrow-bones and cleavers.

A I R.

Hark, how the banging marrow-bones

Make clanging cleavers ring,

With a ding dong, ding dong,

Ding dong, ding dong,

Ding dong, ding dong, ding dong, ding,

Raise your uplifted arms on high;

In long-prolonged tones

Let cleavers sound

A merry merry round

By banging marrow-bones.

For the Y A I
FULL C U

Hark, he / sai

Make c

With a

Ding dong, ding don

Ding dong, ding dong,

Raise your uplifted arms

In long-prolonged tones

Let cleavers found

A merry merry round

By banging marrow-bo

RECIT.

Cease, lighter numbers :

The undulating stri

Stretch'd out, and to the humid bladder

In amity harmonious bound ;

Then deeper swell the notes and sadder,

And let the hoarse base slowly solemn found.

AIR

With dead, dull, doleful, heavy hums,

With mournful moans,

And grievous groans,

The sober * hardy-gurdy thrums.

PART II

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

WITH magic sounds, like these, did Orpheus' lyre

Motion, sense, and life inspire ;

When, as he play'd, the list'ning flood

Still'd its loquacious waves, and silent stood ;

The trees swift-bounding danc'd with loosen'd stumps,

And sluggish stones caper'd in active jumps.

AIR.

Each ruddy-breasted robin

The concert bore a bob in,

And ev'ry hooting owl around ;

The croaking frogs,

The grunting hogs,

All, all conspir'd to raise th' enliv'ning found.

RECITATIVE.

Now to Cæcilia, heav'nly maid,

Your loud united voices raise,

With solemn hymns to celebrate her praise,

Each instrument shall lend its aid.

This instrument, by the learned, is sometimes called a hum-strum.

ANNUAL REGISTER

The salt-box with clattering and clapping shall sound,
The iron lyre

Buzzing twang with wav'ring wire,
With heavy hum

The sober hurdy-gurdy thrum,
And the merry merry marrow-bones ring round.

LAST GRAND CHORUS.

Such matchless strains Cæcilia knew,

When audience from their heav'nly sphere,

By harmony's strong pow'r, she drew,

Whilst list'ning angels gladly stoop'd to hear.



BOOKS published in the Year 1763.

*cities of Athens measured
and delineated, by James Stuart,
and F. S. A. and Nicholas
Architects and Painters.*

It is scarcely any object, operates more powerfully curiosity, which is the incentive to knowledge, of every species. Persons have followed this with too much minuteness, enthusiasm naturally, and excuseably, growing out of a true pursuit, have rated it above their just value, and cannot attain the end of others, nor derogate from the advantage of rational and accurate enquiries. By the study of history is frequently confirmed, and sometimes corrected. Facts and manner rendered more distinct, the impression becomes stronger, and more lasting. It becomes still more important if the antiquities, which the object of it, relate to are not only distinguished for their merit and policy, but eminent for the cultivation of the rational mind and its refinement on the

pleasures of the imagination. In such a case, monuments of antiquity not only illustrate history, but regulate taste; and are capable of affording the most essential helps in the improvement of architecture, painting, sculpture, and all the arts which embellish life.

Advantages of this kind were naturally expected from a work on the antiquities of Athens; and, perhaps, no book, which had excited so much of the public expectation, has disappointed it so little. Monsieur le Roy's performance, though it preceded this work, did not at all pre-occupy its place. The work of messieurs Stuart and Revett is, in every respect, as original and informing, as if no other on the subject had gone before it. Indeed, that which has preceded it rather afforded new and powerful reasons for the publication of this. The numerous and important mistakes, with which that book is filled, both in the disquisitions and designs, had rendered more exact enquiries, and more accurate drawings, absolutely necessary. Because the name of Athens would have been imposing; and its monuments, thus represented, would have vitiated, instead of correct-

ing our taste; and instead of enlarging our ideas, would have only misled them.

The work before us carries the most evident marks of truth and exactness. The labour employed in it must have been immense. We do not remember ever to have seen any work, which manifests so much ingenuity in the researches, and which discovers, at the same time, so guarded and punctilious an accuracy with regard to facts, on every thing which relates to the measurement and design. As no antiquities extend deserve the public attention more than those of Athens, so none have ever been treated with a more extensive erudition, or explained with a greater variety and choice of illustration. This volume is, however, far from exhausting the subject. Several of the noblest monuments of Athens still remain to be described. When the whole shall be completed, from the specimen of this volume we may conclude, that nothing will be wanting to form a complete idea of the Athenian architecture and sculpture; and that the world will be indebted to our ingenious countrymen for a true idea of those noble arts, as they were cultivated in the place, and in the period, in which, probably, they approached the nearest to their perfection.

The work is dedicated to the king, in a short, manly, and simple address, which does justice to his majesty's protection of the arts, and to his other princely virtues, without offending his delicacy with any thing like the stile of adulation.

The preface contains the motives of the authors to this undertaking, a sort of history of the arts of design, and a comparative

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view of the Grecian architecture. The work is divided into five chapters. The first relates to the *Poros*, which had hitherto been supposed part of a temple dedicated to Augustus. The authors state this opinion; they show that the building was dedicated to Minerva, and was not a temple, but an entrance into one of the *Agoras* or markets of Athens. This they prove from the form and disposition of the building, from the positions of the columns, and from inscriptions on some of the remaining walls. This portico furnishes a most elegant example of the *Doric* order.

The second chapter relates to an *Ionic Temple* on the *Hellas*. The authors make it probable that this building was not a temple of Ceres, according to the common notion, but one dedicated to the hero *Panops*. This building is an example of the *ionic* of a very singular kind.

The third chapter is on the *Wagon Tower* of *Andronicus Cyrenest*, commonly called, the *Temple of the Winds*. Upon this piece of antiquity the authors have taken great pains, and expended much erudition. When at Athens, they caused a great quantity of earth to be removed, both within and from about the building, in order to find its true form and proportion, and ascertain its original use. They have made accordingly some curious discoveries; though from a view of their plate of the pavement (which they have first laid open) it appears that a good deal still remains to be explained. This building affords an example of an order hitherto entirely unknown;

which is far from being destitute of taste and elegance.

The fourth chapter is a dissertation on a monument, called by the name of Athens the *Lantern of Hercules*, but which the learned of Europe have considered as a monument of Hercules. The authors shew the mistake of both these names; and prove it to be a tripod monument, erected to sustain a prize tripod won at the conclusion of a public entertainment of music. They demonstrate that it has no relation to Hercules, but that it was built in honour of Minerva, to whose history all the ornaments of the building belong. This chapter will afford extraordinary entertainment to all lovers of antiquity. The monument is one of the most exquisite sculptures, both for the architecture and sculpture, any where extant; and is to be most highly finished, as certainly the work of an enlightened period. The style is the Corinthian, though it draws a good deal, both in the proportions and the ornaments, from the ordinary examples of that

The fifth and last chapter is on the portico, supposed to be the remains of a temple of Jupiter Olympian. The authors shew the error of the notion concerning this portico, to be also erroneous, and, by making out their point by contrary evidence, from the dimensions, situation, and every circumstance relative to that building. They have proved it to be

the celebrated portico, called the *Portico*.

The plan of each chapter in this work is as follows: First, A dissertation on the antiquity, which is the object of it. Secondly, An illustration of their plates. Thirdly, A criticism on the accounts of other travellers and antiquaries.

In perusing this work, the reader will observe with pleasure, that there is not a single monument treated of, which is not set in a light absolutely new, and the opinion of the authors supported by reasons, which cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to every ingenious reader.

This book contains seventy copper plates, engraved in such a manner as to do honour to our English artists. Nothing can be executed in a more perfect manner than the basso-relievos on the little temple called the *Lantern*. They are a considerable acquisition to those young artists, who would acquire the taste of the antique. These figures are drawn with a truth and exactness in the anatomy and proportions, far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto published. The prints from the most celebrated statues and reliefs, even those by great names, though otherwise meritorious, are most of them incorrect and faulty in the drawing; and serve for little more than to give a loose general idea of the originals. This will appear obviously to those who have had opportunity, and would take the trouble to compare them.

The

The State Papers of Henry earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, during the reign of king James the second: and his lordship's diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690. From the originals in the possession of Richard Powney, Esq; with an appendix from archbishop Sancho's manuscripts in the Bodleian library. In 4 vols. quarto. Printed at the Clarendon press, Oxford.

It is well observed in the preface to this work, that state letters derive their consequence as much from the situation as from the capacity of the writer. The situation and capacity of the writer join to make these papers interesting. He was employed by James the second, upon that stage where that ill-fated prince sooner and more avowedly displayed his design of subverting the religion established by law.

We think it very clear that Henry earl of Clarendon had all the requisites for what is called the man of business. He was diligent, pains-taking, and well-meaning. If we do not insist that he possessed that extent of thought and enlarged comprehension which constitute a great minister, we must by no means admit of bishop Burnet's rash censures, who would represent him as a person of a contemptible character and understanding. These letters shew, that he took great pains to understand the affairs of his government, and that he did not labour in vain. As a proof of both, we extract two letters relating to the affairs of Ireland, one wrote immediately on his going over, the other some time after.

To the Lord Treasurer.

Dublin Cal. 12. 1688.

My last I gave you an account of my being landed. I am now falling to my work; and in order to that yesterday in the afternoon the commissioners of the revenue were with me; and I have appointed Mondays in the afternoon for that business, that being the most convenient day for them in regard of their attendance at the Custom-house. I have directed them to make all possible haste in perfecting the last year's account, which ended the 24th of December last. They have promised it shall be done within six weeks, and they say it cannot be sooner, in regard, that it will be near a month before they can have the accounts from the several collectors in the country. You may be sure they shall not want being called upon: the commissioners tell me they send you every month an abstract of all the receipts and payments, by which you see the state of the cash. I have directed them to bring me the like every week, which I will transmit to you. You had long since an account of the last Midsummer quarter, compared with the same quarter 1684. Of these branches, viz. customs, fines, inland-excite, ale-licences, wine-licences. I have called to the commissioners for the like account of Michaelmas quarter, compared with that of the former year; which is less by 6,467 l. 13 s. 11 d. than Michaelmas quarter 1684. It shall be sent to you as soon as it is transcribed: but notwithstanding the decrease of that quarter, yet I am assured, the produce of the whole year will be more than that of 1684, of which you shall quickly have a view. I will shortly say

some-

ag to you of the quitrents: the general puts into his tre of the state of the cash, has received of those rents a preceding certificate; but the commissioners do not mention it in the abstracts they p quarterly; neither do e any notice in those quar- abstracts of the hearth-money; ay, I will enlarge more is ere long. I only men- now, that you may see we scoured of every branch of enue at the first meeting, h the revenue be in manage- yet the commissioners farm hearth-money all the king- er, except only the city of which they have put into on these last six months. ay, that revenue would not o so much by collection, as which seems very strange; tainly the farmers and sub- s would not lose by their is; as they must do, if they t receive more than will pay ent; but with this particu- ill likewise in a very little ertain you more largely. I ou here enclosed a copy of I have written to my lord land, and I do beg you to n yourself, that the com- for the vacant company e sent to me, which the king leaved to declare should be e; and if it be kept at first, ill not be so eager to run ngland for preferment, but pect with patience the king's e from his chief governor, will certainly be as much for ajesty's service. My lord rd, with whom I have had ch discourse already as the ill permit, tel's me the fol- cannot bear the deduction of

2d. *per diem* for their cloathing; that by means of other deductions to the hospital, &c. the poor sol- diers will not have above 2 s. 1/2 a day to live on: and that a penny a day will cloath them twice in three years; which he thinks will be sufficient. He has desired me to hear him, and some other of the officers upon this point; which I have promised him to do to-mor- row; and do resolve to allot one day in a week certain for the af- fairs of the army: I only tell you this now, that you may take notice of it or not as you think fit: by the next probably I may have some- thing ready to lay before the king, if the officers think fit; for it shall be theirs.

To the Lord Treasurer

Dublin Castle, Dec. 21, 1686.

Though I have not at pre- sent much to say to you, yet I think you will not be displeased, when I repeat to you what I writ in mine of the 16th, that I shall, at the same time I send you a state of this year's account, (which shall be at the beginning of Fe- bruary) let you see likewise, that the army is completely paid to the last day of this month: which will be with the money of this year: and, if the doing that, and, which is more, the paying eighteen months pay to the army in the compass of twelve, will not be at- tributed to my pains and diligence, I must for ever give over the hopes of having my industry approved; and I will say no more of this mat- ter, but that the army was never in so good condition, let who will have the credit of it. If I shall be thought too vain, I will venture to say, I do now begin to under- stand

stand the revenue here; and, of all the branches of it, I am the least satisfied with the method I find the hearth-money in. The commissioners have hitherto farmed the several counties from year to year: a man, or two perhaps in partnership take a county for a certain sum of money; for the paying of which they give as good security as they can. These original farmers presently let out this county to any other people, who will give them any advantage; and these sub-farmers do again divide the county, and let the several baronies or parishes to six, eight, or more persons, who will give them any gain. Thus two or three sets of men must gain by this bargain, and the poor people are miserably harassed; which takes up above half the business at the quarter sessions. The commissioners of the revenue are as much troubled at this as I am, but know not well, what remedy to offer: they tell me, it has been tried to put this revenue into the collection of the sheriffs of every county, but it came to nothing; that is, that whole branch did not yield above 15,000 l. a year: that the constables have been tried, but then it came to less; they would always so much favour their neighbours, that they made very short returns. I, who am no friend to farming any part of the revenue of the crown, would fain have this branch put into collection, as well as the others; and I was so earnest in it, upon my first coming over, that I ordered it to be collected in this city, and at Drogheda; and it has been very successful, to a considerable improvement. The commissioners agree with me in it, that it would advance the revenue

considerably; and they think it necessary to have a survey should be taken, as yet; and they apprehend, that taking such a survey would cost 3000 l. Now I propose a way to do it, which shall be of very little charge, if any; and which, I think, will be as exact as can be: and that is, if I write to the several bishops to send me an account (without giving the reason) of every tenement in their several dioceses, they will immediately send to their clergy to do it in their several parishes, and to submit the same to them: this, I conceive, will be a means of having it very exactly done; and, if there should be any error, it may easily be corrected. I will set about this as soon as you please; but I would be glad of your opinion in it, and the king may know of it, ere I go about it; lest, it being a new thing to make such a survey after all the tenements in the kingdom, it should be misrepresented to him. I do verily believe, if this branch were in collection, it would advance the revenue at least 7,000 l. a year, besides the charge of collecting. And I am sure, the subject would pay more cheerfully and willingly, when they saw all they did pay came into the king's purse. Thus I have scribbled more than I intended upon this subject; and the sum of all is to desire, that you will only tell me, that the king will not be displeased that I take such a survey as I have here mentioned, which will cost very inconsiderably; and I dare undertake, his majesty will quickly reap the advantage of it. God keep you and yours. And thus I am, Sir, Your humble servant, Lord

Clarendon's retreat from the sovereign to the prince, whom he regarded as the mark of the protestant religion, when we consider strongly this nobleman was led by the principle of passiveness, sufficient testimony of sincerity and the zeal of his attachment to the protestant cause. If his government however was too good a protestant, is, what has been rather asserted. We find him, indeed, did for himself from the will he receives; but we find always professing the most imobedience. Thus, in a letter of confidence to his brother, we is not how to defeat or delay; his only attention at he may not himself, at all, suffer for his obedience, in his letter to the lord, of the 24th of April.

You will see, I have written to lord president, that the letter, which directs me to do with giving the oath of nacy to the new judges, be entered at the signet at Whitehall, as well as the for giving the judges their. I would not be thought ous, and therefore I have the business already; but I, it may now be supplied: advised, it is fit it should be and, I suppose, there will be at difficulty made in grant- hat I desire. Though I do xpect any alteration (in my of public affairs; yet I not be willing to be ques- for having obeyed the king: possibly may be the case, if ters and instruments are not

exactly according to the form. You will please to take that notice, you think fit, hereof. This is the first time the oath of supremacy has ever been dispensed with in a judicial place; and it is in breach of a law: which I may say to you, though to nobody else, at this time, as the world now goes. God keep you and all yours."

He advises, indeed, the filling up of church preferments with protestants, but never dissuades the provision proposed to be made for the popish clergy out of the revenues appropriated by law to the support of the established church. When ordered to new model the army, to fill the corporations with papists, to put them into the commission of the peace, to make them sheriffs, judges, privy-counsellors: in all these cases, the only difference between the most bigotted advisers of James and his protestant governor is, the former drove with that fury which naturally led to the defeat of their own purpose, while the submissive protestant governor, with more sense, because with less passion, would have proceeded with an artful moderation, and possibly with a fatal effect. He did not lose his government for bearing a bold testimony of his religion, for complaining to the court that their measures were violent, oppressive, and unconstitutional; had he done so, it might have been said, truly, that he lost his government for being too good a protestant; but his complaints to the court were not that such resolutions were taken, but that he was not always so immediately made the instrument of carrying these resolutions into execution. Thus he addresses himself to the queen.

"I beg

"I beg leave, madam, to assure you, that there is not one command I have received from the king, which I have not obeyed with all possible expedition and zeal; and, as there is nothing which the king would have done here, but may be compassed with great ease, if those, who are to do it, have a mind to it; so I hope, your majesty will pardon me, if I presume to say, that, if the king had so thought fit, I could have done what his majesty has now directed, *even the same things*, to much greater satisfaction than has happened." *V. i. p. 362.*

Clarendon, then, did not owe his recall to his being a steady and bold assertor of the protestant cause. It was occasioned only by the blind bigotry of Tyrconnel, who could not endure, that any other than himself should have the glory of a work, he foolishly thought so easy.

The appendix contains much curious matter; a more circumstantial account of the conduct of the bishops of that time; Masséy's dispensation and pardon, on being appointed dean of Christ church college in Oxford, &c. Likewise a curious letter in Italian, from one father Con, a jesuit, to the provincial of his order at Rome; and as this letter draws the best picture imaginable of K. James's conduct, we present the reader with the translation of it.

London, Dec. 10, 1688.

"Honoured father William,

There is now an end of all the pleasing hopes of seeing our holy religion make a progress in this country. The king and the queen are fled,

their adherents are left to themselves, and a new prince with foreign blood has got possession without bloodshed. A king, a monarch, unheard of, and unrecorded in history, that is, in peaceful possession of his realm with an army of thirty thousand fighting men, and forty ships of war, should quit his kingdom without firing a pistol. What do the reigns themselves who have got possession are astonished at their own success, and laugh at the English for their cowardice, and disloyalty to their prince. It looks as if heaven and earth had conspired against us. But this is not all; the great evil comes from ourselves: our own impiety, avarice, and ambition, have brought all this upon us. The good king has made use of fools, knaves, and blockheads; and the great minister that you sent hither has contributed also his share. Instead of a moderate, discreet, and sagacious minister, you sent a mere boy, a fine shewy fop, to make love to the ladies.

High praises, mighty trophies you have won.

But enough on this head, my dear friend; the whole affair is over. I am only sorry that I made one among so many madmen, who were incapable either of directing, or governing. I now return, as I can, with the little family to a land of Christians: this unhappy voyage costs me dear; but there is no help for it. The prospect was fair, if the business had been in the hands of men of sense; but, to our disgrace, the helm was held by rogues. I have already paid the compliments of the new year to our patrons; and I now do the same

you, and to all friends: I shall hear farther of you, and remain as usual &c. A Scotch gentleman, who is acquainted with signior P. D. O. respects to you and signior

The confusion here is for is, it known what is be the event, much less will be; but for us there is faith nor hope left. We ly put to the rout this id the fathers of our holy have contributed their ards this destruction. All bishops, confessors, friars, rks have acted with little V. ii. Ap. p. 328.

indeed, on reading and the whole of that devoted actions in Ireland, it is enow to conclude,

it perders prius dementat.

Diary, which commences in carries one so immediately ment and to the manner great and providential the revolution, that it out be highly interesting. the horror the good earl upon his son's going over rince of Orange on the

November 1688, may reader smile, when he father himself going the l on the first of Decem- reading the Diary one vonder, that a man of Bur- l and turbulent character ant esteem for the pacific n, whom personal wrongs, fears, and national griev- uld scarce induce to op-

pose his king, and join the party, from which alone reflected pos- sible, and who seem to have almost repented the step the lordment had taken in, as too violent. He may be happy for his posterity that there were men of harder and firmer stuff than lord Clarendon; but surely one has more respect for his fears than bishop Burnet's boldness: the first scene between them is so expressive of their respective characters, that it may be worth the reader's attention.

"Hearing Dr Burnet was in the house, I went to his chamber as he had taken physic. He seemed very glad to see me; and, when he had enquired a little after his acquaintance, he presently fell to discourse (after his usual manner) of the public affairs. What, said he, can be the meaning of the king's sending these commissioners? I told him, to adjust matters for the safe and easy meeting of the parliament. He replied, How can a parliament meet, now the kingdom is in this confusion, all the west being possessed by the prince's forces, and all the north being in arms for him? I said, If the prince pursued his declaration, and there were no other design, than to settle things upon one right foundation, we might quickly hope for a compromise; that the king had made a great step towards it in calling a parliament, and sending commissioners to the prince. The doctor with his usual warmth answered, It is impossible; there can be no parliament! there must be no parliament; it is impossible. And so I left him." Vol. ii. p. 99.

of Diary. This discourse does more credit, perhaps, to Burnet's penetration in fathoming

fishoming the whole of his party's intentions, than to his prudence in thus avowing them, so early, to a man of some weight, and of very different sentiments; and that too, while the issue of that great undertaking was yet doubtful. We see the cautious Dutchman, who was at least as deep in the prince of Orange's secrets, acted quite differently, and Clarendon was accordingly respected to the party.

"I visited monsieur Bentinck; who had received the news of the death of his lady yesterday by the Dutch ambassador. He made me many compliments upon my son's so early going in to the prince; of which, he said, the prince was very sensible. He then fell to speak of the occasion of the prince's expedition, and said, his highness had given a sincere account of it in his declaration; and that he had proceeded in pursuance thereof ever since his landing. Though, said he, there are not ill men wanting, who give it out, that the prince aspires at the crown; which is the most wicked insinuation that could be invented; that though three kingdoms would be a great temptation to other men, yet it would appear, that the prince preferred his word before all other things in the world, and would pursue his declaration in endeavouring to settle all matters here upon a true foundation. I told him, if the prince pursues this resolution, every thing will be very easy; and the commissioners will find no difficulty in their business. He said,

he wished the commissioners came, that so time might be I enfeebled, this discourse gave great satisfaction." *N. H. p. of Diary.*

The latter part of the Diary naturally raises some sentiments of pity for a nobleman, who, he relinquished his all in preserve the gown, and the liberty of his country, found his own conscience harassed under that very government which he had been happy instrumental in founding; alloyed sort of inconsistency in his conduct must remember, that in two times some inconsistencies naturally to be expected, even with good men. Things will, perhaps, furnish man instances; but the last extract make, shall be a very extraordinary one of a prelate, who, king James, took the oath to William and queen Mary, made a point of conscience being absent from their coronation.

"Mar. 12. Monday. In the afternoon the bishop of St. was with me. He spoke again about the oath; who had taken this day was a few I told him, I had very well considered the matter, and I could take them; and therefore I him not to trouble himself more about it. I then asked whether he would not attend the coronation: to which he by no means; for that, by grace of God, he would be hand in making things and qu at which I could not but lau

*History of Ireland, by Ferd. War-
ner, L. L. D. vol. 1.*

his learning, and an impartial
mode of doing justice, are the
qualities of a good his-
tory; the world has reason to ex-
pect history from Dr. War-
ner. The doctor shews us in his
that he is fully aware of the
of the work he undertakes.
The circumstance to be men-
tioned with regard to the old
history, is, that the Danes,
frequent ravages and inva-
sions of Ireland, during the ninth
and tenth centuries, burnt all the
old monuments of antiqui-
ty in their way; and that
they had spared, or which
they afterwards compiled, went to
when the English took pos-
session of the island, and in the
wars which they had for
1200 years with the natives."

§ 2. 13.
proves that he has omit-
ted opportunity, nor spared
any that might render his
worthy of the public at-
tention: he took the pains to send
mark for materials, which
supposed could be found
only. He went himself
to Ireland to gain all
facts, which the country
could afford towards its
history; he there met with
favourable reception from all
sorts of people, which his attention
to the country seems to have de-
served. He carries the antiquity
and very far back, yet treats
with prudence and moderation,
rejecting the real facts, nor
mixing the meer fable of the
poets.

It is impossible to believe
vol. VI.

that learning and science of any
kind should flourish, when the
world itself was in its infancy:
and therefore though we should
allow—as I think we must—that
the use of letters and arts was near
as early in Ireland as in any other
European country, yet the philo-
sophy, learning, and religion which
the historians boast so much of,
from the first settlement of the Spa-
nish colony in this island, may be
justly doubted of, if not absolute-
ly denied. There is an error in-
deed which is common, not to them
only, but to all writers of this
sort; which is, that either they do
not attend to, or at least they do
not mark in their writings, the
progression of learning and man-
ners in the nations of which they
write. Thus for want of mark-
ing this progression, when the Irish
historians give such pompous ac-
counts as they do of the great
learning of their first progenitors,
at a time that we are morally cer-
tain there was but little learning
in the world, other people are na-
turally enough led to believe, that
all they say of this kind is vain and
fabulous. Had they contented
themselves with telling us, 'that
' from their commerce with the
' Phenicians and Egyptians in
' Spain, the colony which came
' from thence into Ireland had
' advantages, skill, and science
' superior to the other Celtic na-
' tions,' which in the course of
some ages 'pushed their learning
' to the highest pitch that heathen
' lights could afford;' and after
the establishment of Christianity,
' that Ireland became the empo-
' rium of knowledge, and the
' sanctuary of liberty to the
' Western world;' this would easily

the people of Ireland, looking upon themselves as free-born subjects, their kingdom as distinct and independent, and as never having been conquered, revolt against the prohibition of their woollen commerce by the English parliament; and as tho' no other commerce could employ them, and wealth was to be derived to them from no other—perhaps because it is prohibited—they run their wool to the enemies of England; and by that means have enabled them to undersell us, and to take the market for the woollen trade in a great measure out of our hands. Tho' we have given great encouragement to the linen manufacture, which should be considered as the staple trade of the nation, and tho' if all their sheep-walks were to be converted into tillage for hemp and flax, and all the labouring hands of the island were to be employed in that manufacture, they would always find a market for it, and their mother country would

greatly benefit by it; yet this does not commend it.

In the second, the people of England, considering the inhabitants of that island as a colony sent from hence to possess a country that we had conquered, and that it has cost us an immense sum of money and a deluge of blood to re-establish them in their possessions, claim an absolute sovereignty over them, and to limit and direct their commerce as we please: and as the woollen is the staple manufacture of England, we prohibit their exportation, in every other part of the world, of any wool wrought or unwrought, and to England every thing of that kind but wool and yarn. Thus, as tho' the world was not wide enough for us and them, and as tho' we thought that every shilling got by the Irish was defrauding us of it, because we assert that we have a right to limit and direct their trade, so in order to exercise that right their woollen branch was quite extinguished. Had it been limited indeed to cloths of a particular breadth and fineness, to such alone as our rivals undersell us in, there might have been some good policy in this restraint: and if we ever mean to recover it out of the hands of the French and Dutch, it must be by acting contrary to the way in which we lost it. We lost it by driving the Irish to a better market for their wool than England, with too rigid an exertion of our authority over them, and by the high taxes and high living of our people: and it is only to be recovered by admitting the Irish to share with us in the profits—which may be converted to ratteens, draps, kerseys,

to undied cloth, and half
actured, which shall receive
all perfection only in Eng-
who have no taxes on their
rid potatoes, who live cheap-
any other manufacturers
rope; and who can conse-
y undersell all the world.
will effectually prevent their
ing the wool to France or
ad, whose manufactures there-
ult in a great measure fall;
will as effectually restore it
English. Even the profits
by the Irish would eventual-
ter here. But we seem ig-
of this in England; and
ignorance occasions the cap-
r of our conduct towards
ople. It is fit therefore that
ald be explained.

appears by the custom-house
that the imports of Ireland
Great-Britain alone; amount
in five parts in eight of their
importation, and which con-
sist of commodities worked
the height; and it will be
perhaps on examination,
they take off a much greater
ity of the several manu-
res of England, except our
en; than any other country
rope. On the other hand,
sollen yarn and worsted which
ceive from them; so far from
a loss to the nation as most
rtations are, when fully ma-
nured by us in England, will
for two hundred thousand
ds a year more than the
s cost; in foreign markets.
ie same manner their linen

which we work up into
ns; tapes, girths, and other
factures, yield an annual pro-
an hundred thousand pounds;
nothing of the raw hides,

linen and tallow, which we ex-
port from them into foreign coun-
tries and our plantations to great
advantage. It appears also from
the estimates of the tannage of
shipping employed yearly in the
trade of Ireland, that the British
tannage is more than two thirds
of the whole; from which there
arises a profit to us of above three-
score thousand pounds a year in
this article of freight only in the
Irish trade; and as their expo-
rtations as well as their freight are
principally carried on by English
merchants, it may reasonably be
computed that a profit of eighty
thousand pounds a year arises to
England from their exports con-
sidered in this light. Add to all
these advantages, the greatest per-
haps of all, that which arises from
the nobility and people of estate
and employment who spend their
incomes in England. And then it
will evidently appear, that if Eng-
land does not gain by Ireland alone,
half as much yearly as it does by
all the world beside, as many peo-
ple suppose; yet there is no coun-
try in Europe that brings so much
profit to another, as Ireland does
to England. Before the Irish pa-
pists were thoroughly reduced by
Cromwell, that kingdom was on-
ly a dead weight upon England:
it had little or no trade, few or no
manufactures; and a very small
vent for English consumable com-
modities. Poverty and the effects
of war supplied the place of luxu-
ry; and the Irish gentlemen were
not rich enough to be absenteees.
It was then that maxim was re-
ceived into the English politics,
that keeping Ireland poor was
of great advantage to England;
and therefore it was necessary to

REGISTER

any improvements had been made in the state of any country in England, and therefore though they were more fully employed than now are, though their exports were enlarged, and their numbers increased by a great number of trade were much more comfortable than it is, yet very little of this wealth would stay with them, but it would as naturally flow to England as the river does to the ocean. It is therefore our interest to give the people of Ireland full employment, to encourage their industry in every branch of trade, and not to stop any inlet through which their treasure may come in, since every acquisition of profit they can make will at last center amongst us. It is their interest not to extend their commerce to such manufactures or commodities, as will prejudice their mother country which protects and defends them in the enjoyment of their property, but to cultivate the manufactures which lie open to them; and which at the same time it would give full employment to all their people, and be a source of wealth and comfort, would be a real advantage to their friends in England. The importance of the subject to both nations must be the apology for this long digression: and to those who read it with the same intention with which all history should be read, the apology will be sufficient." *Introduction* p. 32.

He divides the whole intended work into four periods, this volume contains the three first.

"The inhabitants of this country, should be considered in their history under four different ages. The first age, which may be called the Fabulous, comprehends a space

from the first settlement of the country to the year 1600. The second age, which may be called the Heroic, comprehends the period from 1600 to 1650. The third age, which may be called the Heroic, comprehends the period from 1650 to 1690. The fourth age, which may be called the Heroic, comprehends the period from 1690 to the present time.

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e of about four hundred from the earliest accounts to the coming in of the ans from Spain; through several colonies of Parthalani-Nemedians, Belgians, and ans. The second period, may be called the Obscure, with the Spanish invasion, extends through a course of hundred years, to the ar- of St. Patrick who converted and. The third or middle which may be called the En- ned, begins with the plant- of the gospel by that missi- and extends to the conquest of English; which contains a of seven hundred and forty

The latter age, which may be the Historical, may be com- from the reign of Henry the till its final settlement at the tion by king William. p. 119. first book, which compre- the first period, is wisely very short. The second per- ick he styles the Obscure, takes : four next books; we here more regular force than was n in other countries for many fter; at this period we find chy formed, destroyed, and blished; but there seems al- to subsist one monarch, to , till just before the arrival glish monarchs, the rest were inate; the then monarch, mes through weakness, some- through inattention, does sert his superiority. Through of barbarism and confusion, is a glimmering of an intend- der and government, and are not wanting very great Ollam Fodla seems to have great ideas, he lived about 3236 he formed a sort of

constitution, which the doctor com- pares to our parliament, to which however it does not seem to bear any other resemblance than as be- ing a national assembly; but what- ever it was it died with him, tho' it left claims to be afterwards as- serted by the people. Cormac, a prince who began his reign A.D. 254 was a man of prodigious parts and a bilities; he had lost an eye in battle, and being obliged to retire from go- vernment, in deference to the ideas of the time, which permitted none to reign who had a personal blemish, he discovered to the world the errors of the Druid worship, and, as our author thinks, paved the way to Christianity.

In his sixth book opens what he calls the Enlightened age, but proves a very heavy road for the historian. We find the gospel had been before preached there, but it was not till A. D. 432 that Pal- ladius was sent from Rome; nor was it till some years after that, by the preaching and exemplary life and wise conduct of St. Patrick, that Christianity gained much ground. This and the seventh book taking up the space of about 370 years, contains little else than the succession and genealogies of the kings and saints, and consequent- ly cannot be interesting: till the year of our lord 797, the Irish his- tory is little else than a continued scene of domestic strife. The mis- ery of the country about that time was increased by continual invasions from the Danes, who settled them- selves in most of the sea ports, and were often possessed of the empire of the whole island; it was not till after long sufferings that the Irish thought of equipping a fleet, and in the very first use of it gave a fa- tal

tal blow to the Danish power; this battle displayed great courage in both parties, and was full of extraordinary feats. "The embarkation was scarce effected, when the army of Munster reached Dandalk; where they hoped to inclose the Danes as in a net, and either make them prisoners of war, or put them all to the sword: but they had no sooner entered the place under this expectation, than they found themselves again disappointed, their king carried aboard, and the enemy out of their reach. Whilst they were crowding along the shore, lamenting this misfortune, and meditating a way to redress it, they saw a large fleet under a brisk gale of wind steering directly towards the Danish ships, which they soon perceived to be the fleet from Munster. In the same proportion in which they were elated with this discovery, the Danes were surprised and terrified. For when once they were embarked, they thought themselves as much out of the reach of the Irish, as though they had been landed in their own country. But instead of this safety, they found themselves on a sudden in the utmost peril. There was no possibility of escaping the Irish fleet, which would be almost along-side of them before they could weigh anchor and get under sail; and if they attempted to disembark, they were sure to be cut to pieces by the Irish army. There was therefore no security for them in this situation, but their valour and dexterity; and in these they must confide.

The Irish admiral, if he may be called so, perceiving the Danes in the utmost hurry and confusion at his approach, made all the haste

he could to begin the attack; consistently with that order and disposition of his ships, on which the success of naval engagements in a great measure depends. If the Danes were under a manifest disadvantage in having scarce time enough to form into a line of battle, yet they were much superior in the number of men, having all the guards, and the remainder of their land forces on board; which, in ships without ordnance, make the principal part of their strength. The Irish commander, like a brave man, sought out the ship of the Danish general, and after attacking it with great impetuosity, boarded it sword in hand. He had been scarce a moment on board, before he saw Ceallachan bound to the mast. Nothing but the sight of his king in that position, whose liberty was the great object of the expedition he had the command of, could add to the fire of his valour on that occasion: but this sight set his valour in a blaze of fury; and regardless of prudence, safety, or any other consideration, he made his way to him through blood and slaughter. As soon as he had cut the cords with his sword, which had fastened him to the mast, he advised him instantly to repair on board the Irish ship he had quitted, and leave him to fight it out with the general of the Danes. There was no time for consultation, and Ceallachan took his advice: but though nothing could exceed the spirit and activity of the Irish admiral, who seemed something more than man, and who dealt death and destruction round him, yet he was not immortal. Surrounded at last by the Danish guards, and too few of his own
seamen

seamen having boarded the ship with him to clear the deck, he was overpowered by numbers, and fell covered by blood and wounds.

The Danish general, being convinced, that upon the loss of his own ship would in all probability follow the loss of all his fleet, exerted his skill and valour in order to save it: and that he might strike a terror and dismay into the Irish, he caused the head of Failbhe their admiral to be cut off and exposed to view. Fingall, the admiral's second, being thus informed of his fate, resolved to revenge his death; and calling to his men to follow him, they boarded the Dane with an irresistible fury. The contest was hot and bloody; but there being so many fresh men to supply the place of the slaughtered or disabled Danes, the Irish had no prospect of obtaining the victory. As unable however as Fingall was to possess himself of the Danish ship, he was too valiant an Irishman to think of retreating to his own; especially without the destruction of Sitrick, in revenge of the death of Failbhe. He took a resolution therefore in this dilemma, which is not perhaps to be paralleled in any history. Making his way up to Sitrick, with his sword, against all that opposed him, he grasped him close in his arms and threw himself with him into the sea; where they both expired together. Two other Irish captains, being fired with the glory of this action of Fingall's, and being intent on securing the victory to their countrymen, made their way through the enemy with redoubled fury, and boarding the ship in which were Tor and Magnus, the surviving brothers of Sitrick, and then

the chief commanders of the Danes, rushed violently upon them, caught them up in their arms, after the example of Fingall, and jumping overboard with them, were all lost together.

The Danes being equally astonished and dismayed at these desperate exploits of the Irish, having lost their general and his brothers, as well as vast numbers of other officers and men, and the royal prisoners being released, began to lose much of their courage, and to think all opposition in vain. The Irish perceiving the enemy dispirited and giving way, pursued their success with so much the more ardour; and boarding most of the Danish fleet, a horrible slaughter ensued. Nor did the Momonians (Munster men) obtain this victory—the first engagement at sea the Irish ever attempted—without prodigious loss. The Danes, besides their numbers, had greatly the superiority in point of skill in naval encounters; and they not only fought for their present safety, but for their future peace and establishment on the island. On the other side, the Irish contended not only for victory, but to redeem their king and country out of the hands of these treacherous and cruel enemies. This was therefore the most obstinate and bloody battle that had been known between them for many years. The army which stood on the shore in sight of the whole engagement were like men distracted, because they were so near and yet could give no assistance to their countrymen; who were overmatched in skill and numbers, and who for a great while had no prospect of obtaining the victory: at last however it was completed, though

to and by members whom he generally names, and as he wrote them without any view of publication, cannot be supposed to have added or suppressed any thing by design." *Vol. I. p. 120, p. 1.*

We have not room for any considerable extracts from the work, which consists of ten volumes. We shall therefore content ourselves with one upon a point, which will evince how very unsettled the ideas of prerogative and privilege were. It seems, by the course of the debate, that the wisest men, and the most knowing, the more they examined the question, were the more doubtful of the privilege of the house to refuse the right of negative in the crown: but having once engaged, they thought themselves, in some sort bound not to yield. Indeed these debates sufficiently prove, that bodies of men, though containing many wise and excellent ones, are liable to all the passions and prejudices of the weakest individuals. It was impossible to compromise this matter, it ended in a prorogation. When they met again, more but a few of the wisest and most not-headed chose to resume the subject. The reader, we believe, will think that the arguments are not very strong in support of the privilege in this point.

"They chose Mr. Edward Seymour * speaker, with little or no contest, and he was led to the chair by Sir Thomas Lee and Mr. Hampden. *(He sang back, and uttered his acknowledgments very well.)* He

* Seymour and Lord Danby had fallen into some quarrellings, both proud and violent in their tempers. Seymour had, in the last session, shewn such heat against popery, that he was become popular upon it. So he the matter in this new parliament that, though the court named Mordaunt, chosen speaker. *Ennet.*

then spoke to the house effect: "No satisfaction or greater to me than, shall thus freely and unanimously be called to the chair as you have been so obliging to me, so I will be careful, that my favour tend not to the prejudice of your service. My own so many arguments to me from this employment, I see so many persons just fall into such mistakes, and them into errors, by too able an opinion of me. I been master of much better than I now enjoy, so that not attend your service ought. These considerations, will induce you to to another choice, that vice may be better perceived. Dangers threaten religion the state by the horrid, not gratify your enemies. Humbling at the throne your choice of me. I you are pleased to acquiesce in this choice, I me leave to present myself to the king, and I hope will have no cause to quarrel with you in any thing choice of me."

Friday, March 7.

The speaker thus chosen commons went up to the house to present him to his chair, where Mr. Seymour spoke effect:

"May it please your

rights, citizens
in parliament
dience to yo
ad, have made choice
speaker, and have un-
ly chosen me: and now
ome hither for your ma-
approbation, which if
majesty please to grant, I
o them and you the best
I can.

ord Chancellor's answer.

Seymour, the approbation
s given by his majesty to
ice of a speaker, would
such a favour as it is and
to be received, if his ma-
are not at liberty to deny
as to grant it. It is an
prerogative of the king
e, as well as approve of,
ser. This is a matter
by mistake may be liable
nterpretation, as if the
did dislike the persons
ose, or the person chosen.
the first there can be no
; they are old repre-
res of his people, whom
a desire to meet; and
can be no doubt of the
nor has his majesty any
to dislike you, having had

great experience of your ability
and service. But the king is the
best judge of men and things.
He knows when and where to
employ. He thinks fit to re-
serve you for other service, and
to ease you of this. It is his
majesty's pleasure to discharge
this choice; and accordingly,
by his majesty's command, I do
discharge you of this place you
are chosen for; and in his ma-
jesty's name command the house
of commons to make another
choice, and command them to
attend here to-morrow at eleven
o'clock.

The commons then came back
to their house; where
Sir John Brady said, I shall
propose a gentleman of experience,
and without exception, Sir Robert
Meres (by a mistake for Sir Thom-
mas.)

Mr. Sageswell. I like it to
be a great misfortune, that, after
a house had made choice of a
speaker, the king, by any infor-
mation, to promote and carry on
the designs of particular persons,
should gratify them, rather than
this house in their choice of Sey-
mour, &c. And I am the rather
induced to believe it, because no
exceptions have been made against

During this transaction Ferguson writes as follows: "There being a
at night, and notice coming that Mr. Seymour was chosen, the trea-
surer of the king from accepting him, to shew his prerogative-right of se-
so that the next day, when the house came to present their speaker, he
ed; but the house having some intimation that he would be rejected,
m, or he himself resolved, not to make the common formal apology of
y, at the lords bar, but instead thereof he roundly told the king,
was unanimously chosen by the suffrages of all the commons of Eng-
ethir speaker; and that he was resolved to serve his majesty in that
the utmost of his power." So that the chancellor, who had orders to ac-
excuses, now had not a word to say: At last, upon deliberation, he
; he recollected himself, and told the house," &c. *Growth of Paper,*

Seymour in the chancellor's speech. But if it be proved that the king has always granted, and never denied the choice, I suppose the thing will be given up. There is but one precedent of the king's denial, and that was in the case of Thorp. It is strange that this house must be made a second. I see many worthy faces that were not here the last parliament: and therefore I shall say, it is very hard, there having, for an hundred years together, never been so much as one excuse made by a speaker chosen by the commons, nor one allowance or disallowance made in parliament, that it should be so now. It was usually excused by compliment, and this parliament has complimented itself out of its right. But I would not lose a hair's breadth of the king's right, nor the subjects. They are enemies to the nation, that, at this time, throw a bone betwixt the king and us.—After all this danger and distraction we are in, must this house be made the next precedent? I would not take the least right from the king. I move, 'that the clerk may put the question for adjourning the house till 'to-morrow,' and in the interim the records may be searched for precedents in this matter, and then we may inform the king how much this manner of proceeding is to his prejudice and yours.

Mr. Williams.] This is now a question of right. I am sorry that our time, at the beginning of a session, should be thus lost by the starting this question. Here is a worthy person named, Sir Thomas Meres, and we named and presented to the king a worthy one too. The commons have been

without a speaker, nor was there having a speaker originally from the crown, but by the commons.—Till Hen. IV's time, not one precedent of presenting a speaker, &c. The chancellor tells us, 'that the king's favour may not turn to his prejudice, &c.' This being put to a question of right, we must stand upon our right. There is no reason from the electors or the elected, why he should be rejected; therefore I adhere to Mr. Seymour.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] I desire to inform the house, because there are a great many new members that were not of the last parliament; that we have power of adjourning ourselves by the clerk.—In time of sickness of the speaker, it has been done from day to day. Gentlemen, our lives and liberties are preserved by this house, and the privileges are inheritable to us. I must inform you, that Mr. Seymour attended the king yesterday, and he acquainted his majesty with the unanimous choice of him to be speaker, 'and that he hoped to have the king's good liking.' The king said, 'He liked very well the choice.'—If so, this alteration of the king's mind must be from evil-disposed people about the king, who would create discontent between the king and his people. The king said once, 'He would have no favourites but the commons of England.' If you will not think fit to censure Mr. Seymour to declare what the king said to him, I acquiesce. But I move that you will adjourn.

Mr. Garroway.] I am one that have sat here long, and have seen great miscarriages, prorogations, and

Resolutions. I am not afraid now, and I hope no man is afraid of it. I would give the king offence, but not with one hair of our right. It will not stand to it here, you have a great many things put you. I am satisfied that we cannot fix upon a fitter person speaker than Mr. Seymour; he is my counsellor, treasurer of the navy, and has done the king good service here, which makes me wonder he should not be proved of by the king. I thought we could not have obliged the king more. The king said, 'I would have no favourite but my people.'—And thus to have a speaker rejected, what will you do of it! Pray, gentlemen, let us upon it, and let the clerk put the question for adjourning till to-morrow.

Thomas Lee.] I see it is the royal opinion to adjourn, &c. before I shall say but a little. In the last parliament, a little before the prorogation, information was given to the house of the danger of the king's person, and the house resolved the king, 'To have a care of his person, &c.' The answer was, 'The king was then safe, but we should have an account of our message;' but for weeks we heard nothing, and were prorogued. I take notice only how things grow by degrees.

We came up to this parliament with great joy, and expectation of doing good, and now we are interrupted! This being the condition, and we having presents plain in the case for us, I adjourn till to-morrow, and make a representation of the case to the king.

Colonel Birch.] I am heartily sorry this has happened. This is an unlucky stumble at the threshold, before we get into the house. I came hither with an intention (God is my witness) to make this a 'healing parliament.' I have always heard here, that it is the undoubted right of this house to choose their speaker, &c. I have reason to believe Mr. Seymour very proper for the employment, and that he would be acceptable to his majesty; but he that did this with the king may do more. I would adjourn till to-morrow, and make a representation of our right to the king.

Mr. Powle.] This gives me apprehension that there is some person too near the king, who is a friend of this parliament. I have observed that, of late, those things of the greatest moment are done without any council at all; done in a corner. As for the prerogation and dissolution of the last parliament, there was not one word of the advice of the privy council in it. I fear no advice was asked, but given for supporting the designs of private men. I have ever taken the record to be, that no man was ever refused being speaker when presented to the king, but for some disability of body; as in Sir John Popham's case, who desired to be excused from that service by reason of disability of body from wounds he received in the wars, 28 Hen. VI. And lately Sir Job Charlton, not being able to endure the employment, by reason of disability of body.—But nothing of this can be objected against Mr. Seymour. Must any private person inform the king of his unfitness, &c. without any

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cause assigned? I know not what may come of it. Corruption, in the former parliament, was complained of for private justice, but I doubt not but gentlemen come to this with clear thoughts. I do protest before God, that I think the greatness of the nation is under the privileges of this house. A people can never heartily support that government that does not protect them—A slavish people can never heartily support the government. Those that come after us here, if we are dissolved upon this point, will speak the same language—I fear not dissolution. Let us adjourn till tomorrow morning, and consult our own hearts what is fit to be done.

Then the clerk put the question for adjourning, &c.

Saturday, March 8.

Sir Thomas Lee.] It is now eleven of the clock, and it is necessary we propose what to do before the black rod comes; whether you will do something previous; whether you will acquaint the king what we suffer for want of a speaker; or whether you will propose somebody to say something at the lords bar to the king? I move you to consider which you will do.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] I second that gentleman that spoke last. Two things he proposed; Whether to send to the king to represent what we suffer for want of a speaker; or whether you will propose somebody to say something to the king at the lords bar, when the black rod comes to call us up? Some of the long robe, I believe, have taken pains to search for precedents; My eyes are not good,

and I am infirm, and not search. Thus much I to the rational part. The is, Whereas the king's action of a speaker is the essence of the matter; part I never took it in. When you wait upon the speaker so soon as you have him, and you may lay upon the table. When you with the speaker to the lord you go up to tell the king according to his direction have chosen a speaker: been a thing of course to king notice of the person chosen, that he may know and we stand by, and speaker leave modestly to exercise his oratory: If the approbation must be the our choice, if you part with you part with all. Shall have the liberty to chuse servant, fit to do our own work, if we part with them must enable us to do the them that trusted us as hither. If any one man imposed upon us, who will our work, it may be he what question he pleases, you out—This I have said I would ask any man, influence upon this action we have chosen a speaker should be refused? Where the last parliament, with desire of this house, or of the privy council, the men that broke that party will break this too, to undoing of the nation. It is short, if you please to it. If Seymour be the

house (as it is said he is) be in the country; if the he in the country and not that we shall choose, then let up another to rule for till he comes, as in the ab- of a knight of the shire that sen. Mr. Seymour is a per- f great experience for the and, he is the fittest to go ere you left off; but he be- it here, let somebody sit in ur to represent his person, comes. And then we will ur reasons to the king, why nnot recede from our fir- n of Mr. Seymour for our

Thomas Clarges.] I was esterday to find that mode- in this great matter. Though re then satisfied in our right, y this night's consideration, men have looked over prece- -But though one of the long e more proper for speaker, ere are precedents of others ave been in that place. I aciently that the commons hosen their speaker without ting him to the king for ap- ion. Some have made ex- to the king, and some none n. IV.) and in 7 Hen. VIII. s presented before the ordi- privileges were asked, viz. is to the king's person, li- of speech, &c. But it is no- s that all these things were irthrights before. But if gument be used against our because, in respect to the we make a formality of the approbation, all our rights ll with that. This matter us is that which all the com- of England have a right to, hope we shall not impair

those rights that they have entrusted to us. R. II. Sir John Cheyney was chosen speaker, and went up to the king, &c. to be confirmed. The next day he fell sick, and desired the house to choose another, and they chose Dorwood, and notified it to the king that they had chosen him. Popham was chosen 28 Hen. VI. (a troublesome time.) He was sick and unable to perform the office, and the commons had leave granted to choose another. But there are upon record many speakers that have been chosen, and were ready to serve, without making any excuse. It is a strange thing that we should hear nothing of this for two hundred years, and now the kingdom is in danger, that this parliament should have an interruption. I hope that in consideration of this matter, we shall take such steps as are worthy of the great trust reposed in us.

Mr. Sacheverell.] This matter is of great importance, and therefore we ought to take wary steps in it to the king, that those who advised him to this, may have no colour against us. The first question stands thus, 'Whether a speaker chosen stands good to the service of the house, before he has the king's approbation?' The second question is, 'If the king can reject a speaker, chosen by the house, and qualified?' If that be so, there is an end of your business. 1st King James, after Sir Robert Phillips was chosen speaker by the commons, he sent out warrants for writs, as speaker, without the king's approbation of him; and I can tell many more precedents.— But perhaps we have papers pinned upon our backs as the former parliament had, and be sent home.

home. I move, that we may have some persons nominated, of eminence about the king (though not privy counsellors, for they have not the sole privilege of carrying our messages), humbly to acquaint the king, 'That the matter delivered by my lord chancellor, in his name, is of so great importance, that we desire some farther time to consider of it.' And then, no doubt, but we shall acquit ourselves as we ought to do. I move this way, because it should not be said that we come to a hasty resolution in so important a matter. I move that Sir Robert Carr, the chancellor of the duchy, may go with the message to the king; and I doubt not but we shall make out our rights with all duty to the king.

Sir Robert Carr.] I humbly move you, that the privy counsellors may carry the message to the king. I was one, but I am not now. I hope you will dispense with me. There are none of the council here now, but I suppose they will be here.

Mr. Sacheverell.] If you stay for the privy counsellors, the black rod will come up to call you up, &c. and those gentlemen of the privy council are not here, and then what will become of you? We have sent those to attend the king formerly who were no privy counsellors, and I would have Carr for one now.

Mr. Leveson Gower.] I would know, whether ever the house made an address to the king when they had no speaker? I would have Sacheverell inform the house, whether there be any precedent of that.

Sir William Portman.] There is no precedent of a speaker presented to the king by the house, that has been rejected: and let us make a precedent of addressing the king without a speaker.

Mr. Leveson Gower.] I would have any man cite a precedent, whether ever any address was made to the king without a speaker? (*He spoke it roughly, and several younger gentlemen called aloud, 'To the bar.'*)

Mr. Vaughan.] Something must be done; and in this case we must create a precedent *prime impresse*. Was there ever any precedent that so many met together, and do nothing. I move you to make an address to the king.

Sir Eliab Harvey.] Our time is but short, and pray let us not mispend it. I will name another to go to the king with Carr, Lord Russell.

Sir Christopher Musgrave.] I conceive your proper question is, 'Whether an address shall be made to the king for a longer time, &c.?' And when that is over, then you are to nominate persons to attend the king; and I shall name a third.

Mr. Powle.] I would have the question be, 'That an application shall be made to the king that the matter delivered by the lord chancellor yesterday is of such great importance relating to the speaker, that we desire some time to consider of it.'

The message was this: 'That the matter delivered by the lord chancellor yesterday is of such great importance, that this house cannot immediately come to a resolution therein; therefore do

humbly desire that his majesty would be graciously pleased to grant some farther time to take the matter into consideration."

Ordered, That lord Ruffel, lord Cavendish, sir Henry Capel, and sir Robert Carr, do attend his majesty with this message.

Mr. Garroway.] I propose this to you; Whether, if the black rod comes, we shall not go up with this message ourselves?

Colonel Birch.] I hope this course is not taken about our speaker to make those that sent us hither to mistrust us. Therefore I desire, that presently three or four gentlemen may be chosen, to draw up an humble petition to the king, in few words, to represent to his majesty with what heart we came up to serve him and those that chose us, and in order to that we have chosen a speaker; and then hope that we may not be made a precedent of a thing that was never done before, in rejecting our speaker, that so we may go about the business of the nation.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] I fear that such a petition to the king, as is proposed, may grant too much of the point; as that he is not speaker whom we have chosen, till he be approved of by the king.

Sir Thomas Lee.] The thing may be so drawn, as that we may not yield the point in the least.

Mr. Broome Whorwood.] If this be your right, keep it; if not, give it up. I have sat long enough here to see that our rights have been attempted, and what is our right I will never part with.

Colonel Titus.] I think you are not ripe for any such petition, till you have an answer from the king whether we shall have longer time granted to us or not.

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Mr. Hampden.] Suppose the king makes you no answer. Can you give your country a better account and answer of what you have done already, than that you were about to make an humble representation to the king? I know no reason why we should not go about it presently; and that three or four may withdraw to prepare it, let the issue be what it will.

Mr. Williams.] In this you give the king no occasion of offence. This may possibly be called 'A remonstrance.' But I would not vapour with a petition, and I would give no occasion of offence.

Sir Edward Dering.] If Mr. Seymour be our speaker, we may lie under the penalty of *cooli* for acting before we are qualified, by taking the oaths, and subscribing the test, &c. at the table. I would stay this matter moved for, till you have an answer from the king.

Lord Ruffel reports, That, according to command, they have attended the king, and his majesty is pleased to make this answer to the message, viz. 'I have considered your message, and do consent to a farther time for you to consider, till Tuesday next: And as I would not have my prerogative encroached upon, so I would not encroach upon your privilege; if a third person cannot be found out for an expedient in the mean time.'

[Debate.]

Serjeant Streete.] When the difference was between the lords and commons, in the case of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, which you laboured under, the king found out an expedient. That being the case, I will presume to name a third person for speaker. (*But he was not suffered.*)

T

Mr.

what you do must be
grounded upon that.

[Sir John Ernly.] No
putting yourselves in
before yourselves of the
lord's speech, &c. and I
freely declared on both
think it is well moved
till Monday.

So the house adjourned
day, by the clerk, as be

Monday, March

The search of the lo
was reported.

[Sir Tho. Lee.] I a
those whom you com
search the lords journal
cording to the order of
we went to the lords ho
we searched the journa
found no entry made,
minutes of the lord cl
speech in a paper; bu
chancellor had taken th
correct, and we should
as soon as they were don

Mr. Sacheverell.] S

and proceed by such gentle steps as may give the king no cause of offence; nor those near the king, to possess him that we have done so. I would look a little back, and yet put no question upon it. For this reason, I have taken some pains to look back how the house has proceeded in things of this nature; and of those, the gentlest proceedings. This is owned on all hands, that anciently the speaker made no excuse, nor had the house order from the king to chuse a speaker. 5 Rich. II. and 1 Hen. IV. was the first excuse that was made. But I would take notice of one thing. Though, of late, speakers, it is true, have made excuses, &c. yet it is as true, that the king has admitted them speakers. But they have made none, but by leave of this house of commons.—1 James, out of the journal: before the speaker was approved by the king, two or three days, the house not only made an order to elect another speaker instead of Sir Francis Bacon, but in this session 1 James, the king was advised, ‘That freedom of speech, and the use of the rest of the privileges of the house of commons, were *ex gratiâ*, and not *ex debito*’; and the king sent them a letter, ‘That he was satisfied with it.’ But the commons addressed farther, by way of representation, how the usage of parliament had been, in that matter, in an humble petition, ‘that their privileges might be continued by way of decency, but not to yield their right.’ But as to the matter now before us, I would only state the case to the king, by way of representation, how usage of parliament has

been,’ and wait his gracious answer; and I doubt not but the king will see that he is wrongfully informed in the matter, and will give such an answer as will satisfy the kingdom—And I propose that the question may be for a representation, &c.

Mr. Hampden.] I wish this matter was come to such an end as might give satisfaction both to the king and the house. I am not yet so clear as to assert our right, nor keep up our claim. The king gave us a gracious answer, and it took exceedingly with me, and I would have you acknowledge it. The right of election of our speaker no man can contradict. If the king has a right to chuse our speaker, it had been most proper when we were before the king. But there is no distinction of privy counsellors from others in the house, that their presence is necessary when a speaker is chosen, or that they must propose him; unless they make a distinction of themselves. You have now chosen a gentleman for your speaker unanimously; one whom you thought qualified for the employment, and who, you had reason to think, would have been acceptable to the king. But if privy counsellors must propose a speaker, and necessarily be present at the choice; if there be no privy counsellors of the house, by that consequence you must have no speaker. But the chancellor said, ‘The king had other employment for him.’ Surely that was an extemporary excuse, for a member of parliament ought not to be employed elsewhere. I hope that, in this matter, you will make such a representation to the king, as

may have a favourable answer, and so you may be let into the secrets of the king and kingdom; and I would have some gentlemen withdraw and peruse it.

[Sir John Evelyn.] You have an undoubted right of election of your speaker. It was hunted here, and confirmed by practice. I think no man was ever named here for speaker by the secretaries of state, or the privy counsellors, in the king's name; for the choice is in the commons, and it is undoubted that the refusal of a speaker, when chosen, is of right in the king. I will give you the opinion of lawyers; that election is in one place, and approbation in another; as in choice of bishops. When a person is named, probably he is approved of by the king; it is a thing compounded, and generally there is such an intimation that he is acceptable both to the king and the house. The king has declared, 'That he will not touch a hair of your privileges;' but as good lawyers as any in England are of opinion, that the king has and may disapprove of your choice. As to that cited, 1 James, of Serjeant Phillips, who was chosen speaker, some things preparatory might be done, in order to filling the house, &c. But the broad seal for the writs was not issued out for some time after. Assert the privilege of your election as much as you please, but I would make no more matter of it than to start the thing. But as to the speaker's being constantly approved by the king, you have chosen a person that has always been acceptable to him, and therefore he has been always approved: as Sir Edward Turner, and Mr.

Seymour were chosen, Sir James, and Sir John Charles, Sir Thomas Bole. I admired you for a third person speaker; but that cannot be, because there is no fixed term years; so that can be no exp. But what has been proposed the representation is much better, 'That in 1 James, the broad seal was not issued for some time after,' but broad seal was issued out by authority of the speaker's precedent. The best thing you do, to leave the thing as it is, before you stirred it by representation. I doubt not but you bring not the king in question; king will let it stand as it did. In the world could we choose a more likely to satisfy the king Mr. Seymour, who, as Earl has been twice approved? I have had been a soldier, as disabled by his wounds for service; and there a cause was for disapproving the choice it be the king's prerogative just, &c. as is pretended, if expedient, by representation be found out. If you do wise, you have spent so much very ill, if you present a speaker, and give all up.

[Sir Thomas Clarges.] No claimer, no disuser, can take right of parliament, because the people have an interest. A borough complains, 'they have right of electing members of parliament, but been refused.' The speaker upon sends his warrant to the crown to issue out for election, &c. As for the notion of the long robe, &c. may easily be mistaken in this

ough they be very learned law, for they are not versed of parliament; that is nothing. Lord Coke, though learned lawyer, was much en in law of parliament: synne has rectified him in mistakes. In the journal,

James, you will find that he did think, that the usual manner, at the beginning of a session, of access to his person, were only acts of grace, at he might deny them; but he humbly represented to 'That those things were not of right, and not of

We have a gracious prince, hope he will not diminish his rights and privileges--petitions; that every ordinary person. If a man be dispossessed of his estate, he moves the court for redress of petition of right, and the court cannot deny writs of right and petitions of right, when denied. In R. II's time, there was mention upon record, that the king attended the king, before the king can take notice of the proceeding of the house, till the king communicates it to him. The commons usually gave notice

of the king of their choice of a speaker, that the king might know and comply to him. I doubt not but the king is as gracious as his father was, and will be contented of our right in the matter of the speaker.

Goring.] Somewhat per-vasive taken pains to search for precedents. I would know, whether any person but a privy councillor usually proposes a speaker? When the king, without doubt, before-hand who the speaker will be, we heard gentlemen former-

ly allege it, as an exception against Mr. Seymour, that he was a privy counsellor, and therefore excepted against him for being speaker.

Sir John Cloberry.] I am glad to see the house in so excellent a temper to hear a debate of as great a concernment as can come before you. First it is said, 'That the speaker ought to be presented by some of the privy council,' but I take to be the right of every member to present whom he pleases. Secondly, 'Whether it be our undoubted right?' That is undoubted, the *modification* of the choice. It has been asserted by the master of the Rolls, and he is pleased to call the presenting of a speaker to the king, 'a compliment only;' which doctrine, if true, then we have a *consummate* speaker; as in *materia prima* there is a capacity of receiving various forms. The choice of the speaker is our undoubted right, but the manner totally and integrally in our choice. I will begin with Mr. Seymour, who sat in the chair but a while; he made a modest excuse, and then said, 'The house cannot choose a speaker but by the king's approbation, and he hoped that would be the only thing the king would deny this house.' Then, as soon as the king's negative came down upon Mr. Seymour, it was thought an infringement of your privileges. There were never any such precedents as for us to adhere to our first choice. In Hen. VI's time, the speaker was refused, at his own request (Popham.) The law is tender of creating a difference between the king and his people, and it may be the king will not deny any law you advise him, only under this *modification*.

you have a favourable answer, and you may be let into the service of the king and kingdom; and I could have some gentlemen withdrawn and pen it.

Sir John Ernly.] You have an indoubted right of election of your speaker. It was hinted here, and confirmed by practice, 'That no man was ever named here for speaker by the secretaries of state, or the privy counsellors, in the king's name;' for the choice is in the commons, and it is undoubted that the refusal of a speaker, when chosen, is of right in the king. I will give you the opinion of lawyers; that election is in one place, and approbation in another; as in choice of bishops. When a person is named, probably he is approved of by the king; it is a thing compounded, and generally there is such an intimation that he is acceptable both to the king and the house. The king has declared, 'That he will not touch a hair of your privileges;' but as good lawyers as any in England are of opinion, that the king has and may disapprove of your choice. As to that cited, James, of Serjeant Philips, who was chosen speaker, some things preparatory might be done, in order to filling the house, &c. But the broad seal for the writs was not issued out for some time after. Assert the privilege of your election as much as you please, but I would make no more matter of it than to state the thing. But as to the speaker's being constantly approved by the king, you have chosen a person that has always been acceptable to him, and therefore he has been always approved: as Sir Edward Turner, and Mr.

Seymour twice Sawyer, and Sir

Sir Thomas moved you for speaker; but cause there is no peers; so that But what has the representation Ernly says, ' &c. the broad out for some time broad seal was authority of the precedent. Th do is, to leave th fore you stirred tion. I doubt bring not the k king will let it in the world co more likely to Mr. Seymour, has been twice ham had been disabled by his vice; and th ed for disapp it be the king jest, &c. as expedient, b be found o wife, you t very ill, i speaker, a

Sir The claimer, right of the per A br they, men bee up of fr

ble to make a formal determination of the thing. When I asked the question first, I thought of all question, but it is not right and satisfactory to me, I am then the king's servant and so sworn to maintain the king's prerogative.—*Hannibal*us, *Catiline intra mania*. In the king's conspiracy against the king, Ahasuerus gave them liberty to speak for themselves, and was hanged upon the same gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. But as to the point in question, I had a clear opinion, led by lord Coke, of two hundred years practice, that in that time there was no such thing as a speaker till 15 Edw. III. and so, but I find it not. There was a presentment of error. I do but observe this, I do not make any conclusion on one side or other. Some say it is found that the speaker is sent to the lords house, and so his oratory in excusing the king and sometimes not: but that the speaker desired the approbation, anciently. This, Seymour, after you have heard him, makes his excuse, and uses it, and he goes up to the king and makes it, and carries it to another place—This is the use of your privilege. That John Popham was a real speaker and there was a necessity to appoint another speaker, for it is possible that a body of this kind can be without a speaker. I say, I may change my opinion with that modesty which becomes me. I know not what clearly it is. It is hard that it be the king's prerogative, never exercised; and to be

called 'a compliment,' we may be complimented out of our right, and this speaker in his speech has done it. I know not that ever any one speaker was refused by the king, nor ever any anciently that desired approbation. Pardon me if I say it, we have had such great disorders *intra mania*, of sheriffs double returns, &c. that these things spend your time; and your enemies, and popery, will grow upon you. Therefore I move, that you will not waive your privilege, nor determine the thing, but take such consideration in it that you desert not your right, nor impose upon the king. I am afraid of that objection against Mr. Seymour, his being of the privy council—He is so much your servant as to be your speaker. May not the king show you the reason why he approves not of your choice, viz. 'That he has designed him for an embassy?'—As yet he has showed you no reason. I would not so much press upon the king, but lay aside your right rather than hazard him and the kingdom.

[Sir Henry Capel.] Some rights are more in nature than others: that cannot be denied. This right of our speaker, &c. is so in its own nature. What the speaker desires of the king, 'Access to his person,' is in the nature of parliament, whether it be asked, or no. Whether this be of that nature, now the commons have chose a speaker, that we have right to him, &c. I offer not to determine. Whatever that right is, there is a time of declaring that right, and I think it the prudence of the house not to declare it now the king is coming towards you. As to what is moved, to appoint

Some gentlemen to draw an humble address and representation to the king, we come hither to serve our king and country, and I am not against it.

Mr. Vaughan.] This is an unlucky omen, to stumble at the threshold, and I rather wonder that from such excellent causes should proceed such pernicious effects. We have elected a speaker, that, one would think, the king had elected himself; so acceptable to the king! You seem to assert your right in the choice of your speaker. I would know if the king's answer in this manner, without any cause shown, may be repeated *ad infinitum*? The 17th of Richard II. was the first time a speaker was presented to the king on record.—2 Hen. IV. was the first time the king required you to chuse a speaker. There is a great difference betwixt rejection of a speaker by the king, and admitting his excuse. That being the case, where do we impose on the king? It is advised, 'That some gentlemen may withdraw to make a petition by way of representation, &c.' but in that I would assert our right, and I doubt not, but if the king consults his own royal heart, it will have good effect. But by a gentleman's argument, if you have no privy counsellors to propose, &c. you can have no speaker chosen, and it is not necessary a privy counsellor should propose, &c.

Ordered, That an humble representation be made to his majesty, in the matter relating to the speaker contained in the lord chancellor's speech.

Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. Eggle reports the representation, &c. as follows:

'We your majesty's most and dutiful subjects, the commons in this present parliament assembled, do, &c. All obedience, &c. you majesty most hearty thank the favourable reception and gracious answer your majesty pleased to return to our last message wherein your majesty was pleased to allow us longer to deliberate of what was delivered to us by the lord chancellor, relating to the choice of speaker, but likewise to express great a care not to infringe privileges: and we desire you majesty to believe, that no subject ever had a more tender regard than ourselves, of the right your majesty, and your royal prerogative; which we shall acknowledge to be vested in crown, for the benefit and protection of your people; is therefore, for the clearing doubts that may arise in your mind, upon this occasion before us, we crave leave humbly represent to your majesty, it is the undoubted right of the commons to have the free election of their members to be speaker, and to perform the office of the house, and the speaker, so elected, and presiding according to custom, hath, by constant practice of all former times been continued speaker, and executed that employment; such persons have been excepted some corporal disease, which been alledged by themselves or others in their behalf, parliament. According to usage, Mr. Edward Seymour unanimously chosen, upon consideration of his great abilities and sufficiency for that place; and we had large experience in the parliament

parliament, and was presented by us to your majesty as a person we conceived would every way be most acceptable to your majesty's royal judgment: this being the true state of the case, we do in all humility lay it before your majesty's view, hoping that your majesty, upon due consideration of former precedents, will rest satisfied with our proceedings, and will not think fit to deprive us of so necessary a member, by employing him in any other service; but to give us such a gracious answer, as your majesty and your royal predecessors have always done heretofore, upon the like occasions; that so we may, without more loss of time, proceed to the dispatch of those important affairs, for which we are called hither, wherein we doubt not but we shall so behave ourselves, as to give an ample testimony to the whole world of our duty and affection to your majesty's service, and of our care of the peace and prosperity of your kingdoms.'

Ordered, That Mr. Noel, Mr. Powle, Lord Cavendish, Lord Rufel, Sir Robert Carr, and Sir John Ernly, do wait on his majesty with the said representation.

Who being returned, Mr. Powle reports his majesty's answer; which was to this effect:

'Gentlemen,

All this is but loss of time; and therefore I command you to go back to your house, and do as I have directed you.'

Debate.

Mr. Sacheverell.] I never knew before that such a representation was 'loss of time.' I took this representation to be as modest and

dutiful as could be. Divers representations have been formerly made to his majesty, upon several occasions, and I did expect that we should have had such an answer to this; and we might reasonably expect as gracious an answer as formerly, there being nothing but duty in it. But the gentlemen that gave us this answer, would not let the king give us a direct answer, because it would be under examination here. Therefore they have taken this course. It seems, they think it 'loss of time' to inform his majesty of the state of the case about a speaker. But I would address the king again. In the case of the declaration, some time since, we did not make one address, but three, and had some rougher answers from his majesty than this. Let us justify it to the world, that we have done nothing, but in all duty to maintain our rights. And I move, that we may address the king, that he would please to take our representation into farther consideration, and give us a gracious answer.

Lord Cavendish.] I am not of opinion that this interruption proceeds from the same counsels, &c. —The last dissolved parliament was uneasy to them; and in this, here are too many men of quality and estates to diminish the rights of the crown. On the one side, I do not fear this will break this parliament; and on the other side, I would not gratify the designs of ill men. It is most proper for us now to consider, whether this thing will admit an expedient. The speaker may be made a lord, a judge, or an ambassador; and that ends the dispute. Whereas some men

fancy that the speaker is not made without the king's approbation; if so, we give up our right—Till the king approves, or rejects, it is his choice of the speaker, and not ours. I would have some gentleman propose whether there may not be an expedient in this case.

Mr. Bennet.] This is playing at French hot-cockles. I would not, in this, gratify the designs of ill men, who have thrown this bone amongst us. This is to back and mount the colt with a snaffle, and then to bring him on to a bitt and curb. This great assembly is not to be bought nor sold, but, I fear, the last was. It is an expedient, that Mr. Seymour comes not to the house; his absence is an expedient; but still assert your right. I would not have him that is named by the privy council, (*Meres*) but some other.

Sir Thomas Lee.] I never took that for an expedient, that was a total quitting of your right. I think, time is precious; but I do not think that if this matter be not quieted, the parliament will be dissolved. I have seen answers from the king much blacker than this. This case is of a very great nature, and if once things of this kind come to be refined by distinctions in debate, we may refine away the greatest privileges we have. One parliament called so soon after another has not been for some time. That called in 1640 sat but three weeks, and the king repented half an hour after he had dissolved it, and then another was called; and there is no danger to the kingdom though we are sent away. And wherein does a new parliament differ? They are the people still in another parliament, and I hope no man will be alarmed

with that. I wonder that Mr. Seymour is absent; he knows not what place to sit in, without displeasing the king. The king answers your representation, 'that this is losing time,' and there is nothing remaining upon your books whom you have chosen for speaker (for till you are qualified by the tests you can enter nothing;); but it is entered upon the lords books, 'That your choice of Mr. Seymour is discharged, and you are directed to chuse another man.' And what privilege will you gain by the expedient? When the practice has been always with you of chusing, you will get no reputation by an expedient. I would address the king again in this, &c. and hope for success. When secretary Williamson was committed to the Tower, the last parliament, the commons had an answer, &c. and rougher things followed: the act for the militia was rejected. But if you address again, I hope the king will answer you by the advice of his council.

Mr. Vaughan.] Your question is not now, whether you shall insist upon Mr. Seymour for speaker, &c. but your being called hither to consult *de arduis regni negotiis*. When your privileges are invaded, what way have you to do what you came hither for? I speak now because the parliament is ruining—Perhaps our prince is misinformed, and he does not look upon our paper, nor consider it. Whatever you do afterwards, press your paper now; but at the beginning of a parliament, do not give up your right.

Mr. Williams.] This is no 'loss of time,' but will be 'loss of right,' if you insist not upon your privileges. And plainly, if the right

might be with us, shall we sit still, and let it be invaded? And you, in parliament give away the right of parliament? Acquiesce in your right, one way or other, and have a fair question for it, and part not with it so easily.

Colonel Birch.] I speak at this time under some disorder and great fear. This matter before us requires as great and serious consideration as any thing that has happened in my time. When the last parliament left things, many things concerning the gentlemen in the Tower were undiscovered; and many were under the fear of it. This is so plain a thing, that scarce a man but will be descanting upon this point. Undoubtedly your speaker is chosen, and ought not to be rejected without cause shown why; but those are not true consequences, 'That the king may, by the same reason, refuse all speakers and bills too.' I desire to do that here, that, if any mischief follows upon it, we may answer it. We have shown our opinion of Mr. Seymour, and have stuck to him as long as we could. It seems, the king has occasion for him, and you may chuse a third person; whoever does this, I am apt to think, will do more. I desire none will prejudice—Greater things than this must be debated. Whoever threw in the bone, the king will see that we step over this to oblige him—I hope he will let us go currently in our business. The king's answer to me looks as if some something was resolved on, and then I doubt whether we are able to answer to God and those that sent us hither, in the result, if we too much insist upon our right, &c. In the choice

of a third person, it loses not our liberty, but, I believe, gains a step.

Mr. William Harbord.] I was never reduced to so great a strait how to give my opinion, as I am now. Did I think this was giving up your rights, I would be the last man that should give my consent to it. I think the king has power to deny his approbation of a speaker. Suppose it should so fall out that any parliament should make choice of a speaker to-day, and that gentleman should be so unhappy as to wound any man, and that man be in danger of his life, and the king should say, 'I am informed of such a thing.' Or that the speaker you had chosen had had a hand in this conspiracy of the papists—*He was taken to order by*

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] Really we are in great disorder, as to arguments, on both sides. The point in debate is the king's approbation and reprobation of a speaker chosen—As well give it up and *monstrari digitis*—The speaker we have chosen, Mr. Seymour, has declared his abilities—And some speakers may so spoil a question that you may never do any business. If the king has such a prerogative, that the king may say 'No,' to our choice, it may serve a turn to knock another speaker down as well as this, and so we shall become utterly useless to the intent we were sent hither for. In this great strait, if an expedient could be found out, if we could make our claim on record, as well as the king's refusal on the lords book; but that appears there, and ours does not, and is no where for us. As this now stands, were

were there not something else in the case, we would easily part with it. It is a great advantage for the king to set up his throne in the hearts of his people—There will be great difficulty in an expedient in this matter; and that must be with great patience and kindness to hear one another. If the king pleases to call Mr. Seymour to the lords house, all is free and at liberty, and we may proceed to the choice of another, and our privileges will be safe, &c. But since we are between two rocks, it becomes prudent men to go where the least danger is—But I know not what to propose.

Sir Edward Dering.] I am not so superstitious, that, because we stumbled at the threshold, we should leave off our journey; and I hope we shall be at our journey's end. I hoped, that, after two or three days, and the consideration of the merits of the person, and our choice, the king would have admitted Mr. Seymour, &c. But seeing he does not, I would proceed to another choice. There is no precedent directly in the case, of our power, &c. In this doubtful case, I would consider in prudence what is to be done. All know our dissatisfactions at home, and that we have a powerful enemy abroad. We have a restless faction at home of papists. We are in a very bad and helpless condition. Suppose the king should dissolve this parliament, upon this point, and call another, it will be a discouragement to gentlemen to come again; and if there be no other consequence of our pains than to sit but a week, gentlemen will not be ambitious of that trust. Consider, whether we can answer it to the

country, if we break upon this point. If it be said, 'That if the king refuses one speaker, he may refuse five hundred, and has not refused any, these hundreds of years,' that is a strange inference. I think it the best expedient to chuse a third person.

Mr. Garroway.] I am not much frightened, nor much invited to sit, since I find, at the beginning, what entertainment you are likely to have at the latter end of the parliament. We are only unhappy that the king does not consider our representation—Let us try the king, whether he will or no, for one day. I would not yield up our right, and, I believe the king will find out an expedient, and neither infringe your liberty nor his own prerogative. I have known whole sessions defeated in a day, by a prorogation, and if this be done, by the same counsel it may be again. I pray that with all duty imaginable, the king may be farther addressed in the matter; and if he will not give us an answer, then I would put the question on our right.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] This point of prerogative, that has stuck these hundreds of years, will raise that other scruple to break you. There is great difference betwixt matters of grace and matters of right. This of chusing our speaker, &c. is so much of the essence of parliament, that we cannot part with it. When was any speaker, that was presented, ever refused? If nothing of that be, but absolute power in the king; suppose five or six subsidies should be demanded, and you make application to the king, 'That the commons are poor and cannot raise them
all,'

all,' and the king should answer, 'Go your ways, consider what I have said, and raise them.'—I am afraid that, when you have chosen your speaker, and that is over, still you will have blocks and interpositions in the way, and ill counsellors will be encouraged to advise yet worse. The same answer may be given to our three requests of 'Freedom of speech, &c.' which are usually made by the speaker, &c. In James, the commons made a long representation of their right to those three privileges of parliament. If my borough that I serve for should ask me, 'Why we did not chuse another speaker?' I will answer, 'Because I will not part with their right.' I advise, therefore, that we do as we have done in the former king's time, in the petition of right; that we apply to the king for a better answer to our representation.

Serjeant Maynard.] This is not a question to put the ruin of a nation upon. The last parliament, pursuing things with zeal and truth, yet were dissolved. I could not have believed it. I believe that gentlemen have in this matter spoken their hearts, and I believe I shall speak mine too. What is your evidence for this right that you pretend to? From R. II's and Hen. IV's time, there has been no denial of the speaker that you have chosen, &c. Because it has not been denied, cannot it be denied? Why do you let the speaker excuse himself at the lords bar, and not accept his excuse here? If a man can show the fruits of his ancient possession, though his evidence be lost, yet that goes a great way. It is said, 'By this we shall lose our privilege, and speakers

may be rejected without end.' It cannot be presumed that our speakers may be rejected till one be got for the turn; that will be too gross. We come here for the good of the king's crown, and the government, and posterity, as well as for our own present good. If we demand just laws of the king, he grants or rejects them, and it is a greater prerogative than rejecting or accepting a speaker. That which astonishes me is, we have dangers at home and abroad—This matter of right is not clear to me. But it is clear that we shall be ruined by a breach with the king.

Mr. Solicitor Finch.] I think it a good expedient to chuse a third person for speaker, and I think it not fit to represent to the king what he has twice denied us. The king's negative power is as much as chusing a speaker—Not all one.—

Mr. Vaughan.] What higher testimony can a subject have for all he has than records?—I would not show the way here to cancel records. When we consider that thirty laws were broken by the declaration for liberty of conscience, and money given for a fleet, and we had no fleet, money for an army and no war, what cannot we suppose? What remedy can we have, when the king will not so much as look upon our petition, that has all our rights?—The same counsel put him upon this. This is but beginning to ride a parliament. Languishing persons take physic, not out of hopes to be cured, but to prolong their life some time. I fear that may be our case.

Colonel Titus.] There are not worse counsels than have been given by those about the king, and I expect no better from them. No body

body will deny that the choice of a speaker is in the house. Lord Coke grants that the choice of a speaker is a *Congé d'élire*—But the bishop is chosen, in effect, and named by the king; but the speaker is not. Let gentlemen shew me any law or usage to the contrary. If there be none, we have reason to think the king has no right, &c. and something is at the bottom that we know not of. A speaker has been chosen and laid aside; but never but in case of disability; as in Sir John Popham's case. Cheney was chosen here, and was excused, and Sir John Dorwood was chosen in his place, and till he came up to the lords to be presented, &c. the king did not know of any body that was chosen. We all know that anciently the first demand from the commons was, 'That the king would be pleased to confirm *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foresta*.' I would know whether the king had a right to annul those laws; and that the people were not punished for breaking them? I suppose this to be our right (for all are not of equal moment) and all are bound to assert it, yet not to venture their necks upon it. This matter is not of that last importance as to venture the kingdom upon it. If the king denies one or two speakers, he may deny ten, till he have one to serve a turn: It is possible, but not probable. The words of the writ that calls us hither are, 'to consult *de quibusdam arduis regni negotiis*'—and all that is to give money: an empty exchequer, and a full house! Will the king lose his money, do you think, by putting by forty speakers? I would

not have that argument pass, till we chuse not another speaker shall be dissolved. When our parliament is so fond of places, and so fearful of a dissolution, that parliament did never expect such an answer from the king but when I consider who was counsellor of it, I wonder not at all at it. I move you to adjourn till to-morrow morning eight o'clock.

The debate was accordingly adjourned by the clerk.

Wednesday, March 12

[The adjourned debate resumed]

[Sir John Cloberry.] Moved the question may be put for choosing another speaker.

[Mr. Trenchard.] The king has no right to reject our speaker; ancient usage has been to the contrary. Consider the nature of the thing; if the case be doubtful, ought to insist upon it. It is a great inconvenience to the house to have no speaker; and more so to the king; and where it is ought to turn the scales. We have told of 'dangers abroad and at home.' But that is more to give us a warrant for us to give our money away. Those persons who formerly have made misunderstandings betwixt the king and parliament, I see, will continue to do so, yet you cannot honourably refuse an expedient. At present we have humbly addressed the king by way of representation of our case; and the king has given such an answer as was never given to any house of com-

You expose the honour of the house to censure, if you give up your right upon such a slight answer. I would therefore address the king for a farther answer.

Sir Hugh Cholmondeley.] As far as I can guess, this question is better left undetermined. If the king can refuse a speaker, he may refuse several. If the king has not liberty, &c. he cannot displace, upon excuse of infirmity. We had better begin anew, and leave it as it was. It was moved, 'That the king might cause nothing of this matter to be entered upon the lords journal.' I propose that way as most expedient.

Sir John Knight.] You have adjourned that very debate to this day, and your right of chusing the speaker is your proper debate, and you can go upon nothing else.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] It has been our work four or five days to find out an expedient in this matter, and we cannot. The king has been so advised, that we chuse any member but one; which is as much as to say, 'Chuse whom you will but twenty.' Except one, and except twenty. It was a saying of king James, 'That when he called a parliament, he let down his prerogative to his people; but when he dissolved a parliament, he took it up again; not for his pleasure, but for his power.' If one address will not do, I am for a second and a third to the king.

Sir John Hewley.] I would serve my king and my country, but cannot be in a capacity to give up the cause for ever. Shall not we have our tongue to speak our own words? As for that precedent in lord Coke, &c. judges do not con-

cern themselves in parliament, and that is the reason they look not into those cases. But I believe, if lord Coke had been here at this debate, he would have changed his opinion. For continuance of this privilege for two hundred years is great authority. But it is said, '*Ab initio non fuit sic.*'—It is a voluntary act, and no positive law; a thing done only out of respect to the king. It is said, 'That a speaker has been rejected by the king, and that is an evidence of the king's power'.—But this is materially on our side; *exceptio probat regulam in non exceptis.*

Sir John Popham, who was rejected, was sick. This person, Mr. Seymour, not disabling himself by any excuse, and being a person so near the king as a counsellor, it is no breach of respect to the king to make another address, &c. I look upon it as an undoubted privilege of the people, and it may prove fatal to give it up, when for two hundred years never any speaker was presented to the king, but Popham, and he for the cause of his disability, &c. When Serjeant Philips was chosen speaker, and placed in the chair, he issued out his warrant for writs, and the great seal obeyed them, before he was confirmed by the king. The king says, or generally by the lord chancellor, 'Go, and chuse your speaker;' not 'Go to your house, and chuse whom I nominate,' but 'Chuse your speaker.' Shall this be taken away by a side-wind? *A facto ad jus non valet consequentia.* The speaker is our servant, and is he to obey his master, or no? Though the speaker be the greatest commoner of England, yet he is not the great-
est

est community of England. To have a servant imposed upon a man, though by the king himself, will not be suffered by any private master, or merchant; and shall the commons of England endure it? The reason of it will give you light. The case of Mitton, in lord Coke's fourth Reports: the king created a sheriff of a county; the sheriff, by virtue of his office, makes his under-sheriff; but the king created an under-sheriff. The judges agreed that the king could not do it, because the high sheriff was to answer for his deputies, if the king cannot. Shall the king put a tongue into our mouths, to speak for us? I would make a re-address to the king, as has been moved.

Sir John Kereby.] If you put the king upon a dissolution of the parliament upon this point, though some gentlemen say, 'they do not fear it, because of the king's necessity for money;' the king's necessity is the people's necessity; and if we have so little consideration of the king's necessity, the king may have as little of ours; therefore I move that you will nominate a second or third person, &c.

Sir Thomas Exton.] I shall not enter into the king's prerogative in this matter. That has been sufficiently spoken to, and I can add nothing. I am not of opinion, that to wave it now is to give it up for ever. The city is on fire, and one comes and blows up my house, which is my right, but upon that extremity I wave it. No man will say that this is our right; and as the king has given up his right by our free choice of a

speaker, as he has directed you, it is no yielding the point.

Mr. Garroway.] It is the constant method of parliament, that upon an adjourned debate, the question ought to be read.

It was read accordingly.

Sir Edward Dering.] It seems to me, all circumstances considered, the constant practice to the contrary—The mace comes down from the lords house before the speaker, and does not go up before him. It came not down now before him; and I believe Mr. Seymour did not think himself well settled in the chair without the king's allowance; and what difficulty would the gentleman be in, were he here? Many of those privileges we now enjoy are of later date than this we now pretend to. That the king can refuse a speaker, upon reason given, we see has been, and the king has now given a reason, why he approves not of your choice; 'Because he has employment for Mr. Seymour in another place.' In some books, we find we have asked the lords consent. Onflow, when speaker here, was called by writ to the lords house to assist there, and he was sent down hither again upon request of the commons. I move that a third man may be chosen.

Mr. Bennet.] It is your right to chuse your speaker, and to turn him out too. When you re-address the king, I would consider who put this bone amongst us; and put that into the address. I am not afraid of dissolving. He that did this will keep it inch by inch, and

and upon hue and cry; this man (Danby) is as remarkable in the north, as somebody (Clifford) was in the west.

Mr. Williams.] Your debates ought to be applied to your question. To debate, that it is the right of the house to chuse, and the king to refuse a speaker, I am sorry to hear that know, when your representation to the king has plainly asserted the thing. When that appears to be your general opinion, I take it to be a very strange thing now to debate the contrary. But since you are gone out of the way, pray come in again and assert your right. Prerogative does and must consist, and the essence of it, as much in custom as any of our privileges. Now the business of the five days is to make a precedent in your house against yourselves as it were. Dr. Exton, who is in another orb of the law, would let your right sleep now, to resume * it another time. Now popery and foreign fears are upon us! I have ever observed, that prerogative once gained was never got back again, and our privileges lost are never restored. What will become of you when a popish successor comes, when in king Charles II's time, the best of princes, you gave up this privilege? When you have the oppression of a tyrant upon you, and all ill counsels upon you, what will become of you? Now you have none to struggle with, but ill counsellors and a good prince. I will lay this as heavy upon counsellors as any man can lay it

upon man. I am as willing to heal as any man, but can you lay this aside with honour, having represented it already? He that made this question cannot want another to play with, and then you will be sent home maimed in your privileges, wounded in your body. This is like an Italian revenge, damning the soul first, and then killing the body. The representation you have delivered, is very moderately penned; and will you receive this manner of answering? When you have presented an humble petition, what sort of answer do you receive? Do you not, by laying this aside, set up a worse precedent than you have had an answer? I have that in my mind which I cannot so well express, but gentlemen may easily imagine. By good counsel, the king may heal all this, but it will never be in the power of the house of commons to retrieve it, if you give up your right.

The second humble representation to his majesty:

* Most gracious sovereign,

* Whereas by the gracious answer your majesty was pleased to give to our first message in council, whereby your majesty was pleased to declare a resolution not to infringe our just rights and privileges, we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal commons, were encouraged to make an humble representation to your majesty upon the choice

* Sir Thomas Exton was member for the university of Cambridge, and L.L.D.

of our speaker, which on Tuesday last was presented to your majesty by some of our members,

we do, with great trouble and infinite sorrow, find by the report that was made to us, by these members at their return, that your majesty was pleased to give an immediate answer to the same, without taking any farther consideration thereof; which, we are persuaded, if your majesty had done, what we then offered to your majesty would have so far prevailed upon your royal judgment, as to have given your majesty satisfaction, as to the reasonableness thereof, and preserved us in your majesty's favourable opinion of our proceedings; and since we do humbly conceive, that the occasion of this question hath arisen from your majesty's not being truly informed of the state of the case, we humbly beseech your majesty to take the said representation into your farther consideration, and to give us such a gracious answer, that we may be put into a capacity to manifest our readiness to enter into those consultations which necessarily tend to the preservation and welfare of your majesty and your kingdoms.

Ordered, That this be presented to his majesty by the same members that presented the other representation.

Mr. Powle reported, That they had presented it to his majesty, and that his majesty received the same, and said, 'I will return you an answer to-morrow.'

Thursday, March 13.

The commons being met, in expectation of his majesty's answer, about eleven of the clock the king

sent the [] them to at-
tend [] use of lords,
which [] re

The lord chancellor said, 'That is his majesty's pleasure that parliament be prorogued to-day the 15th of March instant. And accordingly it is proved to that time.'

rs of the right honourable Lady
-y W-y M-. Written
a ring her travels in Europe, Asia,
and Africa, to persons of distinc-
tion, men of letters, &c. in dif-
ferent parts of Europe. Which
contain, among other curious re-
lations, accounts of the policy and
manners of the Turks; drawn
from sources that have been inac-
cessible to other travellers. In
three volumes. Duodecimo.

THE ease and elegance of the style of these letters fully justifies the very favourable reception they have met with. It is common with editors to boast of works they take upon them to put into the world, that we do not wonder at it in the present instance; but we admire the unusual modesty with which the boast is here made. The title page promises more than any other work of the kind could contain, for it tells us the writer drew from *sources inaccessible* to others. The preface begins with disclaiming all vaunt, but at the same time challenges the reader's highest approbation, under the penalty of being proved a liar or incapable of relishing true merit. The advertisement that follows calls for the attention of all the *men of taste*, and all the *women of fashion*, to which classes every

not large, but have a lively look full of sweetness; her complexion the finest I ever saw; her nose and forehead well made, but her mouth has ten thousand charms, that touch the soul. When she smiles, 'tis with a beauty and sweetness that forces adoration. She has a vast quantity of fine fair hair; but then her person!—one must speak of it poetically to do it rigid justice; all that the poets have said of the mien of Juno, the air of Venus, come not up to the truth. The Graces move with her; the famous statue of Medicis was not formed with more delicate proportions; nothing can be added to the beauty of her neck and hands. Till I saw them, I did not believe there were any in nature so perfect, and I was almost sorry that my rank here did not permit me to kiss them; but they are kissed sufficiently, for every body, that waits on her, pays that homage at their entrance, and when they take leave. When the ladies were come in, she sat down at *Quinze*. I could not play at a game I had never seen before, and she ordered me a seat at her right hand, and had the goodness to talk to me very much, with that grace so natural to her. I expected every moment, when the men were to come in to pay their court; but this drawing room is very different from that of England; no man enters it but the grand master, who comes in to advertise the empress of the approach of the emperor. His Imperial majesty did me the honour of speaking to me in a very obliging manner, but he never speaks to any of the other ladies, and the whole passes with a gravity and air of ceremony that

has something very formal in it. The empress Amelia, dowager of the late emperor Joseph, came this evening to wait on the reigning empress, followed by the two arch-duchesses her daughters, who are very agreeable young princesses. Their Imperial majesties rose and went to meet her at the door of the room, after which she was seated in an armed chair next the empress, and in the same manner at supper, and there the men had the permission of paying their court. The arch-duchesses sat on chairs with backs without arms. The table was entirely served, and all the dishes set on by the empress's maids of honour, which are twelve young ladies of the first quality. They have no salary, but their chamber at court, where they live in a sort of confinement, not being suffered to go to the assemblies or public places in town, except in compliment to the wedding of a sister maid, whom the empress always presents with her picture set in diamonds. The three first of them are called *Ladies of the Key*, and wear gold keys by their sides; but what I find most pleasant, is the custom, which obliges them as long as they live, after they have left the empress's service, to make her some present every year on the day of her feast. Her majesty is served by no married women but the *Grand Maitresse*, who is generally a widow of the first quality, always very old, and is at the same time *groom of the stole* and mother of the maids. The dressers are not, at all, in the figure they pretend to in England, being looked upon no otherwise than as downright chamber-maids. I had an audience next day of the empress mother,

they all pretend to, and what is very true, will not do to every body. For my part I could not forbear advising them (for the public good) to give the title of Excellency to every body, which would include the receiving it from every body; but the very mention of such a dishonourable peace, was received with as much indignation, as Mrs. Blackaire did the motion of a reference. And indeed, I began to think myself ill-natured, to offer to take from them, in a town where there are so few diversions, so entertaining an amusement. I know that my peaceable disposition already gives me a very ill figure, and that 'tis publicly whispered as a piece of impertinent pride in me, that I have hitherto been faucily civil to every body, as if I thought no body good enough to quarrel with. I should be obliged to change my behaviour, if I did not intend to pursue my journey in a few days." *Letter vi.*

Her next stop was at Vienna; their manner of visiting there, and their dress at that time, which we suppose to be authentic, may be matter of curiosity.

"Though I have so lately troubled you, my dear sister, with a long letter, yet I will keep my promise in giving you an account of my first going to court. In order to that ceremony, I was squeezed up in a gown, and adorned with a coronet and the other implements thereto belonging, a dress very inconvenient, but which certainly shows the neck and shape to great advantage. I cannot forbear giving you some description of the fashion here, more monstrous and common use and —

possible for you to imagine. They build certain fabrics of gauze on their heads, about a yard high, consisting of three or four stories fortified with numberless yards of heavy ribbon. The foundation of this structure is a thing they call a *Bourre*, which is exactly of the same shape and kind, but about four times as big as those rolls our prudent milk maids make use of to fix their pails upon. This machine they cover with their own hair, which they mix with a great deal of false, it being a particular beauty to have their heads too large to go into a moderate tub. Their hair is prodigiously powdered to conceal the mixture, and set out with three or four rows of bodkins, (wonderfully large, that stick out two or three inches from their hair) made of diamonds, pearls, red, green, and yellow stones, that it certainly requires as much art and experience to carry the load upright, as to dance upon May-day with the garland. Their whale-bone petticoats outdo ours by several yards circumference, and cover some acres of ground. You may easily suppose how this extraordinary dress sets off and improves the natural ugliness, with which God Almighty has been pleased to endow them, generally speaking. Even the lovely empress herself is obliged to comply, in some degree, with these absurd fashions, which they would not quit for all the world. I had a private audience (according to ceremony) of half an hour, and then all the other ladies were permitted to come and make their court. I was perfectly charmed with the empress; I cannot however tell you that her features are regular; her eyes are not

not large, but have a lively look full of sweetness; her complexion the finest I ever saw; her nose and forehead well made, but her mouth has ten thousand charms, that touch the soul. When she smiles, 'tis with a beauty and sweetness that forces adoration. She has a vast quantity of fine fair hair; but then her person!—one must speak of it poetically to do it rigid justice; all that the poets have said of the mien of Juno, the air of Venus, come not up to the truth. The Graces move with her; the famous statue of Medicis was not formed with more delicate proportions; nothing can be added to the beauty of her neck and hands. Till I saw them, I did not believe there were any in nature so perfect, and I was almost sorry that my rank here did not permit me to kiss them; but they are kissed sufficiently, for every body, that waits on her, pays that homage at their entrance, and when they take leave. When the ladies were come in, she sat down at *Quinze*. I could not play at a game I had never seen before, and she ordered me a seat at her right hand, and had the goodness to talk to me very much, with that grace so natural to her. I expected every moment, when the men were to come in to pay their court; but this drawing room is very different from that of England; no man enters it but the grand master, who comes in to advertise the empress of the approach of the emperor. His Imperial majesty did me the honour of speaking to me in a very obliging manner, but he never speaks to any of the other ladies, and the whole passes with a gravity and air of ceremony that

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mother, a princess of great virtue and goodness, but who piques herself too much on a violent devotion. She is perpetually performing extraordinary acts of penance, without having ever done any thing to deserve them. She has the same number of maids of honour, whom she suffers to go in colours; but she herself never quits her mourning; and sure nothing can be more dismal than the mourning here, even for a brother. There is not the least bit of linen to be seen; all black crape instead of it. The neck, ears, and side of the face are covered with a plaited piece of the same stuff, and the face that peeps out in the midst of it, looks as if it were pilloried. The widows wear over and above, a crape forehead cloth, and in this solemn weed, go to all the public places of diversion without scruple. *Letter ix.*

Vienna is the place of Etiquette, and the letters which follow our extract give a lively and an agreeable account of it.

The last letter of the first volume (dated from Adrianople,) is, perhaps, the most extraordinary in the whole collection. We cannot therefore refrain presenting the reader with it.

"I am now got into a new world, where every thing I see, appears to me a change of scene; and I write to your ladyship with some content of mind, hoping, at least, that you will find the charm of novelty in my letters, and no longer reproach me, that I tell you nothing extraordinary. I won't trouble you with a relation of our tedious journey; but I must not omit what I saw remarkable at Sophia, one of the most beautiful

in Turkish empire has baths; it reso is for divers purposes to see the king and his family to go to the palace. The houses are not as all like painted and more convenient fast the old the heat being so great that would be very troublesome are made a good deal in this of the Dutch style, windows, ing wooden houses painted gilded; the inside being also ed with baskets and roses flowers, intermingled with little poetical mottoes, and covered all over with stuffs lined with silk, and very richly embroidered. This covering is entirely perfect in them, but they sit back as please, and the ladies to peep through tices. They hold fans very conveniently, seated on it but not raised above their heads.

In one of these covered was I went to the Baglam clock. It was already women. It is built of stone, shape of a dome, with the but in the roof, which is enough. There were five domes joined together, the being less than the rest, an ing only as a hall, where id trees stood at the door. In quality generally give this a crown or ten shillings; do not forget that ceremony. The next room is a very large paved with marble, and all it are two raised sofas, one above another. There four fountains of cold in this room, falling first into

basons, and then running on the floor in little channels made for that purpose, which carried the streams into the next room, something less than this; with the same sort of marble sofas, but so hot with steams of sulphur proceeding from the baths joining to it, 'twas impossible to stay there with one's cloaths on. The two other domes were the hot baths, one of which had cocks of cold water turning into it, to temper it to what degree of warmth the bathers pleased to have.

I was in my travelling habit, which is a riding dress, and certainly appeared very extraordinary to them. Yet there was not one of them that shewed the least surprise or impertinent curiosity, but received me with all the obliging civility possible. I know no European court, where the ladies would have behaved themselves in so polite a manner to such a stranger. I believe, upon the whole, there were two hundred women, and yet none of those disdainful smiles, and satirical whippers, that never fail in our assemblies, when any body appears that is not dressed exactly in the fashion. They repeated over and over to me: 'Uzelle, pek Uzelle,' which is nothing but, 'Charming, very charming.'—The first sofas were covered with cushions and rich carpets, on which sat the ladies; and on the second, their slaves behind them, but without any distinction of rank by their dress, all being in the state of nature, that is, in plain English, stark naked, without any beauty or defect concealed. Yet there was not the least wanton smile or immodest gesture amongst them. They walked and moved

with the same majestic grace which Milton describes our general mother with. There were many amongst them, as exactly proportioned as ever any goddess was drawn, by the pencil of a Guido or Titian. And most of their skins shiningly white, only adorned by their beautiful hair, divided into many tresses, hanging on their shoulders, braided either with pearl or ribbon, perfectly representing the figures of the Graces.

I was here convinced of the truth of a reflection I have often made, 'that if it were the fashion to go naked, the face would be hardly observed.' I perceived that the ladies of the most delicate skins and finest shapes, had the greatest share of my admiration, though their faces were sometimes less beautiful than those of their companions. To tell you the truth, I had wickedness enough, to wish secretly, that Mr. Gervais could have been there invisible. I fancy it would have very much improved his art, to see so many fine women naked, in different postures, some in conversation, some working, others drinking coffee or sherbet, and many negligently lying on their cushions, while their slaves (generally pretty girls of seventeen, or eighteen) were employed in braiding their hair in several pretty fancies. In short, 'tis the women's coffee-house, where all the news of the town is told, scandal invented, &c.—They generally take this diversion once a week, and stay there at least four or five hours, without getting cold, by immediate coming out of the hot bath into the cool room, which was very surprising to me. The lady that

that seemed the most considerable amongst them, entreated me to sit by her, and would fain have undressed me for the bath. I excused myself with some difficulty. They being however all so earnest in persuading me, I was at last forced to open my shirt, and shew them my stays, which satisfied them very well; for, I saw, they believed I was locked up in that machine, and that it was not in my own power to open it, which contrivance they attributed to my husband.—I was charmed with their civility and beauty, and should have been very glad to pass more time with them; but Mr. W—— resolving to pursue his journey next morning early, I was in haste to see the ruins of Justinian's church, which did not afford me so agreeable a prospect as I had left, being little more than a heap of stones." *Letter xxvi.*

We doubt a little if this sort of meeting is so exactly conformable to the Turkish manners, for not only is the intercourse of the sexes

forbid, but that women with women is very restrained. And this makes us suspect a little, that the writer of these letters has here given some scope to imagination, and is not the lady, who is generally supposed to be the author of them. The observation that, if women were to go naked, the face would be hardly observed, and the ideas of the stays, seem to discover something of the wag; and the e of the preface, as well as the r's advertisement, has so great a resemblance to the letters themselves, that we almost imagine the whole written by the same hand. A very indifferent pun, indeed, in a note to the preface, may be by another hand; but if there should be a foundation for our surmise, we must allow that our pifredo lady traveller has executed the project with great art and ingenuity. On the other hand, the mention of inoculation*, a blessing we certainly owe to the wisdom and good sense of lady M. W. M. — and again the

* The original manner of inoculation is worth attention. "A propos of distempers, I am going to tell you a thing, that will make you wish yourself here. The small-pox, so fatal, and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *engrafting*, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women, who make it their business to perform the operation, every autumn, in the month of September, when the great heat is abated. People send to one another to know if any of their family has a mind to have the small-pox; they make parties for this purpose, and when they are met, (commonly fifteen or sixteen together) the old woman comes with a nut-shell full of the matter of the best sort of small-pox, and asks what veins you please to have opened. She immediately rips open that, you offer to her, with a large needle (which gives you no more pain than a common scratch) and puts into the vein, as much matter as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after that, binds up the little wound with a hollow bit of shell, and in this manner opens four or five veins. The Grecians have commonly the superstition of opening one in the middle of the forehead, one in each arm, and one on the breast, to mark the sign of the cross; but this has a very ill effect, all these wounds leaving little scars, and is not done by those that are not superstitious, who chuse to have them in the legs, or that part of the arm that is concealed. The children or young patients play together all the rest of the day, and are in perfect health to the eighth. Then the

the mention of the *Ananassés*, letter xix. then not known in England, and other circumstances, seem to carry such internal proofs of the authenticity of the work, that we only hint our doubts. If the reader is resolved to believe the lady M. W. M. to have been the author of these letters, he will be pleased with the description of the dress she wore at Constantinople.

“The first part of my dress is a pair of drawers, very full, that reach to my shoes, and conceal the legs more modestly than your petticoats. They are of a thin rose-coloured damask, brocaded with silver flowers. My shoes are of white kid leather, embroidered with gold. Over this hangs my smock, of a fine white silk gauze, edged with embroidery. This smock has wide sleeves, hanging half-way down the arm, and is closed at the neck with a diamond button; but the shape and colour of the bosom is very well to be distinguished through it.—The *Antery* is a waistcoat, made close to the shape, of white and gold damask, with very long sleeves falling back, and fringed with deep gold fringe, and should have diamond or pearl buttons. My *Casfan*, of the same stuff with my drawers, is a robe exactly fitted to my shape, and reaching to my feet, with very long strait falling sleeves. Over this is the girdle, of about four fingers broad, which, all that can afford it, have entirely of diamonds or other precious

stones; those, who will not be at that expence, have it of exquisite embroidery on satin; but it must be fastened before with a clasp of diamonds.—The *Curdec* is a loose robe they throw off, or put on, according to the weather, being of a rich brocade (mine is green and gold) either lined with ermine or fables; the sleeves reach very little below the shoulders. The head-dress is composed of a cap, called *Talpoek*, which is, in winter, of fine velvet embroidered with pearls or diamonds, and, in summer, of a light shining silver stuff. This is fixed on one side of the head, hanging a little way down with a gold tassel, and bound on, either with a circle of diamonds, (as I have seen several) or a rich embroidered handkerchief. On the other side of the head, the hair is laid flat; and here the ladies are at liberty to show their fancies; some putting flowers, others a plume of heron's feathers, and, in short, what they please; but the most general fashion is a large *Bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers, that is, the buds of pearls; the roses of different coloured rubies; the *jessamines* of diamonds; the *jonquils* of topazes, &c. so well set and enamelled, 'tis hard to imagine any thing of that kind so beautiful. The hair hangs at its full length behind, divided into tresses braided with pearl or ribbon, which is always in great quantity. I never saw in my life so many fine heads of hair. In one lady's, I have counted a hun-

the fever begins to seize them, and they keep their beds two days, very seldom three. They have very rarely above twenty, or thirty, in their faces, which never mark, and in eight days time they are as well as before their illness. Where they are wounded, there remains running sores during the sickness, which I don't doubt is a great relief to it. Letter xxxi.

dred

dred and ten of the tresses, all natural; but it must be owned, that every kind of beauty is more common here than with us. 'Tis surprising to see a young woman that is not very handsome. They have naturally the most beautiful complexions in the world, and generally large blackeyes." *Letter xxix.*

The following extract cannot be unacceptable to the reader of taste.

"They have what they call the *sublime*, that is, a stile proper for poetry, and which is the exact scripture stile. I believe you would be pleased to see a genuine example of this; and I am very glad I have it in my power to satisfy your curiosity, by sending you a faithful copy of the verses

that Ibrahim Bassa, the reigning favourite, has made for the young princess, his contracted wife, whom he is not yet permitted to visit without witnesses, though she is gone home to his house. He is a man of wit and learning; and whether or no he is capable of writing good verse, you may be sure that, on such an occasion, he would not want the assistance of the best poets in the Empire. Thus the verses may be looked upon as a sample of their best poetry; and I don't doubt you'll be of my mind, that it is most wonderfully resembling the *Song of Solomon*, which was also addressed to a royal bride.

Turkish verses addressed to the Sultana, eldest daughter of Sultan
ACHMET III.

STANZA I.

Ver. THE nightingale new wanders in the vines,

1. Her passion is to seek roses,

2. I went down to admire the beauty of the vines,
The sweetness of your charms has ravished my soul.

3. Your eyes are black and lovely,
But wild and disdainful as those of a stag.

STANZA II.

1. The wished possession is delayed from day to day,
The cruel sultan Achmet will not permit me
To see those cheeks, more vermilion than roses.

2. I dare not snatch one of your kisses,
The sweetness of your charms has ravish'd my soul.

3. Your eyes are black and lovely,
But wild and disdainful as those of a stag.

STANZA III.

1. The wretched Ibrahim sighs in these verses,
One dart from your eyes has pierc'd thro' my breast.

2. Ah!

2. Ah! when will the hour of possession arrive?
Must I yet wait a long time?
The sweetness of your charms has ravished my soul.

3. Ah! sultana! stag-ey'd—an angel amongst angels!
I desire,—and, my desire remains unsatisfied.
Can you take delight to prey upon my heart?

S T A N Z A IV.

1. My cries pierce the heavens!
My eyes are without sleep!
Turn to me, sultana—let me gaze on thy beauty.

2. Adieu—I go down to the grave.
If you call me—I return.
My heart is—hot as sulphur; sigh and it will flame.

3. Crown of my life, fair light of my eyes!
My sultana! my princefs!
I rub my face against the earth;—I am drown'd
in scalding tears—I rave!
Have you no compassion? will you not turn to look
upon me?" Letter xxx.

It is but justice, after hinting our doubts, to let the reader judge for himself, on one of these passages, where the author claims a right to know more than other travellers.

"Now I am talking of my chamber, (at Adrianople) I remember, the description of the houses here will be as new to you, as any of the birds or beasts. I suppose you have read in most of the accounts of Turkey, that their houses are the most miserable pieces of building in the world. I can speak very learnedly on that subject, having been in so many of them; and I assure you, 'tis no such thing. We are now lodged in a palace, belonging to the grand signior. I really think the manner of building here very agreeable, and proper for the country. 'Tis true, they are not at all solicitous to beautify the outsides of their houses, and

they are generally built of wood, which, I own, is the cause of many inconveniencies; but this is not to be charged on the ill taste of the people, but on the oppression of the government. Every house, at the death of its master, is at the grand signior's disposal, and therefore no man cares to make a great expence, which he is not sure his family will be the better for. All their design is to build a house commodious, and that will last their lives; and they are very indifferent if it falls down the year after. Every house, great and small, is divided into two distinct parts, which only join together by a narrow passage. The first house has a large court before it, and open galleries all round it, which is, to me, a thing very agreeable. This gallery leads to all the chambers, which are commonly large, and with two rows of windows, the

the first being of painted glass; they seldom build above two stories, each of which has galleries. The stairs are broad, and not often above thirty steps. This is the house belonging to the lord, and the adjoining one is called the *Harām*, that is, the ladies apartment, (for the name of *Seraglio* is peculiar to the grand signior) it has a gallery running round it towards the garden, to which all the windows are turned, and the same number of chambers as the other, but more gay and splendid, both in painting and furniture. The second row of windows are very low, with grates like those of convents; the rooms are all spread with Persian carpets, and raised at one end of them, (my chambers are raised at both ends) about two foot. This is the *Sopha*, which is laid with a richer sort of carpet, and all round it a sort of couch raised half a foot, covered with rich silk, according to the fancy or magnificence of the owner. Mine is of scarlet cloth with a gold fringe; round about this are placed, standing against the wall, two rows of cushions, the first very large, and the next little ones; and here the Turks display their greatest magnificence. They are generally brocade, or embroidery of gold wire upon white satin. — Nothing can look more gay and splendid. — These seats are also convenient and easy, that I believe I shall never endure chairs as long as I live. — The rooms are low, which I think no fault, and the ceiling is always of wood, generally inlaid, or painted with flowers. They open in many places, with folding doors, and serve for cabinets, I think more

conveniently than ours. Between the windows are little arches to set pots of perfume, or baskets of flowers. But what pleases me best, is the fashion of having marble fountains in the lower part of the room, which throw up several spouts of water, giving, at the same time, an agreeable coolness, and a pleasant dashing sound, falling from one basin to another. Some of these are very magnificent. Each house has a bagnio, which consists generally in two or three little rooms leaded on the top, paved with marble, with basins, cocks of water, and all conveniences for either hot or cold baths.

You will perhaps be surprised at an account so different from what you have been entertained with by the common voyage-writers, who are very fond of speaking of what they don't know. It must be under a very particular character, or on some extraordinary occasion, that a Christian is admitted into the house of a man of quality, and their *Harāms* are always forbidden ground. Thus they can only speak of the outside, which makes no great appearance; and the women's apartments are always built backward, removed from sight, and have no other prospect than the gardens, which are inclosed with very high walls. There is none of our parterres in them; but they are planted with high trees, which give an agreeable shade, and, to my fancy, a pleasing view. In the midst of the garden is the *Chiosk*, that is, a large room, commonly beautified with a fine fountain in the midst of it. It is raised nine or ten steps, and inclosed with gilded lattices, round which, vines, jessamines, and

and honey-suckles, make a sort of green wall. Large trees are planted round this place, which is the scene of their greatest pleasures, and where the ladies spend most of their hours, employed by their music or embroidery. — In the public gardens, there are public *Chefks*, where people go, that are not so well accommodated at home, and drink their coffee, sherbet, &c. Neither are they ignorant of a more durable manner of building: their mosques are all of free-stone, and the public *Hanns*, or inns, extremely magnificent, many of them taking up a large square, built round with shops under stone arches, where poor artificers are lodged gratis. They have always a mosque joining to them, and the body of the *Hann* is a most noble hall, capable of holding three or four hundred persons, the court extremely spacious, and cloisters round it, that give it the air of our colleges." *Letter xxxiii.*

Having presented the reader with two of our traveller's letters from Christian Europe, he will, no doubt, be pleased to see the same imagination displayed in the description of a visit paid at Constantinople.

"I was invited to dine with the grand vizier's lady, and it was with a great deal of pleasure I prepared myself for an entertainment, which was never before given to any Christian. I thought, I should very little satisfy her curiosity, (which I did not doubt was a considerable motive to the invitation) by going in a dress she was used to see, and therefore dressed myself in the court habit of Vienna, which is much more magnificent than ours. However, I chose to

go incognito, to avoid any disputes about ceremony, and went in a Turkish coach, only attended by my woman, that held up my train, and the Greek lady, who was my interpreter. I was met at the court door, by her black eunuch, who helped me out of the coach with great respect, and conducted me through several rooms, where her slaves, finely dressed, were ranged on each side. In the innermost, I found the lady sitting on her sofa, in a sable vest. She advanced to meet me, and presented me with half a dozen of her friends, with great civility. She seemed a very good woman, near fifty years old. I was surprised to observe so little magnificence in her house, the furniture being all very moderate; and, except the habits and number of her slaves, nothing about her appeared expensive. She guessed at my thoughts, and told me, she was no longer of an age to spend either her time or money in superfluities; that her whole expence was in charity, and her whole employment praying to God. There was no affectation in this speech; both she and her husband are entirely given up to devotion. He never looks upon any other woman; and what is much more extraordinary, touches no bribes, notwithstanding the example of all his predecessors. He is so scrupulous in this point, he would not accept Mr. W——'s present, till he had been assured over and over, that it was a settled perquisite of his place, at the entrance of every ambassador. She entertained me with all kind of civility, till dinner came in, which was served, one dish at a time, to a vast number, all finely dressed

after.

after their manner, which I don't think so bad as you have perhaps heard it represented. I am a very good judge of their eating, having lived three weeks in the house of an *Effendi* at Belgrade, who gave us very magnificent dinners, dressed by his own cooks. The first week they pleased me extremely; but, I own, I then began to grow weary of their table, and desired our own cook might add a dish or two after our manner. But I attribute this to custom, and am very much inclined to believe that an Indian, who had never tasted of either, would prefer their cookery to ours. Their sauces are very high, all the roast very much done. They use a great deal of very rich spice. The soup is served for the last dish; and they have, at least, as great a variety of ragouts, as we have. I was very sorry I could not eat of as many as the good lady would have had me; who was very earnest in serving me of every thing. The treat concluded with coffee and perfumes, which is a high mark of respect; two slaves kneeling *censed* my hair, cloaths, and handkerchief. After this ceremony, she commanded her slaves to play and dance, which they did with their guitars in their hands, and she excused to me their want of skill, saying she took no care to accomplish them in that art.

I returned her thanks, and soon after took my leave. I was conducted back in the same manner I entered, and would have gone straight to my own house, but the Greek lady, with me, earnestly solicited me to visit the *Kahya's* lady, saying, he was the second officer in the empire, and ought indeed to

be looked upon as the first grand vizier having only the while he exercised the auth I had found so little diversion vizier's *Harām*; that I had not to go into another. But he opportunity prevailed with me I am extremely glad I was so pleasant. All things here quite another air than a grand vizier's; and the very confessed the difference to an old devotee, and a beauty. It was nicely decorated magnificent. I was met door by two black eunuchs led me through a long gallery between two ranks of beautiful girls, with their hair finely p almost hanging to their feet dressed in fine light damasks caded with silver. I was that decency did not permit stop to consider them nearer that thought was lost upon a trance into a large room, or pavilion, built round with fishes, which were most of thrown up, and the trees near them gave an agreeable which hindered the sun from troublesome. The jessamir honey-suckles that twisted their trunks, shed a soft perfume increased by a white marble tain playing sweet water lower part of the room, which into three or four basins, pleasing sound. The room painted with all sorts of falling out of gilded basket seemed tumbling down: sofa, raised three steps, and with fine Persian carpets, Kahya's lady, leaning on a of white satin embroidered at her feet, sat two young about twelve years old, lo

angels, dressed perfectly rich, and almost covered with jewels. But they were hardly seen near the fair Fatima (for that is her name) so much her beauty-effaced every thing I have seen, nay, all that has been called lovely either in England or Germany. I must own, that I never saw any thing so gloriously beautiful, nor can I recollect a face that would have been taken notice of near her's. She stood up to receive me, saluting me, after their fashion, putting her hand to her heart, with a sweetness full of majesty, that no court breeding could ever give. She ordered cushions to be given me, and took care to place me in the corner, which is the place of honour. I confess, though the Greek lady had before given me a great opinion of her beauty, I was so struck with admiration, that I could not, for some time, speak to her, being wholly taken up in gazing. That surprising harmony of features! That charming result of the whole! That exact proportion of body! That lovely bloom of complexion unfilled by art! The unutterable enchantment of her smile! — But her eyes! — Large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue! every turn of her face discovering some new grace.

After my first surprise was over, I endeavoured, by nicely examining her face, to find out some imperfection, without any fruit of my search, but my being clearly convinced of the error of that vulgar notion, that a face exactly proportioned, and perfectly beautiful, would not be agreeable; nature having done for her, with more success, what Apelles is said

to have essayed by a collection of the most exact features to form a perfect face. Add to all this, a behaviour so full of grace and sweetness, such easy motions with an air so majestic, yet free from stiffness or affectation, that I am persuaded, could she be suddenly transported, upon the most polite throne of Europe, no body would think her other than born and bred to be a queen, though educated in a country we call barbarous. To say all in a word, our most celebrated English beauties would not rival near her, as is evident on her countenance. She was dressed in a *Caftan* of gold brocade, flounced with blue, very well fitted to her shape, and shewing to advantage the beauty of her bosom, only shaded by the light gauze of her *quif*, or *stee* drawers were pale pink, her waist coat green and silver, her *slippers* white satin finely embroidered; her lovely arms adorned with bracelets of diamonds, and her broad girdle set round with diamonds; upon her head a rich Turkish handkerchief of pink and silver, her own fine black hair hanging a great length, in various tresses, and on the side of her head some bodkins of jewels. I am afraid you will accuse me of extravagance in this description. I think I have read somewhere, that women always speak in rapture, when they speak of beauty, and I cannot imagine why they should not be allowed to do so. I rather think it a virtue to be able to admire without any mixture of desire or envy. The gravest wipers have spoke with great warmth of some celebrated pictures and statues. The workmanship of heaven certainly excels all

all our weak imitations, and, I think, has a much better claim to our praise. For my part, I am not ashamed to own, I took more pleasure in looking on the beautiful Fatima, than the finest piece of sculpture could have given me. She told me the two girls at her feet were her daughters, though she appeared too young to be their mother. Her fair maids were ranged below the sofa, to the number of twenty, and put me in mind of the pictures of the ancient nymphs. I did not think all nature could have furnished such a scene of beauty. She made them a sign to play and dance. Four of them immediately began to play some soft airs on instruments, between a lute and a guitar, which they accompanied with their voices, while the others danced by turns. This dance was very different from what I had seen before. Nothing could be more artful, or more proper to raise certain ideas. The tunes so soft! — the motions so languishing! — accompanied with pauses and dying eyes! half-falling back, and then recovering themselves in so artful a manner, that I am very positive, the coldest and most rigid prude upon earth, could not have looked upon them without thinking of *something not to be spoke of*. — I suppose you may have read that the Turks have no music, but what is shocking to the ears; but this account is from those who never heard any but what is played in the streets, and is just as reasonable, as if a foreigner should take his ideas of English music, from the bladder and string, or the marrow-bones and cleavers. I can assure you, that the music is ex-

temply pathetic; his true, I am inclined to prefer the Italian, but perhaps I am partial. I am acquainted with a Greek lady, who sings better than Mrs. Robinson, and is very well skilled in both, who gives the preference to the Turkish. 'Tis certain they have very fine natural voices; these were very agreeable. When the dance was over, four fair slaves came into the room, with silver censers in their hands, and perfumed the air with amber, aloes-wood, and other scents. After this, they served me coffee upon their knees, in the finest japan china, with four-coups of silver gilt. The lovely Fatima entertained me, all this while, in the most polite agreeable manner, calling me often *Uselle Sultanam*, or the Beautiful Sultana, and desiring my friendship with the best grace in the world, lamenting that she could not entertain me in my own language.

When I took my leave, two maids brought in a fine silver basket of embroidered handkerchiefs; she begged I would wear the richest for her sake, and gave the others to my woman and interpreters. — I retired, through the same ceremonies as before, and could not help thinking, I had been sometime in Mahomet's Paradise, so much I was charmed with what I had seen. I know not how the relation of it appears to you. I wish it may give you part of my pleasure; for I would have my dear sister share in all the diversions of, Your's &c.
Letter xxxiii.

The first letter of the third volume contains a Turkish love letter, and will certainly be acceptable.

“Pera,

" *Pera, March 16, O. S.* I am to buy you a Greek slave. I
 remely pleased, my dear lady, have got for you, as you desire, a
 t you have, at length, found a Turkish love-letter, which I have
 nmiffion for me, that I can an- put into a little box, and ordered
 r without disappointing your the captain of the *Smyniote* to de-
 uestations; though I must tell liver it to you with this letter.
 t, that it is not so easy as per- The translation of it is literally as
 s you think it; and that, if my follows: The first piece you should
 iosity had not been more dili- pull out of the purse, is a little
 it than any other stranger's has pearl, which is in Turkish called
 r yet been, I must have answer- *Ingi*, and must be understood in
 you with an excuse, as, I was this manner:
 ced to do, when you desired me

Ingi,
Pearl,

Senfin Uzellerin ingi
 Fairest of the young.

Caremsil,
Clove,

Caremsilsen cararen ysk
Conge gulum timarin ysk
Benfery chok than severim
Senin benden, haberin ysk

You are as slender as this clove!

You are an unblown rose!

I have long loved you, and you have not known it!

Puf,
Jonquil,

Derdime derman bul
 Have pity on my passion!

Kibât,
Paper,

Birlerum sabat sabat
 I faint every hour!

Ermus,
Pear,

Ver bizê bir umut
 Give me some hope.

Jabun,
Soap,

Derdinden oldum zabun
 I am sick with love.

Chemur,
Coal,

Ben Oliyim fize umur
 May I die, and all my years be yours!

Gul,
A rose,

Ben aglarum sen gul
 May you be pleased, and your sorrows mine.

Hasır,
A straw,

Olim sana yazır
 Suffer me to be your slave.

Jo ho,
Cloth,

Uşune bulunmaz pabu
 Your price is not to be found.

Tartşın,
Cinamon,

Sen gbel ben chekeim şenin bargın
 But my fortune is yours.

Giro,
A match,

Eşking ilen oldum gbira
 I burn, I burn! my flame consumes me.

<i>Sirma,</i> Gold-thread,	<i>Uzzu bendu a yirma</i> Don't turn away your face.
<i>Satch,</i> Hair,	<i>Bazmanu tacb</i> Crown of my head!
<i>Uzum,</i> Grape,	<i>Benim iki Guzum</i> My Eyes!
<i>Til,</i> Gold-wire,	<i>Ulugerum ten gbel</i> I die—come quickly.

And by way of postscript.

<i>Beber,</i> Pepper,	<i>Bize bir dogu haber</i> Send me an answer.
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You see this letter is all in verse, and I can assure you, there is as much fancy shewn in the choice of them, as in the most studied expressions of our letters; there being, I believe, a million of verses designed for this use. There is no colour, no flower, no weed, no fruit, herb, pebble, or feather, that has not a verse belonging to it; and you may quarrel, reproach, or send letters of passion, friendship, or civility, or even of news, without ever inking your fingers.

I fancy you are now wondering at my profound learning; but alas, dear madam, I am almost fallen into the misfortune so common to the ambitious; while they are employed on distant insignificant conquests abroad, a rebellion starts up at home:—I am in great danger of losing my English. I find 'tis not half so easy to me to write in it, as it was a twelvemonth ago. I am forced to study for expressions, and must leave off all other languages, and try to learn my mother tongue. — Human understanding is as much limited as human power, or human strength. The memory can retain but a certain number of images; and 'tis

as impossible for one human creature to be perfect master of ten different languages, as to have, in perfect subjection, ten different kingdoms, or to fight against ten men at a time. I am afraid I shall at last know none as I should do, I live in a place, that very well represents the Tower of Babel; in Pera they speak Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Russian, Sclavonian, Walachian, German, Dutch, French, English, Italian, Hungarian; and what is worse, there are ten of these languages spoken in my own family. My grooms are Arabs, my footmen French, English, and Germans; my nurse an Armenian; my house maids Russians; half a dozen other servants Greeks; my steward an Italian; my Janizaries Turks; so that I live in the perpetual hearing of this medley of sounds, which produces a very extraordinary effect upon the people that are born here; for they learn all these languages at the same time, and without knowing any of them well enough to write or read in it. There are very few men, women, or even children here, that have not the same compass of words

in five or six of them. I know, myself, several infants of three or four years old, that speak Italian, French, Greek, Turkish, and Russian, which last they learn of their nurses, who are generally of that country. This seems almost incredible to you, and is, in my mind, one of the most curious things in this country, and takes off very much from the merit of our ladies, who set up for such extraordinary geniuses upon the credit of some superficial knowledge of French and Italian.

As I prefer English to all the rest, I am extremely mortified at the daily decay of it in my head, where, I'll assure you (with grief of heart) it is reduced to such a small number of words, I cannot

recollect any tolerable phrase to conclude with, and am forced to tell your ladyship, very bluntly, that I am,

Your faithful humble servant."

A luxuriant fancy displays itself throughout these letters, in a variety of descriptions, and the last letter ends with some lines, which, had they been wrote by the lady M—W—M— would probably have been well known in the world before this publication. If these lines want that sober cant which is necessary to an epitaph, they have that ease and elegance, that liveliness in the turn which justifies us in giving them to the reader as an excellent epigram.

"Here lies John Hughes and Sarah Drew;

Perhaps you'll say, what's that to you?

Believe me, friend, much may be said

On that poor couple that are dead.

On Sunday next they should have married;

But see how oddly things are carried!

On Thursday last it rain'd and lighten'd,

These tender lovers sadly frighten'd,

Shelter'd beneath the cocking hay

In hopes to pass the time away.

But the BOLD THUNDER found them out

(Commission'd for that end no doubt)

And seizing on their trembling breath,

Consign'd them to the shades of death.

Who knows if 'twas not kindly done?

For had they seen the next year's sun,

A beaten wife and cuckold swain

Had jointly curs'd the marriage chain;

Now they are happy in their doom.

FOR POPE HAS WROTE UPON THEIR TOMBS

C.O.N.

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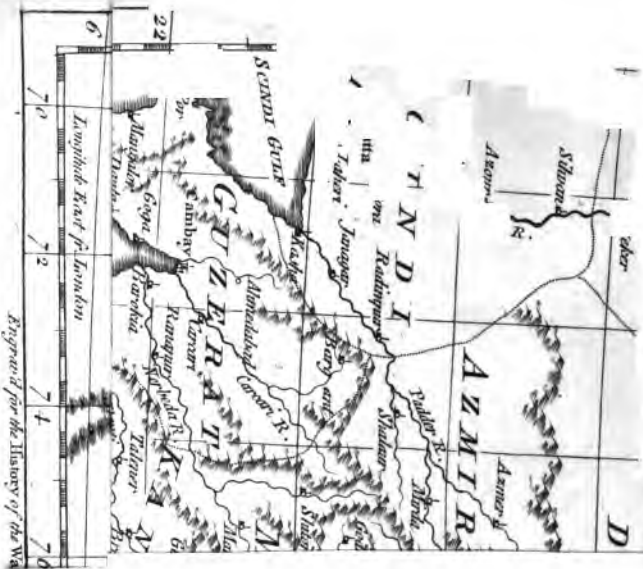
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